

The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle
OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED
1867

TORONTO, MARCH 22, 1918

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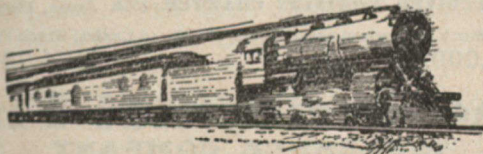
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The Monetary Times
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Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle
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Old as Confederation

JAS. J. SALMOND
President and General Manager

FRED. W. FIELD
Editor

A. E. JENNINGS
Assistant General Manager

How Germany Has Financed the War

*All Paper Money Required Has Been Raised, Regardless of Inflation
—Arrangements for Rectifying Finances Left Until After the War
—Sir Edward H. Holden, Chairman of the London City and
Midland Bank, Gives Details of the Methods by Which the
Teutons Have Expanded Currency to Meet the Increasing Demands*

WHAT is the financial position of Germany as the country enters on the second half of the fourth year of the world war? Whence come the funds for the war loans which have followed one another at half-yearly intervals, in March and September, ever since the fall of 1914? How, with little and decreasing assistance from outside, has the nation financed itself through the period that saw the Allies turn to the United States for replenishment of their money bags? And what is to be Germany's position when the war ends: Will the country be solvent or bankrupt?

Sir Edward H. Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, Limited, of England, has answered some of these questions in his report for the last year to the shareholders of his bank. From a comparison of the balance sheets of the Reichsbank for July 23, 1914, just before the start of war, and for December 31, 1917, Sir Edward shows that the ratio of gold held by the bank to notes issued fell in three years and a half from 71.7 per cent. to 20.9 per cent.; the ratio of gold to liabilities (notes issued and credit accounts) from 47.8 per cent. to 12.3 per cent.; the ratio of cash balance to notes from 95 per cent. to 34 per cent., and the ratio of cash balance to liabilities from 63.4 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Only by the device of creating banks privileged to make loans by issuing notes which the Reichsbank was empowered to include in its cash balance was this last item of relation of cash balance to liabilities kept from a worse showing. Without the addition of these so-called Darlehenskassen notes the ratio for December would have fallen to 13.3 per cent. The device was one of Germany's first provisions to adjust her banking facilities to the demands of the war and Sir Edward discusses this, and other preparations in detail. After stating that before the war began Germany had thoroughly prepared the financial lines on which to proceed, he continues:—

"Two decisions appear to have been reached: First—To raise all the paper money she required, regardless of inflation, through the Reichsbank, *i.e.*, the National Bank of Germany, and, in case this proved insufficient, through the loan banks. Second—To leave all arrangements for rectifying her finances until after the war. Let us see how she has manufactured her paper money through the Reichsbank, and in explaining this I repeat two principles which I laid down last year—(1) Every bank is a manufactory of credit, and (2) when a bank makes a loan or

discounts bills it creates a credit account or issues notes. You will find the loan or bill on the asset side of the balance sheet and the credit account or notes issued on the liability side. Loans are made by the Reichsbank by discounting bills and to a small extent in other ways, but it is only against bills discounted and the cash balance as cover that notes can be issued, and, further, the amount of the notes issued must never exceed three times the cash balance. Thus, the law, by making these conditions, controls the issue of notes, but there is no legal control over the creation of credit balances, which may be increased to any extent.

"When the war broke out, the German banking law was that the cash balance of the Reichsbank must be equal to at least one-third of the notes issued and that the bank must hold bills of exchange equal to the remaining two-thirds; these bills of exchange were to fall due within three months and to bear three names, except in special cases, when only two names were required. The ordinary government treasury bill was not a bill of exchange within the meaning of the law, and was not regarded as 'bank cover' for notes issued. It was anticipated by the government that, as the war progressed, the inland bills would be diminished by reason of transactions being settled in cash, and the foreign bills would also be diminished by reason of the imports and exports being curtailed. The government also recognized that they would be compelled to obtain large supplies of notes from the Reichsbank, and that it would be necessary to provide large amounts of bills of exchange as 'bank cover' for these notes. They, therefore, obtained authority by a law of August 4, 1914, to raise the necessary funds by issuing bills of exchange of the empire or treasury bills, and it was further provided that these treasury bills bearing the signatures of two members of the National Debt Office should be regarded as bills of exchange within the meaning of Section 17 of the Act of 1875, provided they matured within three months; that is to say, after being discounted at the Reichsbank they were to be regarded as 'bank cover' for Reichsbank notes. We thus see how they overcame their first great difficulty of providing 'bank cover' for an increased note issue, because as the treasury bills discounted increased, so the power to issue the banknotes increased.

"Their second difficulty was the cash balance itself. They could not continue to issue notes unless they continued to increase the cash balance. This cash balance

consisted of gold, silver, imperial treasury notes, and notes of other banks. They afterward adopted every measure possible to increase the gold, yet they could not obtain sufficient to continue issuing increasing amounts of notes. On August 4, 1914, they had passed a law establishing banks with power to make loans by issuing notes, technically named Darlehnskassenscheine. The Reichsbank was empowered to include these notes in its cash balance and to treat them in all respects as gold; that is, for every Darlehnskassen note held in the cash balance of the Reichsbank they could issue three Reichsbank notes. They thus got over the second difficulty of the cash balance."

Sir Edward includes in his report the balance sheets of the Reichsbank for July 23, 1914, and December 31 last (printed elsewhere in this article) and asserts:—

"On comparing these balance sheets we see that, though they raised their gold from £67,845,000 in July, 1914, to £120,329,000 in December, 1917, they were still deficient in gold to the extent of £65,000,000, and that the Darlehnskassen notes were placed in the cash balance to that extent to act as gold. Further, we see that their loans have increased from £66,620,000 to £839,089,000, an increase of £772,469,000, which means that the credits and notes created by the loans have increased to a corresponding extent. These increased credits have been created largely by the bills of exchange or treasury bills. Our view, from this point, of the working of the Reichsbank is very interesting. The government comes down to the bank with a parcel of treasury bills, which are really undertakings that, if the bank will place to its credit the amount specified on each bill, less the discount, it will within three months repay the bills, though, of course, it may repay this parcel of bills by borrowing on other parcels. The bank then issues its own notes in payment of the credit balances created, by the discount of these bills, and the notes are used to pay for commitments of the State. These notes go out into the hands of the public, and, to a large extent, find themselves on deposit with the joint-stock banks, where they form the base for the extension of further credits by the joint-stock banks. Hence, the deposits of the banking institutions in Germany have increased to a very large extent, and it is estimated that the total increase since the beginning of the war amounts to the equivalent of about £1,000,000,000. We see the same thing happening in this country, in America, and in other countries.

"The following statement shows at the end of each month, from the commencement of the war to the present time: 1, the bills discounted; 2, the liabilities, consisting of notes and credit accounts; 3, the total cash balance; 4, the ratio of the cash balance to the liabilities, and 5, the ratio of the gold held to the notes:—

	Bills Dis- counted. £ Mills.	Liabil- ities. £ Mills.	Total Cash £ Mills.	Ratio of Cash Bal- ance to Liabil. P. C.	Ratio of Gold to Notes. P. C.
1914					
July	37	142	90	63.4	71.7
August	237	334	91	27.4	35.7
September..	237*	342*	104	30.4	36.2
October ...	138	274	138	50.6	44.5
November .	146	280	139	49.8	47.3
December ..	197	340	150	44.2	44.1
1915					
January ...	189	305	124	40.7	46.4
February ..	205	322	127	39.4	46.6
March	343*	483*	148	30.6	41.5
April	189	339	160	47.2	44.6
May	207	341	144	42.3	44.7
June	246	382	144	37.7	40.8
July	239	359	135	37.7	43.3

	Bills Dis- counted. £ Mills.	Liabil- ities. £ Mills.	Total Cash. £ Mills.	Ratio of Cash Bal- ance to Liabil. P. C.	Ratio of Gold to Notes. P. C.
1915					
August	247	365	133	36.6	43.3
September..	373*	529*	168	31.7	39.3
October ...	210	378	181	47.7	40.8
November .	233	379	157	41.5	40.6
December ..	290	464	188	40.6	35.3
1916					
January ...	264	414	160	38.7	37.7
February ..	289	427	150	35.0	37.4
March	406*	567*	173	30.5	35.1
April	257	422	173	40.9	36.4
May	274	423	153	36.1	36.5
June	330	481	157	32.6	34.0
July	327	471	146	31.0	35.1
August ...	354	498	142	28.5	34.6
September..	538*	682*	145	21.3	33.7
October ...	394	536	138	25.8	34.5
November .	404	550	143	26.0	34.3
December ..	480	631	148	23.5	31.3
1917					
January ...	409	565	141	25.0	32.1
February ..	449	609	144	23.7	31.1
March	682*	851*	146	17.2	29.3
April	436	615	153	24.9	30.4
May	468	641	151	23.5	30.6
June	548	720	149	20.7	28.2
July	556	735	150	20.4	27.1
August	568	761	159	20.8	25.7
September..	781*	987*	175	17.7	23.5
October ...	587	804	177	22.0	23.1
November .	612	833	181	21.8	22.6
December ..	730	976	195	20.0	20.9

The percentages are calculated on the exact figures.

"To understand thoroughly the fluctuations in these figures, it is necessary that I should give some explanations, which I now furnish under headings:—

Bills Discounted and Liabilities.

"We must note in the first place that the German war loans have been issued at the end of every six months, the first being in September, 1914, and the others in each subsequent March and September. About three months before a loan is put out the government announces the date of the issue of the loan, and makes arrangements with joint-stock banks to allow 4½ per cent. on all deposits which are ear-marked for the loan, and in addition arrangements are made with the Reichsbank for the sale of special war loan treasury bills, which carry a preferential rate of discount on the condition that the proceeds are used to take up war loans. These special bills mature on the day when subscriptions for the loan may be paid in full, and the bills are then automatically converted into war loan. They must not be confused with the ordinary government treasury bill, which we have been discussing, and are not included in the Reichsbank statement under bills discounted. The fluctuations in this item at the end of March and September are caused by the ordinary treasury bill. As the date approached when payments on war loan might be made in full, bankers and others, who had to make provision for their own or their clients' applications, rediscounted their bills at the Reichsbank, thus increasing the bills discounted. We also note, at the same time, that the liabilities increase. This is caused by the proceeds of the bills being paid to the credit of the government on account of the war loan. Hence, we observe large increases in the bills discounted and in the liabilities at the end of every March and September, which we have indicated with an asterisk (*).

"I have pointed out already that the German law only takes cognizance of the ratio of the cash balance to the notes issued, but the real position of a bank is gauged by the ratio of the cash balance to the liabilities, consisting of the notes issued and the credit balances. In the case of the newly constituted Federal Reserve Banks of the United States, the legal ratio of gold to notes is 40 per cent., and the legal ratio of gold or lawful money to deposit liabilities is 35 per cent. On reviewing the ratio of the cash balance of liabilities of the Reichsbank, the lowest in 1914 was 27.2, in 1915, 30.6, in 1916, 21.3, and in 1917, 17.2, but we must remember that the cash balance has been assisted by the addition of large amounts of Darlehnskassen notes. For example, the balance sheet for December 31, 1917, includes £65,000,000 of these notes. Had these notes not been added to the cash balance, the ratio would have fallen to 13.3 per cent.

Darlehnskassen or Loan Banks.

"In addition to the notes issued by the Reichsbank we must further consider those issued by the above banks. This system is a resuscitation of a similar system which was established in 1848, and which existed during the war of 1870. The loan banks were designed for the purpose of making loans such as ought not to be made by the ordinary joint-stock or private banks, because they come under the class of 'dead loans.' They make their loans to individuals, firms, and municipalities, and the loans are made by the issue of government notes to the extent of from 40 to 85 per cent. of the value of the security offered. The real reason why these banks were established appears to have been to lighten the loans of the Reichsbank and of the joint-stock banks, thus preventing the latter from being locked up. As we have seen, the Reichsbank has been working at full stretch for the government, and could not itself make these advances and issue notes against them, because notes could only be issued by the Reichsbank against a cover of cash and bills, drawn for three months and bearing two or three names.

"Last year, with regard to our own country, we pointed out that when depositors of banks take up war loan, new credits are not created, but that when loans are made to take up war loan or when banks themselves take up war loan, new credits are created. The same principle, of course, applies in Germany, and the creation of all these notes by loans has created new deposits; consequently, the credit accounts of the joint-stock banks show large increments just as the English banks show them.

"The war loans of Germany have been as follow:—

1. In September, 1914	£224,000,000
2. In March, 1915	455,000,000
3. In September, 1915	608,000,000
4. In March, 1916	538,000,000
5. In September, 1916	535,000,000
6. In March, 1917	656,000,000
7. In September, 1917	631,000,000
Total	£3,647,000,000

"The amount of the floating debt, consisting for the most part of treasury bills, at the present time may be estimated at about £1,450,000,000, so that the total borrowings of Germany since the outbreak of war appear to be about £5,100,000,000, against total cash borrowings in the case of this country of about £4,900,000,000.

"Dr. Havenstein, the president of the Reichsbank, has recently made a speech from which it appears that the loan banks will be continued for four or five years after the war, and that they will be available for any sort of lending. They will make the terms easy for those who have borrowed from them for the purpose of taking up war loan; but even the extended lendings of those banks will not be sufficient to meet the conditions which are expected to arise after the war. When peace comes the holders of war loan will find themselves compelled to convert their holdings into hard cash for the purpose of investing in raw materials, new machinery, and new factories, the result of which will be to throw millions of pounds worth of war loan on the market."

GRAIN SITUATION IN WESTERN CANADA

The following is a report of the grain situation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, issued by the North-West Grain Dealers' Association on March 7th:—

	Bushels.	Feb. 14, 1917. Bushels.
Wheat inspected to March 7th....	128,426,000	112,500,000
Wheat in transit, not inspected..	2,300,000	2,000,000
Wheat in store, country points...	15,500,000	33,800,000
Wheat required for seed, feed and country mills	35,000,000	35,000,000
Wheat in farmers' hands to market	13,500,000	30,000,000
	194,726,000	
Allowed for dual inspection.....	3,000,000	
Total wheat crop	191,726,000	
Oats inspected to March 7th....	32,895,000	55,000,000
" in store, country points....	10,845,000	11,500,000
" in transit, not inspected...	1,500,000	1,500,000
" in farmers' hands to market	7,500,000	18,000,000
Barley inspected to March 7th...	5,640,000	6,500,000
" in store, country points..	1,580,000	1,700,000
" in transit, not inspected..	180,000	100,000
" in farmers' hands to market	900,000	1,850,000
Flax inspected to March 7th....	3,250,000	3,275,000
" in store, country points....	820,000	850,000
" in transit, not inspected....	92,500	800,000
" in farmers' hands to market	600,000	1,500,000
Rye inspected to March 7th.....	480,000	

MEETING OF LAND MORTGAGE COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Land Mortgage Companies' Association of Ontario was held in Toronto last week. This association is composed of twenty-four of the leading companies established for the purpose of lending money on the security of real estate, some of which have been in existence for considerably more than half a century. The principal feature of the meeting was the reception and adoption of the annual report of the executive committee containing a relation of the various questions of interest to companies of this nature which had engaged the attention of the committee during the year. The address of the president, Mr. R. S. Hudson, contained an interesting reference to the recent failure of a loan company which had always had an unsavory reputation, and through mismanagement had finally come to grief. Gratification was expressed that it had never been permitted to become a member of the association, and Mr. Hudson pointed out the lesson which younger managers and companies should learn, that the only safe policy is a strict adherence both to the letter and spirit of the law and, in these times of uncertainty, to keep strong in cash resources.

The officers and executive committee were unanimously re-elected, namely:—R. S. Hudson, Toronto, president; C. W. Cartwright, Hamilton, first vice-president; Edward Saunders, Toronto, second vice-president; George H. Smith, Toronto, secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. V. B. Wadsworth, Walter Gillespie, and G. A. Morrow, Toronto; J. W. Stewart, St. Thomas; A. M. Smart and Hume Cronyn, London; E. F. Dwyer, St. Catharines; J. E. McElderry, Guelph; and J. H. Kittermaster, Sarnia. The latter filled the place vacated by the death of the late Mr. J. H. Helm, of Port Hope.

Bank of Montreal to Absorb Bank of British North America

Minister of Finance Has Approved Proposal—Merger Will Give Bank of Montreal a Total of \$470,000,000 of Assets.

AS *The Monetary Times* goes to press, it is announced that the minister of finance has approved a proposal for the purchase of the Bank of British North America by the Bank of Montreal. The final completion of the transaction apparently rests with the shareholders of the Bank of British North America, and it is understood that a special meeting of the shareholders will be called in London shortly. Four weeks will then elapse in due course before the decision as to the merits of the proposal could be made. The fact that negotiations are so far advanced that the consent of the finance minister has been obtained makes it evident, however, that there is every reason to expect that the shareholders of the Bank of British North America will give their assent to a proposal which has the approval of their directors.

Ottawa despatches state that in so far as the finance department is concerned, approval would seem to have been given on the ground that the transaction would be

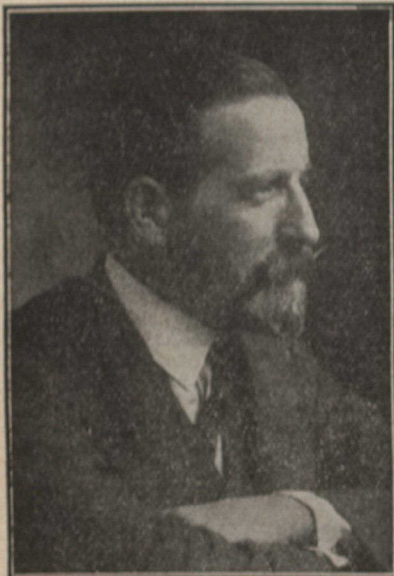
equitable to the shareholders of both institutions and in the best interests of the public. It may be further noted in connection with the department's probable attitude that an anomaly exists in the present position of the Bank of British North America as an institution operating in the Dominion under a British charter, with its board of directors sitting in London. If the absorption by the Bank of Montreal goes through, the remaining nineteen institutions—assuming the final ratification of the Royal-Northern Crown transaction—making up the chartered bank system of Canada would all be operating under the provisions of the Canadian Bank Act. There would be a uniform system, instead of one with an exception.

While official information is lacking, it is believed that the terms of the proposed purchase would provide for payment to British Bank of North America shareholders partly in cash and partly in stock of the Bank of Montreal.

GENERAL MANAGERS OF MERGED BANKS

Both Have Served Many Years in the Banking Profession and Are Capable Business Men

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, which proposes to take over the Bank of British North America, is one of the foremost bankers of the continent. He has been in the banking business during practically the whole of his business life, and prior to assuming his present responsible position, was manager of the London branch of the Bank of Montreal. While in London, he was the winner of the Society of Arts gold medal for a paper on the Canadian banking system, a paper which attracted widespread attention. Sir Frederick is a very capable and enterprising banker and a public spirited citizen, doing at present a great deal of patriotic work.



Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

Mr. Hugh Blair Mackenzie, the general manager of the Bank of British North America, was born at Ingersoll, Ont., on December 14th, 1867. He is the son of Venerable Archdeacon G. C. Mackenzie, D.C.L., Rector of Grace Church, Brantford, Ontario, and Helen (Boomer) Mackenzie. After his education, at the public school, Kincardine, Ontario; the Collegiate Institute, Brantford, Ontario; and Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, he entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Brantford in 1884, where he remained until 1887. He then went to the Bank of British North America at Brantford, St. John and Montreal, serving there from 1887-1892. He became secretary to the general manager in 1893, and accountant at London, Ontario, in 1894, assistant

inspector in 1895, chief inspector in 1903, manager of the Victoria branch in 1905, superintendent of central branches at Winnipeg in 1907, superintendent of branches at Montreal in 1909, and has been general manager of the bank since 1912. Like many other of the general managers of our banks, he

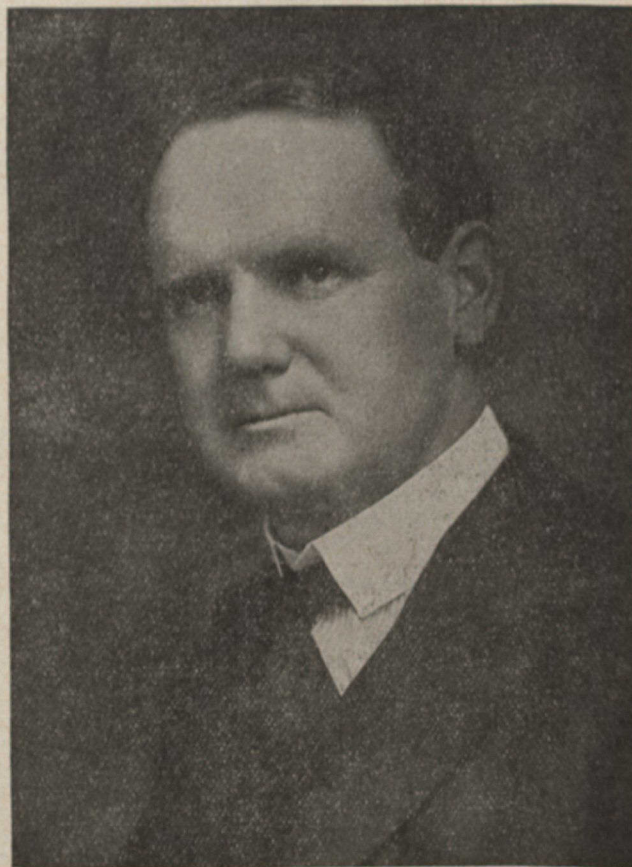


Photo by International Press, Limited.

Mr. H. B. Mackenzie.

has therefore given long service in the profession, rising from a junior position step by step to the general managership. Mr. Mackenzie is recognized as a cautious and able banker.

Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle
of Canada

Address: Corner Church and Court Streets, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Telephone: Main 7404; Branch Exchange connecting all departments.
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G. W. Goodall, Western Manager.

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INFORMATION AND THE TARIFF

In their representations to the government last week the delegation of manufacturers asserted that various changes and restrictions imposed on industry had brought about considerable alarm among manufacturers, especially since it had been stated that what had already been done was nothing in comparison with what was in prospect. They asked the government to consider these matters "from a national rather than a sectional standpoint." Figures and facts were submitted to show the interest which Canada has in manufacturing industries and that had it not been for these industries Canada would have been practically bankrupt during the war. The delegation urged that unless industries were preserved in economic strength in the meantime they would not be able to take care of their enlisted employees with whom they had contracted obligations, on their return to civil life. This would mean, they urged, a large number of unemployed when peace was declared.

A particular point raised by the delegation was that of opposition to farm tractors being placed on the free list, unless at the same time raw materials used in the manufacture of tractors in Canada were admitted duty free. The manufacturers also asked that in case of any further suggested changes in the tariff, industries affected should first be consulted. That is a reasonable suggestion, and while more than the manufacturers' views are necessary, it is the keynote to the reform needed in our tariff making. Frequently we do not have sufficient data upon which to base our policies. As pointed out in these columns previously, we will never have a tariff, for example, which will be fair to the manufacturer, to the farmer, to the general consumer, to the countries to which we extend preferences, and so on, until we have a complete analysis of our national position in industry, agriculture, finance, marketing, etc., made by experts, for the benefit of our

legislators. It will be a large task to obtain that information but in the meantime we are legislating with the help, comparatively speaking, of scraps of information gathered here and there, with little effort to discover the relation of one scrap to the other. As important measures appear to become necessary because of war conditions the necessity for intelligent consideration of national problems, based on adequate facts and figures, will become sharply defined.

RAILROAD RATES

The increase of 15 per cent. in railway rates authorized by the Railway Commission has been approved by the Governor-in-Council, and became operative from March 15th until one year after the end of the war. There was no other decision, consistent with the facts, open to the government. While the cost of all factors of railroad operation has rapidly increased, the companies were not allowed to charge any more for the commodity, transportation, they sell. The result has been clearly reflected in earnings in which the government is now vitally interested.

The Canadian Pacific Railway with the other roads, will charge the increased rates but it has to contribute to the public revenue one-half of its net earnings from railway operation in excess of 7 per cent. on its common stock. This is the present rate of dividend paid from this source. Upon the revenue derived other than from railway operations, such as lands, steamships, hotels, and telegraphs, the company must pay income tax, which under the legislation of last session of Parliament amounts to 25 per cent. on incomes over \$100,000. The wording of the provisions of the order-in-council apparently means that the payment to be made by the company to the public revenue shall be up to \$7,000,000 annually, and a larger sum if the increase in net earnings from the 15 per cent. higher transportation rates exceeds net earnings in 1917 by more than \$7,000,000. Thus, whatever additional

revenue the Canadian Pacific Railway derives from the new tariff of rates will accrue to the government. The special taxes imposed are obviously aimed at this company, which is tantamount to an admission that in the case of the other railways, such as the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, the higher rates will not produce net earnings in excess of charges on capital. The Canadian Pacific is actually to be penalized for its prosperity, built chiefly on efficiency and good management. A Montreal dispatch quotes a high official of the company to the effect that the corporation does not regard the new law as confiscatory. The dispatch concluded: "The Canadian Pacific Railway is not complaining." That has always been the spirit of this well-managed Canadian enterprise which has helped in innumerable ways and continues to do so to perfect the war organization of Canada and the British Empire.

Our railroad problem is not yet solved but the exigencies of war have brought a temporary measure. The outstanding features are the willing diversion of a large part of the company's profits to the conduct of the war, the maintenance of the company's and Canadian credit generally by the allowance of 10 per cent. dividends to the shareholders, and the recognition of the inadvisability of the nationalization of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

POST-BELLUM TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Discussing in a clear and able paper last summer, the industrial situation and outlook, Mr. G. Frank Beer, of Toronto, pointed out that Canadian factories were for the most part like young robins with open mouths into which the Munitions Board dropped orders averaging \$1,000,000 a day. How can we prepare for the time when these activities cease? That question remains unanswered. There may be unforeseen factors, favorable and adverse, which will affect the situation after the war, but no good reason exists for postponing intelligent preparation for these post-bellum problems. Mr. Beer recalled that an organization of each separate American industry for export trade is the object of a trade commission now sitting permanently at Washington. "The form which such an organization should take," he said, "to meet Canadian requirements can not be decided upon without a most careful and thorough enquiry, and such an enquiry should be engaged in at once by the federal labor department, the department of trade and commerce, or other government authority in co-operation with a carefully selected committee of industrial leaders and labor representatives." He also referred to the important functions which a com-

petent board of industry might exercise in connection with national production, adding: "Service of equal value should be provided for in connection with the problems of marketing. An effort has been made to show that only by the consideration of production and marketing, as constituting one problem, can the problems of each be adequately dealt with. The experience of the past two years has demonstrated the desirability, and indeed the necessity, of enlisting the services of successful and practical business men to control and administer work of this nature. A nucleus for the board of industry proposed lies within the personnel of the present Imperial Munitions Board. To a board of this character might with safety be assigned the task of co-ordinating and strengthening the work of all government departments now having to do with export trade."

Col. Carnegie, a member and ordnance advisor of the Imperial Munitions Board, apparently having read Mr. Beer's exposition of the subject, has now advanced a detailed scheme to solve two problems, namely, how to secure remunerative trade without unrestricted competition and how to maintain efficient production with competitive co-operation. His discussion of the first problem was printed in *The Monetary Times* last week and of the second, this week. His plan to combine the activities of our manufacturers would undoubtedly be opposed both by our industrial captains and by the public. It would probably discourage initiative and investment of capital, and what is most dangerous, it would tend to create large monopolies. Col. Carnegie's ideas with regard to organization for export trade are far more practical and should receive the consideration of the government and manufacturers. His plan, as a whole, however, looks impracticable, even in these days when we are bound to recognize the necessity of drastic changes in our conduct of affairs. That fact, however, does not remove the necessity for consideration of these important problems, and Col. Carnegie is to be commended for his investigation of them. As Mr. Beer has said, "whether by these or other means, the duty of the government of Canada clearly is to take the initiative, to call to their counsel representatives of the interests involved, and to plan now with definiteness and in detail for the period of readjustment and reconstruction of industry which inevitably must come soon. Preparedness for such a time is not the work of days or weeks, but will be the arduous and concentrated task of many months if it is to prove in any degree adequate. It is not the part of wise statesmanship, nor yet of shrewd business foresight, to trust to haphazard solutions for problems of such importance, or to plead the pressure of other problems as an excuse for inaction. The whole teaching of the war is to this end."

MANUFACTURERS FORM DEPUTATION

About thirty-five of the leading manufacturers of Eastern Canada and as far west as Winnipeg formed a deputation which waited on the government on March 14th. S. R. Parsons, Toronto, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was the chief spokesman. He was followed by R. Harmer, Hamilton; Stanley McLean, Toronto; T. R. Deacon, Winnipeg; J. N. Shenstone, Toronto; J. H. Sherrard, Montreal, and G. M. Murray, secretary to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

In their representations to the government the delegation asserted that various changes and restrictions imposed on industry had brought about considerable alarm among manufacturers, especially since it had been stated that what had already been done was nothing in comparison with what was in prospect.

They ask the government to consider these matters "from a national rather than a sectional standpoint." Figures and facts were submitted to show the interest which Canada has in manufacturing industries, and that had it not been for these industries Canada would have been practically bankrupt during the war. The delegation urged that unless industries were preserved in economic strength in the meantime they would not be able to take care of their enlisted employees, with whom they had contracted obligations, on their return to civil life. This would mean, they urged, a large number of unemployed when peace was declared.

Mr. John W. Ross has been appointed to the board of directors of the Sun Life Assurance Company. Mr. Ross is a member of the firm of P. S. Ross & Sons, chartered accountants, of Montreal, and takes the place of K. Hale, of Philadelphia.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up - - - - \$16,000,000
 Rest - - - - \$16,000,000
 Undivided Profits \$1,664,893
 Total Assets - - - - \$403,980,236

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President
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Head Office: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Established 1867

Head Office TORONTO

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund \$13,500,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., *President*
 SIR JOHN AIRD *General Manager*
 H. V. F. JONES *Assistant General Manager*

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Savings Bank Department at every Branch
 (Yukon Territory excepted).

INCORPORATED
 1855

THE BANK OF TORONTO

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

Capital \$ 5,000,000
 Reserved Funds.. \$ 6,555,306

Directors

W. G. GOODERHAM, President.	J. HENDERSON, Vice-President
WILLIAM STONE, JOHN MACDONALD, L. ENGLEHART	
LT.-COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, BRIG.-GEN. F. S. MEIGHEN,	
WM. I. GEAR, PAUL J. MYLER, A. H. CAMPBELL.	
THOS. F. HOW, JOHN R. LAMB,	
General Manager.	Assistant General Manager.
D. C. GRANT, Chief Inspector.	

Business men are offered in this Bank the satisfactory banking service provided by our complete facilities and extensive connections.

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

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000

RESERVE FUND - 7,000,000

PELEG HOWLAND,
 President.

E. HAY,
 General Manager.

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ADDRESS:

THE MANAGER, BOND DEPARTMENT,
 TORONTO

HOW THE BANKS COMPARE

Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America
Accounts as Shown in January Statement

The following figures, taken from the January statement of the Canadian banks to the Department of Finance, compare the principal accounts of the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America:—

ASSETS.

	Bank of Montreal.	Bank of British North America.
Current in Canada and elsewhere.	\$ 20,668,406	\$ 1,271,821
Dominion notes	57,253,492	7,052,850
Note circulation	790,000	245,822
Deposit in central gold reserves.	11,500,000	1,970,000
Notes of other banks	1,704,288	348,285
Cheques on other banks	14,527,525	2,983,144
Deposits due from Canadian banks	.....	13,201
Due from banks in United Kingdom	4,836,724	115,947
Due from banks elsewhere	8,968,508	1,371,015
Dominion government securities.	11,139,862	3,460,000
Canadian municipal securities.	40,128,347	9,006,334
Railway bonds and debenture stocks	12,504,361	125,046
Call loans in Canada	.....	2,694,397
Call loans elsewhere	77,623,002	4,827,050
Current loans in Canada	99,789,670	26,958,552
Current loans elsewhere	9,928,328	6,481,658
Loans to provincial government.	1,426,810	63,665
Loans to municipalities	12,794,314	2,078,045
Overdue debts	419,901	551,378
Real estate	44,447	32,310
Mortgages on real estate	65,145	8,003
Value of bank premises	4,000,000	2,409,292
Liabilities of customers	2,505,602	1,113,404
Other assets	3,698	237,220
Total assets	\$392,625,438	\$75,418,448

LIABILITIES.

	Bank of Montreal.	Bank of British North America.
Capital authorized	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 4,866,666
Capital subscribed	16,000,000	4,866,666
Capital paid up	16,000,000	4,866,666
Reserve fund	16,000,000	3,017,333
Rate per cent. of last dividend	10	8
Notes in circulation	26,447,706	5,312,540
Balance due Dominion government	10,491,836	1,306,996
Balance due provincial government	2,506,863	176,478
Deposits on demand	108,250,245	15,881,913
Deposits after notice	143,559,765	29,743,492
Deposits elsewhere	55,642,764	4,785,506
Deposits due to Canadian banks.	3,892,223	3,191
Due to banks in United Kingdom	.....	80,275
Due to banks elsewhere	315,550	801,322
Bills payable	503,573	1,366,843
Letters of credit	2,505,602	1,113,404
Other liabilities	2,748,487	4,837,973
Total liabilities	356,954,618	65,409,933
Loans to directors	513,801	.....
Current gold	30,245,308	1,508,401
Dominion notes	56,037,100	7,321,837
Notes in circulation	29,933,541	5,625,276

Mr. H. B. Shaw, general manager of the Union Bank of Canada, who has been in Vancouver for several days, announced recently that Mr. J. G. Geddes, local manager for the bank, would assume the joint management of the London, England, office of the institution. He will remain in Vancouver for several months, acting in an advisory capacity as to the general conduct of the bank's British Columbia business. The successor of Mr. Geddes as manager of the Vancouver branch will be Mr. G. T. Bishop.

BRANCHES OF THE TWO BANKS

No Alteration of Relations Between Absorbed Bank and Its Customers

In the event of the purchase of the Bank of British North America by the Bank of Montreal it is understood that no changes in the management of the bank or its branches throughout the country are contemplated at present, but the Bank of British North America will continue its separate existence as heretofore as branches of the Bank of Montreal, this arrangement to be for an indefinite period. There would, therefore, be no alteration in the present relations existing between the bank and its depositors and customers.

Twenty-Nine Competing Points.

There are 29 towns and cities in which the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America have had competing branches. They are as follows: Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man.; Vancouver, B.C.; Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; North Battleford, Sask.; Yorkton, Sask.; Brandon, Man.; Victoria, B.C.; Prince Rupert, B.C.; Rossland, B.C.; Trail, B.C.; North Vancouver, B.C.; Brantford, Ont.; Fenelon Falls, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; St. Catharines, Ont.; London, England; and New York, N.Y.

Advantages to Bank.

Several advantages from the standpoint of the Bank of British North America suggest themselves. Important business between the bank and its customers, as matters stand now, naturally has to go to London for consideration by the board of directors, a procedure involving delays and other handicaps which would be removed with the control of the bank's affairs vested in the Bank of Montreal. Both depositors and customers of the bank, too, would benefit to an important extent by the fact that their affairs were being merged in the affairs of a bank of such large resources and commanding strength as the Bank of Montreal.

Situation of Branches.

The following table, compiled by *The Monetary Times*, shows the number of branches which the two banks had at the end of 1917 in the various provinces and abroad:—

	Bank of Montreal.	Bank of British North America.
Ontario	60	21
Quebec	37	7
Nova Scotia	13	1
New Brunswick	10	5
Prince Edward Island	1	..
British Columbia	26	16
Manitoba	7	0
Saskatchewan	10	24
Alberta	9	4
Yukon	..	1
United States of America	3	2
England	2	..
Newfoundland	3	1
Mexico	1	..
West Indies	..	..
British Honduras	..	..
British Guiana	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..
Venezuela	..	..
Totals	182	91

Mr. William Wilfred Tolley, deputy auditor of the city of Toronto, was appointed on March 18th by the Ottawa city council auditor at a salary of \$5,000 a year. For the past four years Mr. Tolley has been in the employ of the city of Toronto. Prior to that he was a chartered accountant with a British firm in New York City. He occupied this position for 2½ years after leaving his home in England. It will be at least a month before he will be able to leave the local department. He is a conscientious and capable officer, and his services will be greatly missed in Toronto.

The Bank of British North America

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend of Forty Shillings per share, less Income Tax, will be paid on the 5th April next to the Proprietors of shares registered in the Dominion of Canada, being at the rate of 8% per annum for the year ended 30th November last.

The dividend will be paid at the legal par of exchange on the 5th day of April next.

No transfers can be made between the 22nd inst. inclusive and the 4th prox. inclusive, as the books must be closed during that period.

JACKSON DODDS,
Secretary.

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

March 5th, 1918.



THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital paid-up - \$ 6,500,000
Reserve Fund - 12,000,000
Total Assets over 130,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - HALIFAX, N.S.

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G. S. CAMPBELL and J. WALTER ALLISON
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General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ont.

H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
J. A. McLEOD, Asst. General Manager.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

30 in Nova Scotia 33 in New Brunswick
7 in Prince Edward Island 10 in Quebec
67 in Ontario 14 in Western Provinces

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Bay Roberts	Brigus	Catalina	Harbor Grace
Bell Island	Burgeo	Channel	St. John's
Bonavista	Burin	Fogo	" East End
Bonne Bay	Carbonear	Grand Bank	Twillingate
		Wesleyville	

IN WEST INDIES

Havana, Cuba, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Jamaica—Black River, Kingston, Mandeville, Montego Bay,
Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Spanish Town,
St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar.

IN UNITED STATES

BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK (AGENCY)

CORRESPONDENTS

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

France—Credit Lyonnais.

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

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital Paid-Up, \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$4,800,000
Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

HEAD OFFICE ... MONTREAL

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Geo. E. Drummond Wm. M. Birks F. W. Molson
W. A. Black E. J. Chamberlin
EDWARD C. PRATT, General Manager

BRANCHES

ALBERTA	Hamilton	Toronto	Montreal—Cont.
Calgary	" Market	" Queen St. W.	" Market & Harbor
Camrose	" James & Barton	" West Toronto	" St. Henri
Edmonton	Hensall	Trenton	" Maisonneuve
Lethbridge	Highgate	Wales | Waterloo	" Cote des Neiges
BRITISH COL.	Iroquois	Williamsburg	" St. Lawrence
UMBIA	Kingsville	Woodstock	" Boulevard
Revelstoke	Kirkton	Zurich	" Cote St. Paul
Vancouver	Kitchener	QUEBEC	" Park & Bernard
" East End	Lambton Mills	Arthabaska	" Montreal, West
MANITOBA	London	Bedford	" Tetreaultville
Winnipeg	Lucknow	Chicoutimi	Pierreville
" Portage Av.	Meaford	Cowansville	Quebec
ONTARIO	Merlin	Drummondville	" Upper Town
Alvinston	Morrisburg	Foster	Richmond
Amherstburg	Norwich	Fraserville	Roberval
Aylmer	Ottawa	and Riviere du Sorel	
Belleville	Owen Sound	Loup Station	Sutton | St. Cesaire
Brockville	Port Arthur	Knowlton	St. Ours
Brucefield	Ridgetown	Lachine	St. Thérèse de
Chesterville	Simcoe	Lachute | Matane	Blainville
Clinton | Delhi	Smith's Falls	Mont Joli	Trois Pistoles
Dutton | Drumbo	St. Mary's	Montreal	Three Rivers
Exeter | Forest	St. Thomas	" St. James St.	Victoriaville
Formosa	" East End	" St. Catherine Ville St. Pierre	
Frankford	Teeswater	St. Waterloo	

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

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AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—Agents and Correspondents in all the principal cities.

Collections made in all Parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued available in all parts of the world.

INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company.—The January statement of the company shows a fairly substantial gain in gross revenue more than offset by a heavy increase in operating costs. The statement (in milreis) follows: Gross earnings, 7,837,000 milreis, increase 571,000 milreis; operating expenses, 4,141,000 milreis, increase, 877,000 milreis; net earnings, 3,699,000 milreis, decrease, 306,000 milreis.

Western Power Company of Canada.—The annual report of the company for the 12 months ended December 31 shows a decided improvement over 1916, net operating revenues showing an increase of 23.35 per cent. Operating revenues and expenses were: Operating revenue, \$450,100; operating expenses, \$130,559; ordinary operating expenses, \$113,246; taxes, \$17,312; net operating revenue, \$319,601; non-operating revenue, \$12,192; gross, \$331,793.

Nipissing Mines Company, Limited.—The directors declared a regular 5 per cent. quarterly dividend on March 18, payable April 20 to shareholders of record March 30. The books close March 30, to reopen April 18. The financial statement of operating the company as of March 16 shows cash in bank, including Canadian and United States war bonds, \$1,645,564.67; ore and bullion on hand at mine, \$1,127,432.82; bullion in transit, \$45,563.35.

Civic Investment and Industrial Company.—Although the effect of higher costs is quite evident in the company's expense account, the buoyancy of the company's gross business continues to make its net earning position an exception to the declining tendency of public utility enterprises. Civic's gross for February, \$900,358, compared with \$775,501 a year ago; expenses were \$425,956, against \$320,362; charges, \$82,738, against \$80,021, leaving a net surplus for the month of \$391,613, against \$375,112 a year ago. The ten months' surplus over all charges amounts to \$3,801,712, equivalent to earnings at the rate of slightly better than 7 per cent. on the company's capital stock.

Consumers Gas Company.—The directors of the company, have, on March 18, adopted the suggestion of Mayor Church, Toronto, that the city auditor make a special audit of the books of the company to ascertain whether or not the 10 per cent. increase in the price of gas, which goes into effect on April 5, is justified. According to a statement by Mr. Arthur Hewitt, general manager of the company, the increase is due to the higher cost of coal, oil and labor. The expenditures of the company on these three items have advanced nearly \$1,000,000 above the amounts spent in 1915. Mr. Hewitt said the directors welcomed enquiry and publicity, the increase was absolutely unavoidable and was far below the increases already made by other Ontario cities and towns.

Dominion Foundries and Steel Company, Limited.—Although no financial statement was issued after the annual meeting of the company held recently at Toronto, the company reported gross profits of \$1,902,304 for 1917, net profits of \$942,653, after depreciation, etc., carried forward a net surplus of \$632,376. As the company has \$3,000,000 common stock, on which it distributes an 8 per cent. dividend, earnings on the common stock were at the rate of about 20 per cent. The balance sheet showed current assets of about \$2,400,000, made up principally of \$1,188,000 in accounts and bills receivable, \$446,596 cash, \$620,864 inventories of raw material, and \$157,000 investments, the last-named item including the company's initial deposit on a \$400,000 Victory Loan subscription. On the liability side, current obligations foot up about \$1,100,000, chiefly \$589,511 accounts payable, \$112,055 accrued wages, and \$409,940 business profits tax for 1916-17.

Canadian Cottons, Limited.—A successful year for the company for the fiscal period which ends March 31 is indicated by the decision of the directors to-day to increase the dividend from 4 to 6 per cent. The common stock was placed

on a dividend basis in June, 1916, as the result of the improved conditions in the cotton trade which developed soon after the war. The first quarterly distribution of 1½ per cent. and the usual 1½ per cent. on the preferred are payable April 4 to stockholders of record March 26. The increase revived interest in the stock, which sold up to 57 soon after the dividend announcement was made to the stock exchange on March 19. The stock has been quiet for some days past, the last board lot transactions being on March 12 at 49½, with a high price for the year to date of 50. Prior to the inauguration of dividends in 1916, the stock sold up from 36 to 52, but later on in the year, when there was an active and strong market, it touched a high level of 70. It afterwards weakened below 50, but has not gone far from that level.

Winnipeg Electric Railway Company.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on March 18th in the board room of the company's offices. Sir William Mackenzie presided. The president's report and the annual statement were presented to the meeting and adopted. The board of directors was re-elected as follows: Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Donald Mann, Sir Augustus Nanton, R. J. Mackenzie, D. B. Hanna, G. V. Hastings, Hugh Sutherland, F. Morton Morse and J. D. McArthur. Sir William Mackenzie was re-elected president and Sir Augustus Nanton, vice-president.

The company's net surplus amounted to only \$92,579, or slightly more than 1 per cent., on the \$9,000,000 capital stock, which paid 12 per cent. dividends a few years ago. Gross earnings from operations showed a slight increase as compared with 1916, the gain amounting to \$27,840. Miscellaneous income was also slightly higher. Increased costs, however, absorbed all the gain and something more, the gross corporate income available to meet fixed charges standing \$154,764 lower than in 1916, a decrease of about 11 per cent. In the charges the city's share of earnings, etc., showed but slight variations from the previous year. There is deducted from 1917 earnings, however, a sum of \$201,050 for depreciation, which has no corresponding item in recent statements. This deduction and the decrease of \$154,764 in gross income, already referred to, account almost exactly for the difference between the final surplus of 1917, which was \$92,579, and that for 1916, which was \$445,251.

The 1917 form of statement makes the net income transferred to surplus \$152,579, while the year's sinking fund requirements of \$60,000 made a subsequent charge against total surplus. However, as the sinking fund deduction is properly chargeable to the year's income, it has been included in the following table in the list of general deductions:—

	1917.	1916.
Gross earnings	\$3,339,009	\$3,311,169
Operating expenses	2,143,512	1,930,041
Net operating revenue	\$1,195,497	\$1,372,128
Miscellaneous income	47,877	26,010
Gross income	\$1,243,374	\$1,398,138
Less:—		
Interest	649,050	643,991
City's percentage	105,777	110,227
Discount on securities	11,797	22,920
Taxes	103,286	91,569
Miscellaneous non-operating expenses	5,085	17,503
Other deductions	13,846	6,665
Sinking fund	60,000	60,000
Depreciation	201,050	.....
Total deductions	\$1,150,795	\$ 952,887
Net income for year	92,579	445,251
Previous balance after adjustments	1,125,526	682,824
Total surplus	\$1,218,106	\$1,128,075

THE Merchants Bank OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED IN 1864

Capital Paid-up - - - - - \$7,000,000

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 7,421,292

Head Office, MONTREAL

Board of Directors:

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, President
 K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President
 THOMAS LONG
 F. ORR LEWIS
 ANDREW A. ALLAN
 LT.-COL. C. C. BALLANTYNE
 A. J. DAWES
 F. HOWARD WILSON
 FARQUHAR ROBERTSON
 GEO. L. CAINS
 ALFRED B. EVANS
 E. F. HEBDEN
 THOS. AHEARN
 LT.-COL. J. R. MOODIE

E. F. HEBDEN, Managing Director
 D. C. MACAROW, General Manager
 T. E. MERRITT, Supt. of Branches and Chief Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

QUEBEC

Montreal, Head Office: St James St.
 " 1255 St. Catherine St. E.
 " 320 St. Catherine St. W.
 " 2215 St. Denis St.
 " 1319 St. Lawrence Blvd.
 " 1866 St. Lawrence Blvd.
 " 672 Centre St.
 Notre Dame de Grace
 Beauharnois Chateauguay Bsn.
 Bury Grand Mere

ONTARIO

Acton | Almonte Gananoque
 Alvinston Georgetown
 Athens Glencoe
 Barry's Bay Gore Bay
 Belleville Granton
 Bothwell Guelph
 Brampton Hamilton
 Brantford " East End
 Bronte Hanover
 Chatham Hespeler
 Chatsworth Ingersoll
 Chesley Kincardine
 Clarkson Kingston
 Collingwood Kitchener
 Creemore | Delta Lancaster
 Douglas Lansdowne
 Eganville Leamington
 Elgin | Elora Little Current
 Pinch | Pord London
 Fort William London East
 Galt Lucan | Lyn

MANITOBA

Brandon Macgregor
 Carberry Morris
 Gladstone Napinka
 Hartney Neepawa

SASKATCHEWAN

Antler | Arcola Humboldt
 Carnduff Kisbey
 Probinsher Limerick
 Gainsborough Maple Creek
 Gull Lake Meacham

ALBERTA

Acme Daysland
 Alliance Delburne
 Brooks Donalds
 Calgary Edgerton
 Camrose Edmonton
 Castairs " Namayo Av.
 Castor | Chauvin Forestburg
 Chipman Hughenden
 Coronation Irma | Islay
 Czar Killam

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chilliwack New Westminster
 Nanaimo Oak Bay

NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax Sydney

SUB-AGENCIES—Ontario—Beachville, Breslau, Calabogie, Coatsworth, Frankville, London South, Mimico, Mount Pleasant, Muirkirk, Newington, Pelee Island. Manitoba—Austin, Griswold, Lauder, Sidney. Alberta—Galahad, Grainger, Millicent, Minburn, Penhold, Rumsey, Heisler, Huxley. Saskatchewan—Senlac.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

NEW YORK AGENCY—63 and 65 Wall Street

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited
 The Royal Bank of Scotland.

TORONTO BRANCH—A. B. PATTERSON, Manager

The Dominion Bank

HEAD OFFICE .. TORONTO

Sir EDMUND B. OSLER - President
 W. D. MATTHEWS - Vice-President
 C. A. BOBERT - General Manager

The London, England, Branch

Of the Dominion Bank at 73 Cornhill, E.C.

Conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business, and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada. 347

The Standard Bank of Canada

Established 1873 130 Branches
 Capital (Authorized by Act of Parliament) \$5,000,000.00
 Capital Paid-up 3,381,270.00
 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 4,534,863.63

DIRECTORS

W. F. COWAN, President. W. FRANCIS, K.C., Vice-President.
 W. F. Allen, F. W. Cowan, T. B. Greening, H. Langlois,
 James Hardy, F.C.A., Thos. H. Wood.

HEAD Office, 15 King St. West TORONTO, Ont.
 C. H. EASSON, General Manager.
 J. S. LOUDON, Assistant General Manager.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

Established 1874

Capital paid up - \$4,000,000
 Rest - \$4,750,000

94 Branches in Canada

A Joint Account

is a decided convenience to the soldier.

Either of the joint owners may deposit or withdraw money without further formality.

The Home Bank of Canada



Head Office and Eight Branches in Toronto

8-10 King Street West, Head Office and Toronto Branch.
 78 Church Street.
 Cor. Queen West and Bathurst.
 Cor. Queen East and Ontario.
 1220 Yonge Street Subway, Cor. Alcorn Ave.
 Cor. Bloor West and Bathurst.
 236 Broadview, Cor. Dundas St. East.
 1871 Dundas St., Cor. High Park Ave.

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

HOW LEADING BANKS COMPARE

Bank of Montreal, by Merger, is Placed Well in Front—
Figures of Three Leading Banks

Taking the figures of the January bank statement, the proposed amalgamation of the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America would give the Bank of Montreal assets of nearly \$470,000,000 and place it well ahead in this respect of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank.

Merged Banks' Figures.

The principal items of the Bank of Montreal statement will appear as follows if the merger is effected:—

	(Three last figures omitted.)		
	Montreal.	British N. America.	(Amal.)
Capital authorized	\$ 25,000	\$ 4,866	\$ 29,866
Capital paid up	16,000	4,866	20,866
Reserve fund	16,000	3,017	19,017
Demand deposits	108,250	15,881	124,131
Notice deposits	143,559	29,743	173,302
Current coin	20,668	1,271	21,939
Dominion notes	57,253	7,052	64,305
Canadian government securities	11,130	3,460	14,590
Municipal and foreign securities	40,128	9,006	49,134
Railway and other bonds	12,504	125	12,629
Call loans, Canada		2,694	2,694
Call loans, outside	77,623	4,827	82,450
Current loans	99,780	26,958	126,738
Total liabilities	350,954	65,409	416,363
Total assets	392,625	75,418	468,043

Three Leading Banks.

The figures of the amalgamated Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America, from now on, will compare with those of the other two leading institutions, as follows:—

	(Three last figures omitted.)		
	Montreal.	Commerce.	Royal.
Capital authorized	\$123,123	\$123,123	\$123,123
Capital paid up	20,866	15,000	14,340
Reserve fund	19,017	13,500	14,715
Demand deposits	124,131	95,324	80,090
Notice deposits	173,302	118,198	119,955
Current coin	21,939	19,045	15,203
Dominion notes	64,305	20,090	19,737
Canadian government securities	14,590	17,037	22,539
Municipal and foreign securities	49,134	25,195	25,684
Railway and other bonds	12,629	6,108	13,995
Call loans, Canada	2,694	14,767	12,135
Call loans, outside	82,450	10,314	8,574
Current loans	126,747	139,767	104,480
Total liabilities	422,363	303,022	317,614
Total assets	468,043	333,531	348,396

MONEY MARKETS

Messrs. Glazebrook & Cronyn, exchange and bond brokers, report the following exchange rates to *The Monetary Times*:—

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	1 17-32	1 19-32	
Mont. funds	Par	Par	3/8 to 1/2
Sterling—			
Demand	4.8255	4.8280	4.85
Cable trans.	4.8375	4.84	4.86
Rate in New York for sterling demand, \$4.7530.			
Bank of England rate, 5 per cent.			

Mr. W. M. Ramsay, manager of the New York agency of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has been elected a director of the Pan-American Debenture Corporation.

NINETEEN CHARTERED BANKS NOW

Thirty Years Ago, There Were 41 and Nine Years Ago, 29
—Amalgamations Advantageous to Shareholders

Only three bank mergers have occurred in Canada since the war commenced. One was the absorption of the Quebec Bank by the Royal; the second was the purchase of the Northern Crown Bank by the Royal; and the third was announced yesterday, the merging of the Bank of British North America with the Bank of Montreal. A fourth might have been consummated had the department of finance approved, and that was the proposed amalgamation of the Bank of Hamilton with the Royal. The first banking amalgamation in Canada since July, 1914, occurred in 1916, when the Royal Bank purchased the Quebec Bank. The other two amalgamations were arranged this month.

Tendency of Banking Business.

It is interesting to recall that the directors of the Quebec Bank informed their shareholders that "with the present condition of business in the west, your directors cannot hold out the hope that if the separate existence of the bank is maintained, the dividends would be continued. On the contrary, your directors feel that it is necessary for them, owing to severe competition, if the proposed amalgamation were not sanctioned by shareholders, to reduce the dividend for some years to come."

It was also pointed out that "the tendency of modern banking business has been towards the amalgamation of banks and the creation of financial institutions having large resources for the purpose of financing modern industries. It has happened that your directors have been obliged to refuse advances to some of the bank's best customers because, in their opinion, the amount asked for, though safe and profitable, bore an undue proportion to the resources of the bank."

Advantageous to Shareholders.

It was added that the experience of banks, both in Europe and in Canada, had shown that amalgamations such as that proposed were highly advantageous to the shareholders.

The bank amalgamation of 1916 reduced the number of chartered banks in Canada to 21, and the two mergers of the present year to 19. How this compares with the position in certain previous years is shown in the following table compiled by *The Monetary Times*:—

July.	No. of chartered banks in Canada.
1869	27
1870	40
1880	41
1899	38
1900	29
1912	26
1914	22
1916	21
*1918	19

*March.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS TO BE TAKEN

Plans for the taking of an agricultural census, which the government contemplates in co-operation with the provincial departments of agriculture, apparently have ultimately in view some measure of direct taxation on the farming community.

To secure this, and as a basis on which to determine any further measure of direct taxation as suggested, the agricultural census is to be made. It will be in the form of questionnaires sent out to each farmer, asking for data as to his revenues and expenditures, the value of his land, stock, buildings, etc., the net return on his investment after allowing a reasonable amount for the labor of himself and family, and all other information tending to show as accurately as possible the financial status and yearly income of each farmer.

Mr. V. A. Lemieux, formerly inspector for the Imperial Life Assurance Company, at Quebec City, has been appointed branch manager for that company at Quebec.

THE STERLING BANK

OF CANADA

We relieve our patrons of much of the detail of their banking business—rendering a full, efficient service.

Head Office
King and Bay Streets, Toronto 64

The National Bank of Scotland

Limited

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1825

Capital Subscribed.....	£5,000,000	\$25,000,000
Paid up	1,000,000	5,000,000
Uncalled	4,000,000	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	800,000	3,500,000

Head Office **EDINBURGH**

J. S. COCKBURN, General Manager. GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary.
LONDON OFFICE—37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.4

JOHN FERGUSON, Manager. DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London, are retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(ESTABLISHED 1817)
AUSTRALIA

PAID UP CAPITAL -	\$ 19,524,300.00
RESERVE FUND -	14,375,000.00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	19,524,300.00
	\$ 53,423,600.00
AGGREGATE ASSETS 30th SEPT., 1917	\$285,767,140.00



J. RUSSELL FRENCH, General Manager

334 BRANCHES and AGENCIES in the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua (New Guinea), and London. The Bank transacts every description of Australian Banking Business. Wool and other Produce Credits arranged.

HEAD OFFICE: GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY. LONDON OFFICE: 29 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., 2.

AGENTS: BANK OF MONTREAL, ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1865

Union Bank of Canada

Head Office - WINNIPEG

Paid-up Capital -	\$ 5,000,000
Reserve -	3,400,000
Total Assets (Over) -	140,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon. Pres., SIR WILLIAM PRICE President, JOHN GALT, Esq.
Vice-Presidents, R. T. RILEY, Esq.; G. H. THOMSON, Esq.

W. R. Allan, Esq.	B. B. Cronyn, Esq.	F. E. Kenaston, Esq.
G. H. Balfour, Esq.	E. L. Drewry, Esq.	W. H. Malkin, Esq.
Hume Blake, Esq., K.C.	S. Haas, Esq.	R. O. McCulloch, Esq.
M. Bull, Esq.	A. Hitchcock, Esq.	Wm. Shaw, Esq.
Major-General Sir John W. Carson.	J. S. Hough, Esq., K.C.	

H. B. SHAW, Gen. Manager

J. W. HAMILTON, Assistant General Manager

Attention is particularly drawn to the advantages offered by the Foreign Exchange Department of our London, England, New York and Montreal Offices, and Merchants and Manufacturers are invited to avail themselves of the Commercial Information Bureaus established at these Branches.

London, Eng., Branches, 6 Princes Street, E.C., and
West End Branch, Haymarket, S.W.
New York Agency, 49 Wall Street, New York City.
GEO. WILSON, Agent.

The Bank, having over 305 Branches in Canada, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of Banking business. It has Correspondents in all Cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

BANK OF HAMILTON

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	\$5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	3,000,000
SURPLUS	3,500,000

DIRECTORS

SIR JOHN HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., President.
CYRUS A. BIRGE, Vice-President.

C. C. Dalton	W. B. Phin	W. A. Wood
Robert Hobson	I. Pitblado	J. Turnbull

J. P. BELL, General Manager.

BRANCHES

ONTARIO

Ancaster	Grimsby	Mitchell	Selkirk
Atwood	Hagersville	Moorfield	Simcoe
Beamsville	Hamilton	Neustadt	Southampton
Blyth	" Barton St.	New Hamburg	Teeswater
Brantford	" Deering	Niagara Falls	Toronto
" East End	" East End	Niagara Falls, S.	" Queen &
Burlington	" North End	Oakville	" Spadina
Chesley	" West End	Orangeville	" College &
Delhi	Jarvis	Owen Sound	" Ossington
Dundalk	Kitchener	Palmerston	" Yonge &
Dundas	Listowel	Paris	Gould
Dunnville	Lucknow	Port Arthur	West Toronto
Fordwich	Midland	Port Elgin	Wingham
Ft. William	Milton	Port Rowan	Wroxeter
Georgetown	Milverton	Princeton	
Gorrie			

MANITOBA

Bradwardine	Gladstone	Minnedosa	Swan Lake
Brandon	Hamiota	Morden	Treherne
Carberry	Kenton	Pilot Mound	Winkler
Carman	Killarney	Roland	Winnipeg
Dunrea	Manitou	Snowflake	" Norwood
Elm Creek	Miami	Stonewall	" Princess St.
Foxwarren			

SASKATCHEWAN

Aberdeen	Caron	Mawer	Redvers | Regina
Abernethy	Dundurn	Melfort	Rouleau
Battleford	Estevan	Meota	Saskatoon
Brownlee	Francis	Moose Jaw	Stoney Beach
Carievale	Loreburn	Mortlach	Tuxford

ALBERTA

Brant	Nanton
Calgary	Oyen
Cayley	Stavely
Champion	Taber
Granum	Vulcan

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Armstrong	N Vancouver B.
Kamloops	N. Vancouver
Port Hammond	S. Vancouver
Salmon Arm	(Cedar Cottage P.O.)
Vancouver	

ONTARIO'S COMPENSATION ACT

Awards to Workmen Last Year Totalled \$2,913,085— Official Report

The following statement has been issued by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board as to the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act last year:—

The third year of operation of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act closed December 31st, 1917. The number of accidents and the amount of compensation show a considerable increase over the prior year.

The total amount of compensation awarded during the year was \$2,913,085.81, as against \$2,011,468.94 during 1916; the total number of accidents of every kind reported during the year was 36,514, as against 26,092 during 1916.

The increase is partly the result of increased industrial activity and partly of increased rate of wages, which automatically increases the workmen's compensation. The most marked increases in compensation and accidents were in munition manufacturing in schedule 1 and in operation of railways in schedule 2.

The compensation in schedule 1 industries amounted to \$2,289,529.44, and the accidents reported numbered 30,701; the compensation in schedule 2 amounted to \$623,556.37, and the accidents reported numbered 5,813.

Of the total 36,514 accidents reported during the year 454 were fatal cases.

The average number of notices of accident received each working day during the year was 126, and the average amount of compensation awarded each day was \$9,071.

The total average number of cheques for compensation and medical aid now being sent out by the board each day is 318, of which 106 are for medical aid, the latter amounting on an average each day to \$1,036.

Increased Pay and Increased Assessments.

The amount of current year's assessments collected up to the end of the year was \$2,392,340.42. This will be increased to the extent that the actual pay roll statements received from employers at the end of the year exceed the estimates given by them at the commencement of the year.

The rates of assessment for 1917 have proven generally sufficient, and, though some adjustments may be necessary, little if any general increase will be required in the rates for 1918. The rates on the average are still somewhat less than the rates originally fixed when the act was first being put into operation in 1915.

Under a system of merit rating to be applied pursuant to an amendment made at the last session of the legislature, employers whose accident experience is bad, will be required to pay a higher rate than those whose accident experience is good. The adjustment will be made after the final accident experience of each employer for the year has been ascertained.

The total expenditure of the board for administration expenses, including additional permanent equipment and other additional expenses rendered necessary by the new medical aid provisions of the act, amounted to \$133,629.50. Toward this amount the government, in addition to paying the salaries of the board and furnishing office premises, contributed during the year \$100,000 in cash. This leaves only the sum of \$33,629.50 to be borne by the employers, representing a cost to the employers of less than one and one-sixth per cent. of the amount of compensation awarded during the year. This gives them insurance at a very small fraction above actual cost.

Similar Laws Elsewhere.

Intercourse with workmen and employers shows increased appreciation of the benefits of the present workmen's compensation law over the law previously existing. The workman obtains his compensation promptly and without expense for, generally speaking, every disability of not less than seven days arising from accident in his employment; the employer is immune from litigation and from what might be ruinous liability for damages; a prolific cause of friction between workman and employer is removed; practically everything that the employer now pays goes directly to the injured workman or his dependants or in payment of the expenses of medical aid; and as a result of the general provision for compensation and the mode of continuous or pension payment provided for by the act the community is saved from many cases of indigence which might otherwise exist. Since the adoption of the law in Ontario similar laws have been put

into operation in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and are being considered in other provinces.

With the better knowledge of the new law and of the existence of the amendment under which employers whose industries are not expressly covered, may be brought under its provisions, there has been a large increase in the number of applications by employers for this purpose.

CANADA'S NICKEL OUTPUT

Production and Price Were Higher Last Year—New Refinery at Port Colborne

The production of nickel in Canada last year was, as usual, derived from the ores of the Sudbury, Ontario, district supplemented by the recovery of a small quantity of metallic nickel, nickel oxide, and other nickel salts as by-products in the treatment of ores from the silver-cobalt-nickel ores of the Cobalt, Ontario, district.

The total production last year was 84,470,970 pounds, worth, at 40 cents per pound, \$33,778,388, compared with 82,958,564 pounds valued at \$29,035,497, or 35 cents per pound, in 1916. These figures are contained in the preliminary report of the mineral production of Canada, prepared by Mr. John McLeish, B.A., Chief of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics, Department of Mines, Ottawa. The total production of nickel-copper matte at the smelter of the Canadian Copper Company and the Mond Nickel Company in the Sudbury district was 78,897 tons, containing 83,773,319 pounds of nickel and 42,392,588 pounds of copper, the average percentage of the combined metals in the matte being about 80; the tonnage of ore smelted (part being previously roasted) was 1,453,661 tons, which as usual included a small tonnage from the Alexo mine in the Timiskaming district. The production in 1916 was 80,011 tons of matte derived from 1,521,689 tons of nickel-copper ores smelted, the matte containing 82,596,862 pounds of nickel and 44,859,321 pounds of copper.

New Refinery in Ontario.

The refinery under construction at Port Colborne, Ont., by the International Nickel Company, had not been completed at the close of the year. The British American Nickel Corporation continued the development of its nickel properties particularly at the Murray mine, and work was begun on the first unit of the smelter a mile distant from the Murray mine. It is expected that construction work on the refinery will begin early in 1918.

Nickel was recovered as a by-product in smelters at Deloro, Thorold, and Welland, from the silver-cobalt-nickel ores of the Cobalt district; complete returns have not yet been received, but the total nickel contents of nickel oxide, nickel sulphate, and metallic nickel produced have been estimated at about 697,000 pounds. The products recovered in 1916 included 79,360 pounds of metallic nickel; 323,418 pounds of nickel oxide, and 232,450 pounds of nickel sulphate, having a total reported value of \$132,896 and containing 361,701 pounds of nickel metal.

Exports and Imports.

The exports of nickel in ore matte or other form are reported by the Customs Department as 81,272,400 pounds, valued at \$8,708,650.

The imports of nickel into the United States during the eleven months ending November, 1917, which included small quantities from other sources as well as from Canada, are recorded as 69,265,880 pounds, containing in ore, matte, or other form valued at \$8,869,824, or an average of 12.81 cents per pound. The exports of nickel and nickel oxide, etc., during the same period were 21,430,306 pounds, valued at \$8,702,727, or an average of 40.61 cents per pound, of which about 66 per cent. were consigned to Great Britain and 30 per cent. to Italy and France.

The values per pound of these exports to different countries ranged from 38.5 cents to 48.6 cents per pound. The average value per pound of exports in 1916 was 38.775 cents, the range being from 37.13 cents to 45.21 cents. The average export value in 1914 was 34.26 cents.

The price of refined nickel in New York according to quotations published by the Engineering and Mining Journal continued at from 45 to 50 cents per pound for ordinary forms, with 5 cents more per pound asked for electrolytic nickel, until March 7th, from which date the quotation was from 50 to 55 cents.

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Northern Crown Bank

HEAD OFFICE .. WINNIPEG
 Capital (authorized) \$6,000,000 .. Capital (paid up) \$1,431,200
 Rest and Undivided Profits \$920,202

A general banking business transacted at all branches

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Hastings St.	and Fort St.	Govan	Rockhaven
Mt. Pleasant	Portage and	Hanley	Rush Lake
Victoria	Sherbrooke	Harris	Saltcoats
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	William and	Imperial	Scotsguard
	Sherbrooke	Kenaston	Sedley
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HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, CAN.

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BRITISH CATTLE AND SUPPLY IN LIQUIDATION

On behalf of the liquidator of the British Cattle Supply Company, E. W. Wright recently filed with the Master-in-Ordinary at Osgoode Hall a list of alleged contributories as shown by the books of the defunct concern. Accounts show that \$1,891,159.96 is still unpaid on stock, and that in order to liquidate the liabilities of the company the sum of \$595,430.50 must be provided. This sum may be secured by the payment up to 40 per cent. on the stock.

The Toronto General Trusts Company is listed among the alleged contributories for the sum of \$391,958 in trust. This is said to be in respect of stock held for the British Dominions Land Corporation and given by the British Cattle Supply Company in Exchange for lands.

The following names make up the list as filed recently at Osgoode Hall. The sums following the names are the share required from each in order to liquidate the liabilities. Where no address is given, the stockholders are of Toronto:—

- C. H. Maybee, \$5,891.37; T. E. Goode, \$21,000.25; Samuel Hisey, \$5,611.40; S. and J. Hisey, \$1,399.85; R. H. McElroy, \$8,411.11; C. R. McKeown, Orangeville, \$2,811.71; Hon. Nelson Monteith, Stratford, \$4,211.56; H. Talbot, \$14,010.51; J. H. Fussell, \$4,199.55; T. Fussell, \$1,399.85; W. G. Beamish, \$2,799.70; Hon. Rufus Pope, Ottawa, \$77,355.77; Hon. Peter Talbot, Lacombe, Alta., \$2,799.70; E. Maybee, \$559.95; Wilson Peterman, \$279.97; R. W. Ferguson, \$279.97; G. E. Coon, \$279.97; T. W. Brennand, \$279.97; Miss J. A. MacRae, \$2,799.70; T. A. Neely, \$2,799.70; R. H. McElroy (in trust), \$55,994; Mrs. Emily C. Cairns, \$279.97; F. W. D. Smith, \$279.97; Russell Kinnear, \$279.97; Dr. C. H. Hair, \$559.94; John Kitts, \$1,399.85; A. J. Bailey, \$5,599.40; Mrs. O'ive Neeley, \$1,399.85; Edgar Neeley, \$279.97; Jacob Neeley, \$279.97; Mrs. Ellen Neeley, \$139.99; Hon. Geo. McHugh, Lindsay, \$279.97; A. W. MacRae, \$419.96; Miss Elsie Baird, \$28; Miss Margaret McDonald, \$56; Miss Helen McDonald, \$28; Geo. P. McHugh, \$1,399.85; B. B. Cooke, \$279.97; Miss Mabel C. Cairns, \$84; Percy A. Vale, \$1,399.85; Mrs. Sadie C. Goode, \$2,799.70; Joseph Wilson, Jr., \$400.

READJUSTMENT OF INDUSTRY

How to Maintain Efficient Production With Competitive Co-operation

How to maintain efficient production with competitive co-operation was the second problem discussed by Colonel David Carnegie, M.I.C.E., F.R.S., Edin., at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, Montreal. Colonel Carnegie, who is a member and ordnance advisor of the Imperial Munitions Board, Ottawa, had first considered as to how to secure remunerative trade without unrestricted competition. His remarks on this phase of the readjustment of industry after the war were printed in *The Monetary Times* last week.

The problem of the maintenance of efficient production with competitive co-operation affected two classes of labor, said Colonel Carnegie, the employer and the employed. "The intelligent employee to-day not infrequently becomes the prosperous employer to-morrow." He continued. "Such boards of control as we are now considering (outlined in these columns last week), would encourage this tendency.

"While in considering the first problem the curse of unrestricted competition is revealed and condemned, I wish to emphasize just as strongly the true value of maintaining efficient production with competitive co-operation, and, further, that regulated competition in production is a healthy inspiring incentive, producing the best results without having any of the evils attending that unfair competition which secures trade. Competitive co-operation is indeed the life of industry when applied to efficient production. It inspires the best service in the individual worker while producing contentment.

Incentives to Production.

"If we carefully consider upon whom we depend for the products of industry and examine the incentives already offered to labor to maintain efficient production, we shall find that the great body of workers have not had the inducements placed before them in an attractive way. The feeling among the laboring classes is that any privileges, recognition and any better conditions of labor, wages, or hours of employment, have been wrung out of the employers only after serious conflict and where the forces of their might have prevailed. They, therefore, do not give a wholesome active service with any thrilling sense of delight, in which they regard the products of their hands as essential to national prosperity.

"This condition is not overdrawn, and I am sure that much unrest exists regarding the future relations of capital and labor. Since the war began commissions have been appointed to investigate the far-reaching problems of industry, and recommendations have been made concerning the relationship between capital and labor, the development of industrial research, the employment of the best kind of machinery, the best methods of manufacture, buying and selling products, transportation, facilities, domestic and foreign commercial relationship, together with a host of other subjects of vital importance to the industrial prosperity of the Empire.

"For years past there have been constant conflicts between capital and labor on one or other of the issues I have named. Prior to the war in the United Kingdom strikes were so common and so virulent that they threatened to menace the public safety.

Whitley Report.

"In March, 1917, the Whitley report of the Joint Standing Industrial Councils was presented to the British parliament. In that report recommendations were made for improving the relations between masters and men and for establishing joint standing industrial councils composed of employers and employees, to obtain harmony and better means of production. Ever since the war began committees and commissions have been at work to solve the problems. It is hoped that the work of these bodies will be of service to the reconstruction committee of the cabinet of the Dominion government.

"These investigations instituted by government indicate the need of changed conditions. It is unnecessary for me to go into details regarding the causes of mutual distrust and suspicion between employers and employed. I would rather, if time permitted, exalt the spirit which is changing daily, the relations of employer and employed, and making possible a speedier union of their efforts in the general harmony of their interests. I believe the way to secure that harmony is

by recognizing organized labor and letting them share in a larger manner the responsibility of the output, quality and profits of industry. The following proposals for the formation of production boards are suggested with the hope that they may meet the need.

"1. That production boards be formed for each industry in the same number as the district trade boards, and be incorporated by law to deal with specific duties defined in the articles of association.

"2. The boards to be independent in their control and operation of all matters under their jurisdiction, but to work in direct and harmonious association with the industry trade boards.

"3. Each board to consist of elected representatives of the employers and employees of each industry from the same number of manufacturers and within the same geographical boundaries, as determined by the scope of the industry trade board.

Equal Numbers of Employers and Employees.

"4. Equal numbers of employers or their representatives, and employees or their representatives, to be elected by the district employers' association, and employees of the industry, whether the masters or men belong or do not belong to employers' associations or trade unions. The idea being to have full representation of each side belonging to the industry of the district in question. The method of election is a detail of organization.

"5. The chairman and vice-chairman to be nominated by the board as a whole. The chairman to be nominated from the elected representatives of the employers and the vice-chairman to be nominated from the elected representatives of the employees. Approval and election of both to be sanctioned by government and for the period of their election their services to be secured by the government.

Functions of Production Boards.

"1. The acceleration of output by the introduction of the most important processes and plant used in any part of the world in the same industry. The consideration of this phase of the board's work to be placed in the hands of a committee who would investigate all modern improvements, review current scientific journals and reports of investigations relating to the industry. The committee to report periodically to the board, making recommendations for improved production. The board would consider and submit such recommendations to manufacturers associated with the board, and leave it to them to make such improvements as they consider desirable. The board would not accept responsibility for the results.

Industrial and Commercial Training.

"2. To consider the provision of suitable industrial, technical and commercial training for boys, girls, men and women, with the object of improving the output and the quality of the product. A small committee of the board to investigate this subject, always with a view to training for the specific industry represented by the trade board. This section of the board's work would cover a very wide but necessary field of operation. It would embody:—

"(a) The vocational training of the child in preparation of his or her entry into the industry; (b) the education of the actual producers (principally manual); (c) the education of the directors of production (both manual and technical); (d) the education of the distributors of production (principally financial and commercial).

Classification and Valuation of Labor.

"3. To consider the classification, certification and valuation of labor. Another committee of the board could be formed for this definite object, having in view:—

"(a) The classifying of apprenticeship or in drafting boy and girl labor from vocational schools into those sections of industry best suited for their health, aptitude and age.

"(b) The certification of apprenticeship after probationary period in works, or office, to satisfy all concerned that the right employment has been selected for the child.

"(c) The classification of boys and girls after completion of apprenticeship for further training as draughtsmen, foremen, managers, salesmen, accountants, etc., according to the quality of the talent they had developed during their apprenticeship.

"(d) The classification of craftsmen of the same vocation, such as moulders, pattern makers, machinists, gauge makers, etc., into different skilled classes—say, 1st, 2nd and

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Those who find that travel or absorption in other business makes proper attention to investments difficult, can rely with full confidence upon the experience and reliability of this Corporation. Our service includes collecting amounts due, paying obligations and in every way caring for the investments entrusted to us. We keep clients posted on matters of importance in connection with their affairs and render statements regularly.

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Your Estate may be Small, But—

whether it involves one or one hundred thousand, it is equally entitled to the advantages of Trust Company administration.

This Company welcomes its appointment as executor of small estates, and gives them the same care, the same business experience and judgment and the protection of the same safety measures as larger estates.

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Chartered Trust and Executor Company
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To those farmers and investors desirous of acquiring good land at low prices and on easy terms, convenient to railway and market, we offer certain assets belonging to Trust Estates under our care, and which must be realized on. Some of those parcels are improved, others raw prairie, comprising 160 acres and upwards to blocks of 10,000 acres or more. With the likelihood that wheat will go even higher than it is to-day, we believe the time to buy agricultural land is *now*, as prices of farm products will, we believe, remain high for an indefinite time to come.

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WINNIPEG, Man.

National Trust Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the three months ending March 31st, at the rate of

TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

has been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company, and that same will be payable on and after April 1st.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. E. RUNDLE,

Toronto, March 6th, 1918.

General Manager

3rd class moulders. The classification would distinguish between the good and very skilled moulders. Such classification is common in the civil, military, naval and professional services, where each receives a diploma, certificate or badge, indicating his ability, class or rank in the services. Labor unions classified their trades but not the ability of one individual as compared with another, although there are widely marked differences between the skill of moulders for instance. This neglect of classification has been one of the greatest causes of friction between the employer and the employed. The complaint has been that the skilled worker has not done more work than the indifferent worker. To initiate this work by one of the committees of the board with proper means for the certification of all labor by examination (manual or oral), by craftsmen in the art, would be a great service. The board to issue certificates indicating to what trade and class they belong, just as 1st, 2nd and 3rd class certificates are issued to the marine and land stationary engineers, sailors, miners and to others in different vocations. Arrangements to be made for the periodic renewal and O.K.'s of certificates. Such certificates to carry the board's district rate of pay. Should the holder of the certificate wish to leave the district over which the board presides, the certificate to be presented to the board to be O.K'd, so that on presentation to a new employer in a different district his value would be known at once.

Valuation of Class of Labor.

"(e) The valuation of labor. The same committee to consider the valuation of each class of labor. That is for graduating the amount of remuneration necessary. For instance, in the difference between 'A,' 'B' and 'C.' Such valuation not to interfere with the present systems of individual, grouped, or other forms of piece work.

"There is no doubt that the proper regulation of pay on a thoroughly systematized basis of classification, certification and valuation by a competent body of men who were trained in the industry, would greatly stimulate whole-hearted acceleration of output instead of wilful retardation of production.

"(f) The consideration of systems of profit sharing and co-partnership, and the hours of labor for the workers.

"(g) To consider the value of materials used in production, their standardization, classification and methods of inspection.

Welfare Conditions for Workers.

"(h) To consider healthy conditions for the workers, and to suggest means for increasing their interests in the local surroundings, by providing amusements, instruction in gardening, music and other kinds of pleasurable employment after working hours.

"(i) The board to have authority to co-opt members, associate members and corresponding members, for any of the committees elected from its members, to investigate any of the many-sided problems.

"(j) A committee of the board to consider all workshop troubles, suggestions for improvements of conditions, accidents, fire arrangements, ambulance, etc.

"The district production board to supply any information within its power that would enable the national trade board to carry on its operations successfully.

"District production boards to send copies of minutes of their meetings to each in the same industry, and to confer as necessity arises with a view to a general increased maintenance of efficiency.

"I need hardly remind you," said Colonel Carnegie, "with what interest the various subjects would be taken up by the workers, both representing the employers and employees. The division of authority, responsibility and the social intercourse would produce a new outlook to labor."

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt Station for the week ending March 15th, 1918:—

Kerr Lake Mine, 39,074; Coniagas Mines, 87,000; Buffalo Mine, 285,736; Dominion Reduction Mine, 176,000; McKinley-Darragh Mine, 172,081. Total, 759,864 pounds, or 379 tons.

The total shipments since January 1st, 1918, now amount to 2,831,286.8 pounds, or 9,410 tons.

RAW SUGAR SUBJECT TO ORDER FOOD BOARD

The Canada Food Board, having authority to direct the distribution of foodstuffs, has ordered that importers of raw sugar consigned to Canada shall obtain a permit from the Canada Food Board, Ottawa, for allocation of the sugar for Canadian trade.

Every importer is, therefore, required to deliver to the collector of customs the said permit from the Canada Food Board, Ottawa (or from J. R. Bruce, sugar division of the board, at 68 William Street, New York), before release of the raw sugar by customs.

CANADIAN RAIL ORDERS IN UNITED STATES

New York dispatches state that the Canadian government railways are in the United States market for 5,000 box cars after placing an order for passenger equipment with the Pullman Company, and ten narrow-gauge engines with the Canadian Locomotive Company.

The Grand Trunk has recently ordered 25 switching engines from the same builders. The Pennsylvania Tank Car Company has taken orders for tank cars from steel companies and from oil refiners. Oil companies continue actively in the market for railroad equipment. Ten companies ask for 600 tank cars, which will require about 9,000 tons of steel.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES TO MEET IN TORONTO

A special report on Canadian municipal finances will be presented by a joint committee of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association and the Bond Dealers' Association, at the annual meeting of the former organization in Toronto on Monday. Mr. E. M. Saunders, treasurer of the Canada Life Assurance Company, is chairman of the joint committee, and will present their report. Other business to be taken up at the morning session include the reading of the minutes of the preceding annual meeting; the appointment of nomination committee; reading of correspondence; reports of the secretary-treasurer and auditor; reports of executive committee; notices of motion; resolutions and subject matter of which notice has been filed; unfinished business; general business and election of officers and executive committee. Mr. A. D. Langmuir, general manager of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, who is president of the Dominion Mortgage & Investment Association, will also deliver his presidential address on Monday morning.

In the afternoon, several addresses will be given, including one by Mr. M. Chevalier, managing director of the *Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien*, on "The Demand for and Supply of Funds"; by Mr. S. R. Tarr, editor of "Canadian Finance," on "Institutional Investments in Western Canada," and by Mr. Kingmann Nott Robins, Associated Mortgage Investors, Rochester, N.Y., on "The United States and Canadian Investments." There will also be a discussion on the Ontario Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

The following are the officers of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association:—President, A. D. Langmuir, general manager the Toronto General Trusts Corporation; first vice-president, Hume Cronyn, general manager the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation; second vice-president, E. M. Saunders, treasurer Canada Life Assurance Company.

Executive Committee:—Life insurance:—Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Confederation Life Assurance Company; Mr. J. F. Weston, Imperial Life Assurance Company; Mr. J. B. McKechnie, Manufacturers' Life Assurance Company.

Trust companies:—Mr. A. E. Holt, the Royal Trust Company; Mr. J. C. Breckenridge, the National Trust Company; Mr. I. M. McWhinney, the Union Trust Company.

Loan companies:—Colonel Edye, Trust and Loan Company of Canada; Mr. G. A. Morrow, Central Canada Loan and Savings Company; Mr. W. E. Long, *Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien*.

Provincial associations' representatives:—Mr. John Paton, the Mortgage Loans Association of Manitoba; Mr. W. E. Mason, Land Mortgage Companies' Association of Saskatchewan; Mr. Wm. Toole, the Mortgage Loans Association of Alberta; Mr. G. L. Smellie, Mortgage and Trust Companies Association of British Columbia. The secretary-treasurer of the association is Mr. John Appleton.

The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society

Capital Subscribed	\$2,000,000.00
Capital Paid-up	1,200,000.00
Reserve and Surplus Funds ..	1,163,994.20
Total Assets	4,697,757.31

Debentures issued for terms of from one to five years at highest current rate of interest.

Savings Department Deposits received, and interest allowed on *daily balance*. Withdrawable by cheque.

Trustees and Executors are authorized by Law to invest Trust Funds in the Debentures and Savings Department of this Society.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Head Office, King Street, HAMILTON, Ont.

GEORGE HOPE, President

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CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

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 Joint General Managers—R. S. Hudson, John Massey.
 Assistant General Manager—George H. Smith.

Paid-up Capital	\$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund (earned)	5,250,000.00
Unappropriated Profits	197,977.41
Capital and Surplus	\$11,447,977.41

Deposits Received

Debentures Issued

THE HURON AND ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 122

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the quarter ending March 30th, 1918, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Paid up Capital Stock of this Corporation, has been declared, and will be payable at the Corporation's office in this City on and after Monday, April 1st, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1918.

By Order of the Board.

M. AYLSWORTH,

London, Canada, Feb. 26th, 1918.

Secretary

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

DIVIDEND No. 123

Notice is hereby given that a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 2½ PER CENT. for the three months ending 30th March, 1918, (BEING AT THE RATE OF 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM) has been declared on the paid up capital stock of this Company, and will be payable at the Company's Office, London, Ontario, on and after the 2nd April next, to Shareholders of record of the 15th March.

By order of the Board.

A. M. SMART,

London, Canada, February 26th, 1918.

Manager

Six per cent. Debentures

Interest payable half yearly at par at any bank in Canada. Particulars on application.

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One of the best AUTHORIZED investments for TRUST FUNDS is our

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Ask for Booklet "About Debentures."

Paid-up Capital	\$2,410,925.31
Reserve	685,902.02
Assets	7,426,971.18

The Great West Permanent Loan Company

WINNIPEG, TORONTO, REGINA, CALGARY,
 EDMONTON, SASKATOON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA,
 LONDON, ENG. EDINBURGH, Scot.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY

Masonic Temple Building, London, Canada

Interest at 4 per cent. payable half-yearly on Debentures

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

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager

London & Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1873

51 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000 Rest, \$800,000 Total Assets, \$4,968,953

Debentures issued, one hundred dollars and upwards, one to five years. Best current rates. Interest payable half-yearly. These Debentures are an Authorized Trustee Investment. Mortgage Loans made in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

W. WEDD, JNR., Secretary.

V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN AND TRUST CO.

Head Office

WINNIPEG

THOS. D. ROBINSON, President.

C. W. N. KENNEDY, Vice-President.

WESTERN MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS UNDERTAKEN FOR CLIENTS. Correspondence Solicited.

W. M. BANNATYNE, Manager.

R. T. HERON, Asst. Manager.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two per cent., being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after 1st April, 1918, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th inst.

By Order of the Board.

7th March, 1918.

WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

ASSESSMENT OF NEW C.P.R. TAX

Company Will Probably Be Able to Pay Dividend, Tax and Have Margin

The special tax on the income over 10 per cent. of the Canadian Pacific Railway, announced by the Dominion government last week, will be variously assessed. Half of the excess earnings on railroad account, after the 7 per cent. dividend has been paid, and the normal income tax of 4 per cent., which will be applied to the company's special income account, would give the following results on the basis of the company's earning statement for 1917 just made public:—

50 per cent. on \$12,420,915	\$6,210,457
4 per cent. on \$10,713,299	428,532
Total	\$6,638,989

Would Fall Short.

The \$6,638,989 tax, however, would fall short of the \$7,000,000 which is aimed at as a minimum. Under one of the alternatives designed to secure this minimum the company is allowed 10 per cent. for its common shareholders out of combined railroad and special income earnings and up to \$7,000,000 can then be taken as a tax. So as applied to figures such as those for 1917 the tax apparently would be worked out as follows:—

Available for dividend (rail account) ...	\$30,620,915
Special income	10,713,299
Total	\$41,334,214
10 per cent. dividend	26,000,000
Balance	\$15,334,214
Tax	7,000,000
Balance for company	\$ 8,334,214

In the 1915-16 fiscal period of the company the application of the first plan of taxation would have yielded a larger tax. Half the surplus over the 7 per cent. on rail account would have amounted to \$7,722,079, to which would be added the 4 per cent. income tax on special income, yielding \$397,638, or making the total liability to taxation for such a year apparently \$8,119,717. As that exceeded the minimum of \$7,000,000, the alternative plan as shown in respect to 1917 earnings would not be used.

Where Pinch Would Come.

In both these years, says the Montreal Gazette, in presenting these figures, it is apparent that while the company would have had to pay over large sums, a fair surplus of profits would have remained, \$8,334,214 in respect to a year like 1917 and \$9,465,396 in respect to 1915-16. Where a pinch would come would be in a year like 1914-15, when the total surplus, railroad and special income left after 10 per cent. had been paid to shareholders was only \$3,259,247. In that case the government would take the entire \$3,259,247.

But the 1914-15 instance is extreme and as the company is to receive the benefit of higher rates, even if the tax is aimed to take away the benefit later, it is not easy to conceive of a condition of affairs which would not allow the company to pay the dividend and tax and have something to the good. On that reasoning the dividend outlook is entirely reassuring, and the Street took it that investors could afford to rest easy as to their income from Canadian Pacific Railway shares.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY'S FINANCES

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Eastern Trust Company makes reference to the company's growth in the quarter of a century. The subscribed capital at the end of the first year was \$110,000, now \$1,000,000; paid-up, then \$20,400, now \$1,000,000; there was no reserve then, now it is \$250,000; the net profits were \$979, now \$121,129, and the securities then held were \$41,860, and now they are \$19,499,033. Col. Weston is the company's managing director.

EASIER IN LONDON THAN NEW YORK

Money Market Rate Lower Overseas Than at Any Time in 1916 or 1917

Money is easier in London than in New York, and the market rate in London is now lower than at any time in 1916 or 1917, 4 per cent. being the present Bank of England rate to clearing house banks. The rate on treasury 3 and 6 months bills was reduced from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent. on December 27th. Three years ago, when the United States Federal Reserve Board inaugurated the campaign to create a discount market here for foreign trade acceptances, the New York rate on that class of paper was 2 to 2½ per cent., and the London rate was 5 per cent., but the New York rate has advanced to 4 to 4½ per cent. and the London quotation has fallen to 3 15-16 to 4 1-16.

Credit for Business Uses.

This seems to be an extraordinary situation, after England has been 3½ years at war, and has raised and spent about \$24,000,000,000 of new money.

Discussing these facts in its February bulletin, the National City Bank of New York concludes that the demand for credit for business uses is lighter there than in the United States, doubtless because of more stringent control over industry. An individual cannot employ money or labor in England for any purpose he chooses and "it is time," says the bank, "to think about the same policy in the United States."

In this connection it is interesting to review the condition of the Bank of England as shown by the first statement in January for three years, and the figures are given below, together with the market rate for three months' bills, and amount of exchequer notes outstanding:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.
Circulation	£ 35,194,245	£ 30,895,160	£ 46,591,020
Public deposits	58,156,684	53,147,093	32,074,902
Other deposits	105,835,576	116,388,305	158,411,326
Government securities	32,840,016	62,187,545	70,833,770
Other securities	114,748,048	91,789,493	106,480,723
Reserve in banking dept.	34,358,315	33,572,304	31,057,820
Coin and bullion	51,102,580	54,957,464	50,198,840
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	21	19¼	16¼
Bank rate of discount	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	5 per cent.
Market rate 4 months' bills	5¾	5¼	4
Exchequer currency notes in circulation	103,125,099	150,144,177	212,450,031

Small Increase in Loans.

The classifications, "government securities" and "other securities" describe collateral loans. It will be noted that the increase of all loans in three years is only about £54,000,000, or approximately \$250,000,000, which is not large in view of the magnitude of financial operations, and the increase of deposits is less, but the financial critics are attacking the treasury management for using too much bank credit. The figures should interest Americans who contend that the banks must finance the war. The only sign which seems to tell of inflation in large degree is the increase of exchequer currency notes, of which about \$1,000,000,000 are now outstanding. These notes have not been issued in payment of government expenses, but to the banks in exchange for gold and Bank of England notes, and it is claimed that they have been needed to take the place of gold in circulation and to provide the larger amount of currency required by the higher prices and intense industrial activity.

Coincident with the reduction of the rate of interest on British treasury bills interest rates on bank deposits in London were dropped to 3½ per cent., except to foreign depositors, who will continue to receive 4½ per cent. This is for the purpose of retaining foreign deposits.

Mr. Irving H. Todd, of St. Stephen, N.B., has been appointed to the Senate to succeed the late Senator Gilmour. Mr. Todd is a prominent lumberman and was chairman of the Provincial Unionist Committee.



THE DOMINION INCOME WAR TAX

Its Meaning and Application

THE Dominion Income War Tax Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, is now in force, and all those liable to taxation under the provisions of the Act must file the required returns for the year 1917, on or before 31st March, 1918.

The Act provides that there shall be assessed, levied and paid upon the 1917 income of every person residing or ordinarily resident in Canada, a tax upon income exceeding \$1500 in the case of unmarried persons and widows, or widowers without dependent children, and upon income exceeding \$3000 in the case of all other persons.

Corporations and joint stock companies carrying on business in Canada, no matter how created or organized, shall pay the normal tax upon income over \$3000. The fiscal year of corporations and joint stock companies may be adopted if desired.

Your Immediate Obligation.—You are now required by law to fill out in triplicate, one or more of the five special forms enumerated below. Read the particulars about the forms provided, then note the form or forms that fit your case. Don't forget to make three copies. You keep one copy, and in the case of Forms T1 and T2, deliver two to the Inspector of Taxation for your district. In the case of Forms T3, T4 and T5, two copies must be filed with the Commissioner of Taxation at Ottawa.

Penalties.—Default in filing returns renders the person or persons liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day during which the default continues. Any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister of Finance shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to six months' imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

FORMS TO BE FILLED IN AND FILED

Individuals—Form T1 is for all individuals having the requisite income. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3, make no marks on page 4.

In giving particulars of dividends received, state amount received from each company, listing Canadian and Foreign Companies separately.

Partnerships as such need not file returns, but the individuals forming the partnerships must.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies must fill in Form T2, showing total income. Amount paid during the year to Patriotic and Canadian Red Cross Funds, and other approved war funds, should be shown under Exemptions and Deductions. A financial statement should also be attached. In giving particulars of dividends received, state amount received from each Company, listing Canadian and Foreign Companies separately.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3, to state particulars of the distribution of income from estates they are handling. A separate form is required for each estate and total incomes must be given as well as distribution thereof.

Employers.—On Form T4 employers shall make a list of the names of employees and amounts paid to each in salaries, bonuses, commission, or other remuneration wherever the combined sum of such remuneration for the calendar year 1917 amounted to \$1000 or more. This applies to all classes, regardless of number of such employees.

Corporations Listing Shareholders.—Corporations and Joint Stock Companies shall list on Form T5 Shareholders residing in Canada to whom Dividends were paid during the calendar year 1917, stating the amounts of dividends and bonuses paid to each.

Don't wait to the last minute. Get the necessary forms now, and make your information accurate and complete.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres.

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation.

*Department of Finance
Ottawa, Canada*

MUNICIPAL BOND MARKET

PRICES OF MUNICIPALS

The Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Municipal Activities and Financing

Acton, Ont.—Messrs. G. A. Stimson and Company, of Toronto, have purchased \$25,000 worth of 6 per cent. debentures payable in 20 annual instalments with coupons attached. The proceeds will be used for hydro purposes.

York Township, Ont.—With the consent of the minister of finance the York township council has issued \$7,000 6 per cent. debentures to Mr. T. C. McKay at the price of \$6,800, to provide funds for the work of enlarging the school building at School Section No. 7, Todmorden.

Calit, Ont.—The city council has fixed the rate of taxation for 1918 at 33 mills on the dollar. The total sum to be raised is \$243,000, of which \$81,932 is for the purposes of education, an average of \$6.50 per capita. The board of works receives \$22,900 and the provincial war tax accounts for \$7,632, in addition to which the city makes a grant of \$400 per month to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Saskatchewan.—The following is a list of authorizations granted by the Local Government Board from March 4th to 8th, 1918:—

School District.—Oak Hill, \$900 5-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity; M. E. Wassill, Otthon.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Strongfield, \$2,100 13-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity; R. Woodward, Strongfield. Rugg, \$11,500 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity; C. Stensrud, Estevan.

The following is a list of debentures reported sold from March 4th to 8th, 1918:—

School District.—Hazel Ridge, \$1,300; W. L. McKinnon and Company, Regina.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Flaata, \$3,000, Springside, \$3,800, Tribune West, \$4,200, Senlac, \$8,000, Tribune, \$5,100, Marine, \$2,600; W. L. McKinnon and Company, Regina. Downing, \$2,300, Eastern, \$5,500, Wauchope, \$3,000; Bond and Debenture Corporation, Winnipeg. Orononca, \$1,500, Weyburn Plains, \$2,000; H. O'Hara and Company, Toronto. Green Prairie, \$5,900; Kerr, Fleming and Company, Regina. Manitou Lake, \$24,700; Thos. P. Taylor, Regina.

Villages.—Eston, \$2,800, La Fleche, \$3,000, Herschel, \$1,500; W. L. McKinnon and Company, Regina.

MUNICIPAL SINKING FUNDS; SHORT-TERM LOANS

Referring, in a recent address, to municipal sinking funds, Mr. R. Baird, inspector of municipalities of British Columbia, who contributed an interesting article to *The Monetary Times Annual*, said:—"I had been of the opinion that municipal councils and the public generally were by this time convinced that the protection of outstanding obligations is of the nature of a trust. I have, however, been surprised to hear expressions of opinion to the effect that municipal councils should be justified under the press of circumstances in taking liberties with their obligations. The sale of debentures involves a contract by the municipality to collect and to administer in a certain way the funds necessary for the protection of the obligation, and it is difficult to believe that any pressure of circumstances will justify a municipal council in stepping aside from a moral obligation. It is not a question of expediency. It is a question of business integrity, and I fail to see any reason why a municipality should be allowed greater liberty in a matter of business integrity than an individual."

Mr. Baird stated that short-term borrowing had been one of the most costly experiments tried by the British Columbia municipalities, having cost the municipalities at least \$750,000—"and the air is not entirely cleared yet."

At the meeting of the Wentworth (Ontario) county council, the report of the special committee on overdraft and debentures was presented. This recommended that permission be asked to issue debentures for \$150,000 to wipe out the indebtedness.

Whereas the 6 per cent. dollar bonds of such important French industrial centres as Bordeaux, Marseilles and Lyons are quoted in New York at a yield of approximately 12 per cent., the internal loans of these particular cities are at this moment ruling at much higher prices and lower yields, or on about a 5½ per cent. basis. Attention to this fact is directed by the bond distributing house of Messrs. A. B. Leach and Company, New York, which advances the suggestion that a certain portion of this discrepancy in investment yields is due to a lack of knowledge of investment values, and expresses the belief that if it were possible to-day to effect a free international exchange of money and securities this discrepancy would not exist in the same measure. In other words, it is pointed out that war restrictions prevent the French and British investors from taking advantage of the unusually low prices prevailing on this side for their home securities. The statement regarding the French municipal issues applies, though to a lesser degree, to the British and French government securities listed on United States exchanges, and which are obtainable here on a 7½ to 8 per cent. basis, whereas in London and Paris the yield obtainable on similar securities is not more than 5 to 5½ per cent.

STEEL MERCER CONFERENCES

Conferences in regard to the Dominion Steel-Scotia Steel merger were resumed in Montreal last week, according to the *Gazette*, and in some quarters it is claimed that progress is being made towards a basis of understanding.

Mr. W. D. Ross, who is Scotia's chief financial adviser, was there during the week, and met President Workman, of the steel corporation. Later in the week Mr. N. B. McKelvie, who represents the United States interest on the Scotia board, also went to Montreal and met Mr. Workman.

There is nothing to indicate that the conversations have yet developed any concrete proposal that can be laid before the shareholders, and it is by no means sure that they will. It is held, however, that there are indications of both sides being more friendly to the idea of an amalgamation.

In a statement to *The Monetary Times*, Mr. Frank Crockard, president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, asked for a statement regarding the suggested amalgamation following the recent directors' meeting at Montreal, said: "In view of the fact that the meeting was held for the purpose of presenting the annual statement, and the further fact that the question of amalgamation was not up for discussion, any statement at this time would be of little interest."

INCREASE IN CANADIAN TRADE

A total Canadian trade of \$2,273,724,881 for the 11 months of the current fiscal year ending with February, is shown in the monthly trade statement for February, issued last week by the Department of Customs. This is a considerable increase over the similar period last year, when Canada's total trade aggregated \$2,018,447,307. For the month of February alone, Canada's trade amounted to \$143,231,807, as compared with \$140,162,700 for February, 1917.

Exports of domestic goods for the eleventh months' period, inclusive of coin and bullion, were to the value of \$1,440,459,944 for the eleven months, as against \$1,020,046,435 for the corresponding eleven months of the previous fiscal year. Goods entered for consumption were valued at \$886,942,750, on which customs duties to the amount of \$145,789,221 were collected. For the eleven months period of the previous year imports were valued at \$769,443,187, while customs collections aggregated \$130,550,845, or approximately fifteen million dollars less.

For February alone, both imports and customs collections show a considerable falling off as compared with the same month in 1917. Goods imported were to the value of \$53,108,214 and duties collected \$9,449,747. For February, 1917, imports were worth \$58,556,938 and \$11,409,494 was the amount of customs revenue collected.

Exports of Canadian goods during February, on the other hand, were to the values of \$86,361,617, an increase of about eighteen millions over February, 1917.

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ROYAL BANK BUILDING, TORONTO.

ROYAL-NORTHERN CROWN MERGER

Precautions Taken to Prevent Speculators Acting on Price of Stock

Captain William Robinson, president of the Northern Crown Bank, Winnipeg, stated to *The Montreal Star* last week, after it became known that negotiations had been completed for the acquisition of the Northern Crown by the Royal Bank of Canada, that his chief anxiety throughout the negotiations had been to protect the shareholders from speculators who might have learned that something of the kind was in progress.

It is understood that the announcement of the sale would have gone forward to the shareholders in the more regular method of an official circular later on, had it not been feared that enough had been learned by some outsiders to enable them to take advantage of the ignorance of shareholders by bidding for their shares around the current quotations (87½ has been a recent nominal bid) and get 200 under the terms of the purchase.

Captain Robinson stated that he had been placed in a position to obtain a block of the shares but that both he and his directors had refrained from buying a share from any other holder, preferring to give them the full opportunity of the bargain which it had been possible to make with the Royal Bank in their behalf.

Note Issuing Powers.

Apparently the merger will not result in any shrinkage of the ordinary note issuing powers of the banks. As the Quebec Bank stock was taken over by the Royal Bank at the beginning of last year at a price about half the market value of Royal stock, that amalgamation caused a net decrease of capital stock, and thus reduced the normal issue power. In the case of the Northern Crown the reduced capital of that bank evidently goes into the merger at the same price as Royal stock is selling in the market; so the Northern Crown shareholders will get \$1,429,447 of Royal stock; and the former bank's issue powers will be transferred in their entirety to the latter. The Northern Crown in 1916, however, when it reduced its capital 50 per cent., sacrificed half of its ordinary issue power, and this is not regained by means of the present transaction.

As to the Dividends.

The terms of the merger, as noted in *The Monetary Times* last week, mean that the Northern Crown shareholders virtually get par for their old stock (as existing prior to the reduction). On the new (reduced) stock they, in 1917, received dividends of \$71,467, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. On the new Royal Bank stock which they receive in exchange they will apparently get 12 per cent. dividends, or approximately \$171,533 per year. Although this is \$100,000 per year more than they received in 1917, it is practically the same amount as they got in 1913 and 1914. The dividends paid by Northern Crown in 1913 were \$165,563 and in 1914 \$170,297.

The purchase of the Northern Crown by the Royal Bank will raise the paid-up capital of the latter institution to an even \$14,000,000. When the announcement of the transaction was made last week it was stated that the shareholders of Northern Crown would receive approximately \$200 a share, partly in Royal Bank stock and partly in cash. The agreement between the directors of the two banks provides for the issue of 10,883 shares of Royal Bank stock and the payment of \$576,970 in cash to shareholders of Northern Crown.

For the purposes of the transaction Royal Bank stock is given a value of \$210 a share, approximately its minimum quotation on the Canadian stock exchanges. The consideration in stock would, therefore, have a value of \$2,285,430, and, with the cash to be paid, the total consideration would be \$2,862,400, or \$200 a share on Northern Crown's subscribed issue of 14,312 shares. Northern Crown shareholders will, therefore, receive about three shares of Royal stock for every four of Northern Crown, and a cash payment of about \$40 on every share of their old stock.

Purchase Shares at \$210.

As the Royal Bank has 129,117 shares outstanding, the issue of the 10,883 shares to the Northern Crown will bring the total up to an even 140,000 shares, out of the bank's authorized issue of 250,000 shares. As the exchange of shares will involve some awkward fractions the Royal has agreed to provide a purchaser at a price of \$210 a share for the ag-

gregate of all the fractions which may arise from a pro rata division of the Royal shares among Northern Crown stockholders. It has been further agreed that Northern Crown may pay out its usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the six months ending May 31. As the exchange of shares will go into effect some time in midsummer it would seem probable that the Northern Crown stockholders will participate in the quarterly dividend to be distributed by the Royal on September 1, making their income continuous through the period of the completion of the transaction.

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE COMPANY IN CANADA

The Queensland Insurance Company of Sydney, N.S.W., has decided to write fire and marine business throughout Canada. This decision was communicated to *The Monetary Times* last week by Mr. Cuthbert Hawkes, the company's assistant manager and inspector of branches, who is now on his way back to head office after a visit to Canada. The Montreal Agencies, Limited, Montreal, have been appointed as general agents of the company for the Dominion. This agency has excellent connections throughout Canada. Mr. O. W. Pease, manager of the Montreal Agencies, Limited, is a well-known insurance man. Associated with him in the underwriting department will be Mr. James D. Cherry, who has been connected with the fire insurance business for 24 years. Mr. Cherry gained valuable experience during the seven years he served as inspector for the Springfield Fire & Marine, previous to which he was with the Royal for four years in the same capacity.

Messrs. C. Gardner Johnson & Company, Vancouver, has for some time past acted as the company's agents in Vancouver for marine business.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

During the past year the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada received 430 applications for life insurance, amounting, in all, to \$543,740. Of this number, 402 were accepted for \$474,240, and policies issued. The reinsurance and transfer of the with profit policies on the books of the company was completed during the year, and the insurances reported in force at December 31st are upon the "All Guaranteed" Plans. The amount in force at December 31st and the gain from year to year in this class of business is as follows: 1914, \$794,500; 1915, \$917,900; 1916, \$1,155,100; 1917, \$1,381,050.

While the net premium receipts increased in 1917, the actual expenses for all purposes were \$8,325 less than in 1916 and \$15,906 less than in 1915. A commendable feature. The total receipts from all sources during the year were (after deducting \$7,834 paid for reinsurance) \$58,251, and the total outgo \$44,254.

As directed by the shareholders a year ago, special legislation was secured permitting by by-law the increase of the number of the company's directors from nine to fifteen. The by-law was ratified at the recent annual meeting. The company now has a strong directorate, headed by Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O., as president, and including such well-known business men as Mr. Mark Workman, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation. The other directors and officers are: First vice-president and general manager, J. O. McCarthy, ex-controller city of Toronto; three other vice-presidents, Victor Morin, LL.D., notary public, Montreal; W. W. Hiltz, builder, Toronto, alderman city of Toronto; and W. O. McTaggart, Toronto, ex-chairman Board of Education; medical referee, Capt. R. J. Wilson, M.D.; secretary and actuary, John P. P. Oliver, A.A.S. Directors—Col. J. B. Miller, president and general manager Polson Iron Works, Limited, Toronto; T. J. Dillon, president and general manager Canada Forge Company, Welland, Ont.; H. C. Scholfield, president Page-Hersey Iron, Tube and Lead Company, Limited, Toronto; H. Waddington; managing director Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation, Toronto; B. F. Ackerman, Peterboro', wholesale harness manufacturer; W. H. Elliott, B.A., Ph.B., Toronto, inspector public schools; J. P. Laporte, M.D., Joliette, Que.; J. F. Brown, president Brown's Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, Toronto; and John W. Russell, M.D., physician, Toronto.

The company is now well organized to commence an active campaign for the writing of new business. The agency organization is steadily improving. The new business in January, 1918, was double that of the same month last year.

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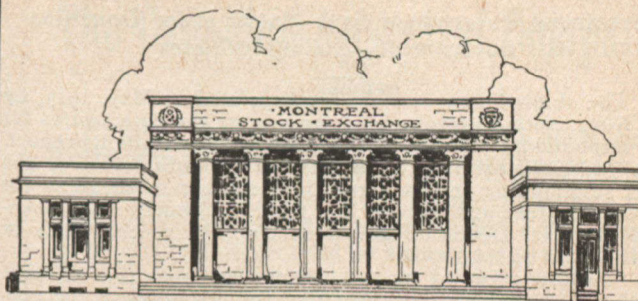
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Protecting The Interests of "Victory Bond" Holders

¶ To prevent a needless decline in the market value of Victory Bonds which probably would have happened without some organized method of handling the initial transactions, the Government has appointed the Victory Loan Special Committee. The members of the Montreal Stock Exchange are co-operating with this Committee, through whom all buying and selling orders must pass.

¶ The present market price for all issues of Victory Bonds is 97 $\frac{7}{8}$ and interest to 98 $\frac{7}{8}$ and interest, which is approximately equivalent to the price at which the Bonds originally sold.

¶ When you consider that prior to the war investors were glad to get Government Bonds that would yield 3% - 4% interest, you will realize the value of investing in a security of this nature which pays interest at the rate of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %. Many people realize this and are desirous of adding to their holdings of Victory Bonds.

¶ If you desire to purchase, or if you find, through force of circumstances, it is necessary to sell your Victory Bonds, any member of the Montreal Stock Exchange will conduct the transaction for you and you are assured of obtaining the true market value.

No matter in what part of the country you live your orders will receive prompt attention. Communicate by telephone, telegraph, or letter, with the Secretary of Montreal Stock Exchange, Room 438, Stock Exchange Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Montreal Stock Exchange

STEEL SHIPBUILDING PLANT IN NOVA SCOTIA

Provincial Government Says Matter is for Dominion Government—Rolling of Plates

The shipbuilding commission appointed in May, 1917, by the Nova Scotia government to investigate the possibilities for the shipbuilding industry in that province has made its report. The conclusion arrived at is that the encouragement of the steel shipbuilding industry and the measures to be taken for its development and growth is a matter primarily and essentially for the Dominion government. The report reads in part:—

"Reports received by the commission from the different shipbuilding districts indicated that the resources of the province, in suitable yards and labour, were pretty fully employed. Subsequent visits by the commission to several districts in various parts of Nova Scotia confirmed this information, and also afforded a first hand opportunity for observing the superior skill of the workmen, and for inspecting well designed vessels of different sizes and in all stages of completion. It is estimated that the vessels completed in Nova Scotia in 1917 reached 20,000 registered tons, at a cost of \$2,500,000. This quite considerable production was carried out on the resources of the builders themselves, save where, in rare cases, banking accommodation was temporarily required; but, in no instance was it represented to the commission that any financial assistance was either desired or required from the province.

"On the date of this report, according to our best information, ship construction in Nova Scotia, exclusive of fishing schooners, amounted to 30,000 tons.

Steel Shipbuilding Outlook.

"The inquiries and efforts of the commission have been chiefly taken up with steel shipbuilding, and at the outset its members were in general agreement that the policy it should recommend was the establishment of one, large, well-equipped yard in preference to several small ones. The best advice obtainable was also in the same direction, and was, moreover, in full agreement with the commission's own views that every effort should be made to encourage the participation of established shipbuilding firms of undoubted standing in the province. This, in due time, led to negotiations with William Beardmore and Company, Limited, of Dalmuir, Scotland, which is one of the largest and most reputable firms on the Clyde. That company contemplated associating with it in the Nova Scotia enterprise, two other British shipbuilding firms, and one of the largest Canadian corporations. These negotiations were carried on until the end of August, when, on behalf of the syndicate T. S. N. Dickson, representing William Beardmore and Company, Limited, stated to the commission that the associated companies had arrived at an agreement, if the subsidies to be offered by the province and municipalities were satisfactory, to establish a steel shipbuilding plant in Halifax harbor at an initial cost of \$4,000,000.

Negotiated With Big Concern.

"The time had thus arrived for the commission to decide on its financial policy, and, after full consideration of the measure of assistance which it could recommend for this proposal, or for any other bona fide proposition which might thereafter be made to it for building steel ships in any part of Nova Scotia, the commission, after consultation with the government, finally embodied its policy in the following telegram which was dispatched to Mr. Dickson on 3rd August, 1917:—

"On the understanding that the principals you represent will make an initial investment of \$4,000,000 in a steel shipbuilding plant in this province, the Nova Scotia Shipbuilding Commission will recommend to the provincial government that a subsidy, at the rate of 10 per cent. of that investment, or \$400,000, shall be offered to the Steel Shipbuilding Company which will be organized by your principals, the said subsidy to be paid to the company on completion of each vessel, at the rate of \$5 per ton gross register until the total subsidy shall have been exhausted. It will, therefore, follow that if the initial investment falls short of \$4,000,000, the subsidy which this commission will recommend that the provincial government shall then offer will continue to be at the rate of 10 per cent. on that actual investment. The object of this offer on the part of the commission is to promptly assist the prevailing acute situation in shipping, and it is understood that we will receive a reply from your principals within thirty days and that bona fide operations in the construction of the shipbuilding plant will commence promptly, with a view of producing tonnage within twelve months from this date."

"The chairman of the commission, who was in England on private business, visited the works of William Beardmore and Company, Limited, in the end of August, when he learned that circumstances of pressing importance, then arising from war exigencies, rendered it impossible, for the time being at least, for that firm's British associates to complete the agreement to establish in Nova Scotia. This failure at the last moment was a great disappointment to the commission, as it was also to Sir William Beardmore, who throughout evinced a deep personal interest in the project. His company, however, stands ready to consider any fresh proposals which may hereafter be made to it, provided the restrictions imposed by the British government on operations or investments outside of the United Kingdom, on the part of British subjects, will not render this impossible.

Proposals from Many Points.

"During all this time numerous inquiries came to the commission from parties in Canada and the United States, but, as a general thing when traced back, these proposals were not of a character of which the commission would approve. Even in Nova Scotia itself we did not discover that there was any capital awaiting investment in this industry; and the outsiders who corresponded with us, or who visited Nova Scotia, with but only a few exceptions, were apparently only willing to embark on the enterprise if the province and municipalities furnished the capital.

Key to Situation.

"The key to the Canadian situation appeared to the commission to lie in providing in Canada itself for the rolling of our own ships' plates, and the very first act of the commission was to make such a representation to the Canadian prime minister, to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and to the several federal members from the province of Nova Scotia."

The report then gives the correspondence in this connection.

"Doubtless there were many and weighty reasons why no action was taken at the time, and for the commission's representations being unavailing, but in the light of events meanwhile, we cannot but think it would have been sound policy then to prepare to roll plates in Canada. The admiralty controller has advised: 'It would be of great service if arrangements could be made whereby ships' plates could be rolled in Canada,' and the British minister of shipping has expressed himself as wanting to arrange for the building and purchase of further ships in Canada in addition to those now under construction. We think we are warranted in saying that the industry in Canada, prior to the war, was very much neglected, but due credit must be given to the Imperial Munitions Board for its efforts in the past three years.

Dominion Programme Inadequate.

"The Dominion government, on its own account, has undertaken a fresh programme of building steel ships in the various existing yards. This, it is reported, will involve an expenditure of \$40,000,000, but we are of opinion that this programme is inadequate, inasmuch as no provision is made for starting the industry on the Atlantic coast. It is there we submit that at all times, particularly while the war lasts, and during the period of demobilization, that the maritime interests of Canada will mainly centre, and we would therefore respectfully urge the claims of Nova Scotia in this regard upon the attention of the government at Ottawa.

Nova Scotia's Claims.

"Many obvious difficulties will surround a permanent steel shipbuilding industry, but these will be less on the Atlantic than in any other part of Canada. Nova Scotia is rich in raw materials, can easily be equipped to furnish fabricated parts and offers a choice of more than one excellent location for a shipyard. The workmen of the province, who have shown such well tested skill in building wooden ships, can, we are confident, also build ships of steel. This, if proof were needed, has been demonstrated at New Glasgow, where, under the direction of Colonel Thomas Cantley, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, has completed and placed in commission one fine vessel, will soon be ready to launch a second and larger one, and a third of the same class is well under way.

"We would observe in conclusion, that, while in our judgment, under present industrial and financial conditions, nothing less than co-operation on the part of the Dominion government will be adequate to establish a steel shipbuilding industry on a permanent basis in Nova Scotia, yet, the commission's firm conviction is that the action of the government of this province in setting on foot this enquiry cannot but result in much good."

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER

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SEVEN YEARS SENTENCE FOR ARSON

Ontario Fire Marshal's Investigation into Bowmanville Fire—Statement of Prisoner

The Ontario fire marshal, Mr. E. P. Heaton, has furnished *The Monetary Times* with the following interesting particulars of a case of arson in that province:—

On Wednesday, February 13th, Deputy Fire Marshal George F. Lewis commenced an investigation into the cause, origin and circumstances of a fire which occurred in the premises of William Tordiff, Bowmanville, on the morning of Tuesday, February 5th, 1918.

Twenty-six witnesses, including Mr. and Mrs. Tordiff, appeared on subpoena and were examined by Mr. Lewis in the courthouse. As a result, information was laid against Tordiff and Chief Constable Jarvis placed him under arrest that evening on the charge of arson.

Tordiff is a man about 55 years of age and owns 12 dwellings in Bowmanville, a ten-roomed home on a half acre lot in Enniskillen and a farm in Darlington. In September, 1915, the dwelling barn, etc., at the farm were burnt. Tordiff collected the insurance at the time, amounting to \$1,725. He did not replace the buildings.

On the night of November 28th, 1917, an unoccupied dwelling owned by Tordiff in the "Flats" in the town of Bowmanville was burnt under mysterious circumstances. Numerous footprints were found in the snow and the marks of where a horse and rig had been tied to a fence some distance away were also noticeable, but it was impossible to trace the destination of the horse and rig. Tordiff collected the insurance money amounting to \$950.

About seven years ago Tordiff bought the four southerly houses in a block of six known as "Rice's Terrace," on Brown Street, Bowmanville, for \$2,500. These four houses have been vacant since last fall. Tordiff had been living with his family at their home in the village of Enniskillen up to January 16th, when he moved into the southerly house in the terrace on the corner of Brown and Queen Streets, where he occupied one room, although there was no coal stove or furnace heat in the house. He brought with him a small quantity of furniture, including bed and bedding, a coal oil cooking stove, a 5-gallon coal oil can, two chairs, etc.

On January 18th, he wrote the mayor offering to sell the property to the town. According to the evidence he made a statement that if he could not rent the houses they could burn, etc. On February 4th, Tordiff's letter was presented to the council, received and filed without action or recommendation. Early the following morning the fire occurred.

Smell of Coal Oil.

Entering the back room from a hallway, it was noticed by the investigators that a separate and distinct fire was set in this room and did not communicate or connect up with the more serious fire which completely destroyed the centre pair of houses in the block, separated from the two end pair by fire walls. It would appear that "plants" had been made and fires started in various parts of the houses destroyed. The smell of coal oil was distinctly noticed by the people in the house north of Tordiff's when the fire was discovered, and also by the firemen. One of the first to see the fire also stated that the flames on the ground floor where the fire was burning fiercest resembled those produced by wood saturated with coal oil.

Statement by Tordiff.

After spending the night in confinement Tordiff sent for the chief of police stating that he wanted to confess having set the fires, and after being duly cautioned by Chief Jarvis, he made the following signed statement:—

"Bowmanville, February 15th, 1918.—I, William Tordiff, of the Village of Enniskillen, County of Durham, hereby confess and admit that I burned the houses owned by me on Brown Street in the Town of Bowmanville. I also admit that I burned the house owned by me in the 'Hollow' in the said Town of Bowmanville on the 28th day of November, 1917. I did all this because I was pushed for money to pay taxes and other debts. When I burned the house known as the house in the 'Hollow,' I drove from Enniskillen in the night time by a back road and returned the same way after burning the house. (Sgd.) Wm. Tordiff. Witness: (Sgd.) Richard Jarvis, Chief Constable."

There was \$2,800 insurance on the Brown Street buildings and only \$900 blanket mortgage on all the property

owned by Tordiff in the town of Bowmanville. Wm. Tordiff appeared before Magistrate Horsey in Bowmanville on February 15th, and pleaded guilty to the charge of arson and elected to be tried by the magistrate. He, however, was remanded for sentence until February 23rd, when he again was remanded for sentence until March 2nd.

Sentenced to Seven Years.

On Saturday, March 2nd, Tordiff was sentenced at Bowmanville by Police Magistrate W. M. Horsey to seven years in the provincial penitentiary at hard labor. Before being sentenced, Tordiff utterly repudiated his signed statement and flatly denied his guilt.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The following are the earnings of Canada's transcontinental railroads for the first two weeks in March:—

Canadian Pacific Railway.			
March 7	\$2,617,000	\$2,422,000	+ \$175,000
March 14	2,496,000	2,670,000	— 174,000
Grand Trunk Railway.			
March 7	\$1,122,582	\$1,063,190	+ \$ 59,392
March 14	1,135,553	1,068,837	+ 66,716
Canadian Northern Railway.			
March 7	\$ 666,400	\$ 669,100	— \$ 2,700
March 14	733,000	738,200	— 5,200

Results of operations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ended December 31st last were:—

Gross earnings from railway and lake and coastal steamers, \$152,389,334.
Working expenses, \$105,843,316.
Net earnings from railway and lake and coastal steamers, \$46,546,018. Deduct fixed charges, \$10,229,143.
Surplus, \$36,316,873.
Deduct contribution to pension fund, \$500,000.
Deduct net earnings of coastal steamers, commercial telegraph and news department, transferred to special income account, \$1,968,683.
Net revenue from earnings of railway and lake steamers available for dividends, \$33,848,192.

After payment of all dividends declared for year, the surplus from earnings of railway and lake steamers is \$12,420,915.

Special income for year, after making allowances for contingent reserves, \$10,713,299.

Both the gross and the net earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway System showed a decline in the month of January. The gross earnings were \$2,715,300, a decrease of \$117,300. The operating expenses, which were increased by \$939,800, aggregated \$3,290,300, thus indicating a deficit of \$575,000. The earnings for the month of January compare as follows:—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Total gross earnings..	\$ 2,715,300	\$ 2,832,600	\$ 117,300
Operating expenses ..	3,290,300	2,350,500	*939,800
Net earnings .....	.....	482,100	.....
Deficit	575,000	.....	1,057,100
Aggregate gross earnings from July 1st..	24,572,100	24,464,100	*108,000
Aggregate net earnings from July 1st..	2,760,100	6,778,200	4,018,100

*Increase.

The New York office of Wood, Gundy and Company, bond brokers, Toronto, has been closed temporarily. In advising their United States' clients of this, the company says: "Having regard to the heavy financing which the government of the United States has to face, and their consequent wish that the United States market be left as free as possible for this war financing, we have decided to temporarily discontinue the use of our New York office. Not only do we feel that it would scarcely be in keeping with the wishes of your government for us to press the sale of Canadian investments as we have heretofore done, but the numerous enlistments which are taking place from our Canadian staffs make it difficult to adequately maintain some of our offices. It is our purpose, just as soon as conditions permit, to reopen our New York office."

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two dollars and thirty cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution (65% paid up) has been declared and will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the second day of April next, to Shareholders of record on the 15th day of March next, at three o'clock p.m.
By order of the Board.

A. P. LESPERANCE,
Manager.

Montreal, February 25th, 1918.

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY, LIMITED
165 Broadway, New York.

March 18th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has to-day declared a regular Quarterly Dividend of **Five per Cent.**, payable April 20th, 1918, to shareholders of record as of March 30th, 1918. The transfer books will close March 30th 1918, and reopen April 18th, 1918.

P. C. PFEIFFER, Treasurer.

PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED

Head Office, Toronto.

Notice is hereby given that dividends of One and Three Quarters (1¾%) per Cent. on Preferred Stock and One (1%) per Cent. on Common Stock of this Company have been declared for the current quarter, both payable April 1st, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business, March 15th, 1918.

By Order of the Board.
S. F. DUNCAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated Toronto, March 7th, 1918.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A Dividend of One and One-Quarter per Cent. of the Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared, payable on April 15th, 1918, to shareholders of record of March 30th, 1918.

By Order of the Directors.
THOMAS GREEN,
Cashier.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, March 16th, 1918.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A Dividend of Two per Cent. on the Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 30th, 1918, has been declared, payable April 15th, 1918, to shareholders of record of March 30th, 1918.

By Order of the Directors.
THOMAS GREEN,
Cashier.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, March 16th, 1918.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared on the Common Stock of **The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited**, payable Tuesday, the second day of April, 1918, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Monday, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1918.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 15th, 1918.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of one and three-quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Common Stock of the **Dominion Textile Company, Limited**, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1918, payable April 1st to shareholders of record March 15th, 1918.

By Order of the Board.
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 4th March, 1918.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the **DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED**, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st MARCH, 1918, payable APRIL 15th, to shareholders of record March 31st, 1918.

By order of the Board.
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 4th, 1918.

THE CANADIAN CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors of The Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Company, Limited, have declared a One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) dividend on the preferred stock of the Company for the three months ending March 31st, 1918, to Shareholders of record March 20th, 1918. Also a dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the common stock of the Company for the three months ending March 31st, 1918, to shareholders of record March 20th, 1918.

The stock books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

Checks will be mailed to shareholders on March 30th, 1918.

By order of the Board.
L. R. GRIMSHAW,
Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Catharines, March 8th, 1918.

THE RIORDON PULP & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 23.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. (being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum), on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared payable, March 30th, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business, March 27th, 1918.

By Order of the Board.
F. B. WHITTET, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 18th, 1918.

Central Canada Loan & Savings Co.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) for the three months ending March 31st, 1918, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company, Toronto, on and after Monday, the 1st of April, 1918. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the board,
E. R. WOOD,
President.

RECENT FIRES

The Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance

Alvin Siding, N.S.—March 15—Lumber camp of A. A. Sutherland was damaged.

Belleville, Ont.—March 15—The steamer "Aberdeen," undergoing repairs, was destroyed. It was used for shipping coal and carrying apples in the fall, and was owned by A. W. Hepburn, of Picton.

Collingwood, Ont.—March 14—Home of Mr. A. Dean on Manning Avenue was destroyed. Insurance carried on building, \$1,800; on contents, \$1,000.

Dartmouth, N.S.—March 12—Residence of Mr. Young, Dahlia Street, was destroyed. Caused by defective flue.

Ferry Point, Alta.—March 12—Home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bartshot was damaged.

Georgetown, Ont.—March 11—The woolen mills, owned by H. Corke and Company, were destroyed. The estimated loss is \$50,000.

Coderich, Ont.—March 14—Residence of Richard Birks on Bayfield Road was destroyed.

Harriston, Ont.—March 10—The McConnell building was destroyed. The occupants of the building are as follows: Art. Kennedy's barber shop, Elliott's shoe store, Dale's jewellery store, Bailey's block of two stores and Alex. Brown's hardware store. The losers are: R. F. Dale, Independent Order of Oddfellows, Canadian Order of Foresters and band hall, Frank Langdon, Art. Kennedy, George Elliott and Alex. Brown.

Kingston, Ont.—March 14—Wholesale grocery store of Fenwick and Hendry was destroyed. Estimated damage to contents, \$75,000; to building, \$25,000.

Leaside, Ont.—March 17—Officers' messroom and reading-room of the Royal Flying Corps aviation camp were destroyed. Estimated loss, \$8,000.

Mimico, Ont.—March 15—Home of Charles Walters on Burlington Road was damaged. Insurance carried on building, \$750.

Montreal, Que.—March 15—Convalescent Soldiers' Home on the corner of Lagouchetiere and Mansfield Streets was damaged. Estimated loss, \$3,000.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—March 14—Home of E. Petitclerc, 1020 Second Avenue North-west, was damaged. Caused by explosion of defective furnace. Estimated loss is \$450.

Nanaimo, B.C.—March 6—Building and contents of the Pioneer Bottling Works Company on Wallace Street were damaged. Estimated loss, \$500.

Newcastle, N.B.—March 11—House on Mitchell Street, owned by the Canadian Gear Works Company and occupied by Walter Delano was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$800.

New Liskeard, Ont.—March 14—Home of Mrs. Hamilton was destroyed.

North Saanich, B.C.—March 12—Farm building and implements of Capt. A. D. Macdonald were damaged. Estimated loss, \$3,000.

Penhold, Man.—March 12—Residence of W. Grier and hotel, owned by J. Conroy, were damaged. Estimated loss, \$6,200.

Ridgetown, Ont.—March 9—Building on M. J. H. Wilson's farm was destroyed.

Sandwich, Ont.—March 14—Barn on the farm owned by William Harding was destroyed. Caused by bolt of lightning. Estimated loss, \$1,000.

Terris, Ont.—March 10—Home of Alex. Rankin was destroyed.

Toronto, Ont.—March 14—The warehouse of B. M. and T. Jenkins Antique Furniture Company was destroyed. The building is owned by John Turner and Sons, and the loss is estimated at \$4,000. Insurance on stock is carried to the amount of \$50,000.

March 10—Breen's drug store at 216 Queen Street East was damaged. Estimated damage to contents, \$1,700; to building, \$300. Premises of the Kew Printing Company, 58 Colborne Street, were damaged. Estimated loss, \$400. The Hotel Krausmann, at the corner of King and Church Streets, was damaged. Estimated damage to building, \$3,000; to contents, \$1,000.

Treherne, Man.—March 13—Building of the Winnipeg Oil Company was destroyed. The cause reported is incendiarism.

Vancouver, B.C.—March 14—Home of J. Bevins, Fourteenth Avenue West and Trimble Street, was damaged. Estimated loss, \$15,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—March 16—The Alhambra Auditorium on Fort Street was damaged. Estimated loss, \$5,000. Insurance carried was \$30,000.

LARGE RAILWAY EQUIPMENT ORDERS

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company will participate to the extent of about \$16,000,000 in new orders for railroad equipment placed by the Dominion government on Monday. The orders amount in all to about \$22,500,000, the bulk of the equipment, particularly box and ballast cars, to be for the Canadian Northern Railway. The allotment of this large order made is on the following basis:—

Canadian Car and Foundry Company—5,000 forty-ton steel-frame box cars, 450 forty-ton wood ballast cars and 300 thirty-ton stock cars, making a total of about \$16,000,000.

Eastern Car Company, Trenton, N.S.—750 forty-ton steel flat cars and 650 fifty-ton steel coal cars, making a total of \$3,750,000.

National Car Company, Hamilton—1,000 forty-ton steel-frame box cars, amounting to about \$2,750,000.

Other cars, including refrigerator, tank and passenger cars, are not yet awarded. There is in contemplation also the awarding of 150 locomotives, and will possibly be awarded as follows: One hundred to the Montreal Locomotive Works and fifty to the Canadian Locomotive Company.

SOO RAILWAY ISSUES BONDS

William A. Read and Company and Tilney, Ladd and Company are offering \$840,000 of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company's first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July 1st, 1938, at 96¾, and interest, to yield about 5¼ per cent. These bonds are legal investments for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. They are secured under the same mortgage as the "Soo" consolidated 4 per cents., which are selling at a price to yield about 5.17 per cent.

This is one of the first, if not the first, railroad bond issue to be put out since the United States took over the control of the railroads. Bankers offering the bonds have consulted with William G. McAdoo, the director-general of railroads, and he has stated that he saw no objection to the sale of the bonds at this time.

The Canadian Pacific Railway owns the majority stock of the company.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

"Positions Wanted," 2c. per word; all other condensed advertisements, 4 c. per word. Minimum charge for any condensed advertisement, 50c. per insertion. All condensed advertisements must conform to usual style. Condensed advertisements, on account of the very low rates charged for them, are payable in advance; 50 per cent extra if charged.

MOOSE JAW RENTAL AGENTS.—The Ralph Manley Agency, Limited, Walter Scott Block, Moose Jaw, handle the renting of Moose Jaw Improved City Property. Their facilities permit them to rent and re-rent property as well as looking after collections and any necessary repairs. Established 1908. Correspondence solicited.

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The Security Life Insurance Company of Canada

At the recent Annual General Meeting of the Security Life Insurance Company, much satisfaction was expressed with the Statement of the Company's business for 1917. Substantial gains in Income, Insurance in Force and Assets were reported.

While the Net Premium Income and Interest Income increased in 1917, the actual expenses for all purposes were \$8,325 less than in 1916, and \$15,906.23 less than in 1915.

Of the Invested Assets of the Company, 94% is held in Dominion of Canada War Loan and Municipal Bonds and Debentures.

The agency organization of the Company is steadily improving. The new business to date for 1918 is very substantially ahead of the same period of 1917.

The Security Life Insurance Company is the only Canadian Company, under Dominion License, confining its business to Non-participating or entirely Guaranteed Policy contracts. These definite policy contracts with Guaranteed Values and Guaranteed Results are in keeping with the preference of the most careful insurers, and leave no room for disappointment to the Policyholder or fault finding with the faithful Agent.

By Special Act of Parliament in 1917, the Company was permitted by By-law to increase the number of Directors from nine to fifteen. The By-law was ratified at the Annual Meeting. As a result, a number of gentlemen, prominent in the financial and business affairs of the country, were added, and the Company now has a strong Board of Directors much interested in building a company along the lines being followed.

Full particulars as to rates and guarantees for "ALL GUARANTEED POLICIES" will be furnished.

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Medical Referee:
CAPT. R. J. WILSON, M.D.

Secretary and Actuary:
JOHN P. P. OLIVER, A.A.S.

Directors:
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President Brown's Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, Toronto
JOHN W. RUSSELL, M.D.
Physician, Toronto

CANADA HAS SHIPBUILDING ORDERS OF \$64,500,000 IN HAND

Details of the Canadian government's plan for assisting in meeting the need of the Allies for merchant ships were given by Sir Robert Borden in the course of his speech in the Commons on Tuesday. Already much has been done in the Dominion by the Imperial government through the Imperial Munitions Board Orders have been placed by the Imperial Munitions Board for forty-three steel ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 211,300 tons, and forty-six wooden vessels, with a total tonnage of 128,400 tons. The total value of these vessels is \$64,500,000. Twelve shipyards are now working on orders from the Imperial Munitions Board, and their capacity is being brought up to approximately 250,000 tons a year.

Berths vacated by the completion of ships ordered by the Munitions Board will be utilized at once by the Dominion government. Four cargo steamers with a total tonnage of 23,500 tons are to be completed and placed in commission this year. Next year, however, fifty steel ships are to be constructed. For the present year, the government has authorized by order-in-council an expenditure of \$25,000,000 on shipbuilding. During his speech the prime minister expressed his thanks to the United States government for its

action in providing that the Canadian government might obtain in that country 80,000 tons of ship plates and angles to meet shipbuilding requirements for this year. These materials are to be supplied at the same prices at which they are supplied to the United States government. The prime minister also told of the efforts being made by the government to bring about the establishment of a mill for the rolling of steel ship plates and angles in Canada in order to supply requirements in 1919 and in succeeding years.

In a communication to Hon. George P. Graham, as a member of the Brockville, Ont., board of trade council, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne states that the government does not intend establishing any shipyards. The present programme of construction contemplates awarding contracts to yards that are at the present time engaged in construction of steel ships for the Imperial Munitions Board. No assistance of any kind is being given towards establishment of new yards, nor does the programme include the construction of any wooden vessels. As the vessels are completed and the berths become vacant, contracts will be placed by the government for a certain type of ship of either three, five or approximately eight thousand tons.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

The American Insurance Company, of Newark, N.J., was chartered in 1846, and its latest annual statement indicates that a strong financial position has been built up during its long and honorable career of seventy-two years. The company is represented in Canada by its general agents for this country, the Insurance General Agency Company, Limited, Winnipeg, of which Mr. C. S. Riley is manager and Mr. W. J. Snaddon is assistant manager. The company's balance sheet, just issued, shows the following figures:—

Capital stock, \$2,000,000; liabilities, \$6,966,335; special reserve fund, \$300,000 and net surplus, \$2,836,003.

Assets.—Railway and other bonds and stocks (excluding excess of special deposits), \$7,382,452 bonds and mortgages, \$1,825,731; real estate, \$497,900; cash in banks and office,

\$941,761; interest and rents due and accrued, \$95,958; and premiums and reinsurance in course of collection, \$1,358,534. Total, \$12,102,338.

Liabilities.—Unearned premiums, \$6,246,164; unadjusted losses, \$489,507; and other liabilities, \$230,663. Total, \$6,966,335.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

A valuable paper on automobile insurance was read by Mr. Virgil M. Kime, A.B., F.A.S., actuary, casualty department of the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Mr. Kime is a prominent actuary, for several years connected with the life insurance business. His presentation of this comparatively new and important subject, both from a statistical and practical standpoint, was both interesting and instructive.

Montreal and Toronto Stock Transactions

Stock Prices for Week ended Mar. 20th, 1918, and Sales.

Montreal figures supplied to *The Monetary Times* by Messrs Burnett & Co., St. Sacrament St., Montreal. Toronto quotations "and interest."

Montreal Stocks			Asked	Bid	Sales
Abitibi.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ames-Holden.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asbestos Corporation.....pref.	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone.....com.	132	5	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia Fishing & Packing.....com.	45	185	.....	.....	.....
Brompton.....com.	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Brazilian.....com.	36 1/2	432	.....	.....	.....
Canada Car.....com.	25 1/2	890	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	753	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Converters.....com.	43	25	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cement.....com.	60 1/2	721	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	91	902	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cottons.....com.	68 1/2	246	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	76	1	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Con. Rubber.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Railway.....com.	102 1/2	35	.....	.....	.....
Canadian General Electric.....com.	60	247	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Locomotive.....com.	40 1/2	340	.....	.....	.....
Canada Steamship Lines.....com.	76	220	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
.....(Voting Trust)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civic Investment.....com.	74 1/2	125	.....	.....	.....
Civic Power.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cons. Mining and Smelting.....com.	25	214	.....	.....	.....
Consumers Gas.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Bridge.....com.	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Canners.....pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Iron.....pref.	91	1965	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Steel Corporation.....com.	61	80 1/2	1965	.....	.....
Dominion Textile.....com.	84	368	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Goodwins Ltd.....com.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Traction.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intercolonial Coal.....com.	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Lake of the Woods Milling.....com.	135	15	.....	.....	.....
Laurentide Co.....com.	156	15 1/2	10	.....	.....
Lyall Const.....com.	65	64	40	.....	.....
Maedonald.....com.	.....	15	260	.....	.....
Mackay Cos.....com.	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Leaf Milling.....com.	97	35	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Tramway.....deb.	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....com.	78	810	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Telegraph.....com.	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton.....com.	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia Steel.....com.	66	1	.....	.....	.....
Ogilvie Flour Mills.....com.	.....	189	80	.....	.....
Ontario Steel.....com.	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penmans.....com.	74 1/2	131	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Price Bros.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riordan Paper.....pref.	119	45	.....	.....	.....
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power.....com.	.....	95	.....	.....	.....
Shawinigan Water & Power.....rights	115	112 1/2	511	.....	.....
Spanish River.....com.	13	50	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smart Woods.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel Co. of Canada.....com.	57 1/2	3967	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence Flour Mills.....com.	50	180	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Railway.....com.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayagamack.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of British North America.....com.	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Commerce.....com.	185	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Montreal.....com.	210	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Ottawa.....com.	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Toronto.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank d'Hochelaga.....com.	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banque Nationale.....com.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Nova Scotia.....com.	248	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Bank.....com.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Merchants Bank.....com.	167	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molson Bank.....com.	170 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec Bank.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Bank.....com.	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standard Bank.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank.....com.	.....	145	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Bonds					
Asbestos.....com.	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....
Bell Telephone.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Car.....com.	.....	.....	97	.....	.....
Canada Cement.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Converters.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Felt.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedars Rapids.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Coal.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Cotton.....com.	.....	.....	84	2000	.....
Dominion Iron and Steel.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Textile.....com.	A	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....C	97 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake of Woods Milling.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurentide.....com.	.....	.....	10 1	.....	.....
Lyall Construction Co.....com.	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Montreal Light, Heat & Power.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Tramways.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Breweries.....com.	.....	.....	76	5000	.....
Nova Scotia Steel.....com.	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Ogilvie.....com.	A	.....	100	.....	.....
.....B	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....C	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Penmans.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Price Bros.....com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Montreal Bonds (Continued)			
	Asked	Bid	Sales
Quebec Railway, Light and Power.....	60	.....	1000
Riordan Paper.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherwin-Williams.....	98	.....	.....
First Dominion War Loan.....	94	.....	1600
Second Dominion War Loan.....	92 1/2	.....	3200
Third Dominion War Loan.....	82 1/2	91 1/2	6800
Wabasso Cotton.....	81	.....	.....
Wayagamack.....	.....	.....	1000

Toronto Stocks			
	Asked	Bid	Sales
Ames-Holden.....pref.	11 1/2	.....	.....
American Cynamid.....com.	40	36	50
.....pref.	.....	52	.....
Barcelona.....com.	10	9 1/2	30
British Columbia Fish.....com.	47 1/2	46 1/2	292
Brazilian.....com.	36 1/2	36 1/2	1105
B. C. Packers.....com.	.....	.....	.....
Canada Bread.....com.	17	16	26
.....pref.	.....	23 1/2	4
Canadian Car & Foundry.....com.	63	62 1/2	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Canners.....com.	.....	.....	80
.....pref.	.....	.....	1
Canadian General Electric.....com.	102 1/2	10 1/2	102
.....cum div. pref.	.....	.....	.....
Canada Landed & National Investment.....com.	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Locomotive.....com.	.....	.....	33
.....pref.	.....	82 1/2	.....
Canadian Pacific Railway.....com.	37 1/2	135 1/2	40
Canada Permanent.....com.	16 1/2	.....	.....
Canada Steamship.....com.	40 1/2	39 1/2	260
.....pref.	76	74 1/2	55
.....(Voting Trust)	.....	.....	.....
Can. Salt.....com.	.....	.....	.....
Cement.....com.	6 1/2	60	185
City Dairy.....com.	.....	.....	.....
Colonial Loan.....com.	.....	.....	25
Coniagas.....com.	.....	.....	100
Confederation Life.....com.	37 1/2	.....	.....
Consumers Gas.....com.	14 1/2	.....	.....
Dome.....com.	860	840	100
Dominion Canners.....pref.	.....	22 1/2	.....
Dominion Iron.....com.	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Steel Company.....com.	60 1/2	60	625
Dominion Savings.....com.	.....	.....	5
Duluth Sup.....com.	11	.....	.....
F. N. Burt.....pref.	86	84 1/2	9
Hamilton Provident.....com.	.....	.....	.....
Huron & Erie.....com.	.....	.....	.....
Lake of the Woods.....com.	.....	.....	.....
La Rose.....com.	48	45	7500
Mackay Companies.....com.	77	76	92
.....pref.	.....	61 1/2	25
Mackinley Darragh.....com.	.....	.....	.....
Maple Leaf Milling.....com.	95	96	15
.....pref.	.....	.....	5
Monarch.....com.	43	40	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....
Nat. S. Car.....com.	11 1/2	9 1/2	.....
.....pref.	.....	36 1/2	10
Nipissing.....com.	880	850	.....
Nova Scotia Steel.....rights	63 1/2	.....	83
.....rights	.....	.....	.....
Prov. Paper.....com.	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....
Penmans.....com.	74 1/2	73 1/2	.....
Petroleum.....com.	136 1/2	132 1/2	10
Riordan.....com.	121	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....
Rogers.....com.	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....
Russell Motor.....com.	60	55	.....
.....pref.	68 1/2	.....	.....
Sawyer-Massey.....com.	.....	10	.....
.....pref.	40	.....	.....
Shredded Wheat.....com.	.....	.....	.....
Spanish River.....com.	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	50	.....	.....
Cons. Smelters.....com.	24 1/2	.....	79
Standard Chemical.....com.	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	57	57 1/2	815
Steel Company of Canada.....com.	57 1/2	88 1/2	6
.....pref.	90 1/2	.....	.....
Toronto General Trust.....com.	72	65	.....
Toronto Paper.....com.	58	.....	.....
Toronto Railway.....com.	17	15 1/2	.....
Trethewey S. Mines.....com.	19	.....	.....
Tucketts.....com.	.....	.....	.....
.....pref.	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg Electric.....com.	48	.....	.....
Twin City.....com.	55	53	42
Bank of Commerce.....com.	185	.....	72
Bank of Ottawa.....com.	201	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton.....com.	181	.....	16
Bank of Montreal.....com.	210	.....	.....
Bank of Nova Scotia.....com.	248	.....	.....
Bank of Toronto.....com.	187	.....	1
Dominion Bank.....com.	202	.....	.....
Imperial Bank.....com.	.....	185	.....
Merchants Bank.....com.	.....	.....	.....
Molson Bank.....com.	179 1/2	.....	.....
Royal Bank.....com.	208	.....	.....
Standard Bank.....com.	200	.....	4
Union Bank.....com.	.....	145	2

Toronto Bonds			
	Asked	Bid	Sales
Canada Bread.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Locomotive.....	.....	.....	.....
Penmans.....	.....	80	.....
Riordan.....	.....	.....	.....
Sao Paulo, 1929.....	.....	88 1/2	.....
Steel Company of Canada.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	600
First War Loan.....	92 1/2	11800
Second War Loan.....	92	91 1/2	7900
Third War Loan.....

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 Chartered Accountant
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INCOME TAX COLLECTION

The following letter has been addressed to the finance minister by Mr. H. Williams, mayor, Fort Frances, Ont. :—

"I take the liberty of offering a few suggestions that may simplify the practical working of the above act.

"1. That the ordinary municipal organization for the collection of taxes should be used for the distribution of the forms for information required for individuals under the act. The town clerk who prepares the tax collectors' rolls is officially in possession of the necessary information in regard to those who are liable for this income tax. The postmasters through whom the forms are at present distributed has not this information and would have to make a search through the whole assessment roll to obtain it. He is, as a rule, quite busy with his own duties, and the larger the town the less likely he is to be in touch with the financial standing of ratepayers.

"2. I think a small fee should be paid the clerk for the extra work entailed, as no doubt, in many instances, he will have to explain and fill in the forms as to the ordinary ratepayer, the filling in of any forms is confusing.

"3. A copy of this act 7-8, Geo. V., Chap. 28, should be furnished each person subject to this act, as very few will have available the necessary information referred to in the forms on page 4, nor does it state on these forms to whom they are to be returned.

"4. I think the forms should be returned free of postage. "I am informed that the United States Federal authorities send instructors to the different towns, and in conjunction with the municipalities hold public meetings and explain the proper methods of making out income returns. This on its face is a good method, but no doubt entails considerable expense. Perhaps equal results at less expense could be obtained by issuing a typical sample form already filled in, as a guide to the person making the return."

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Quotations furnished to The Monetary Times by A. J. Pattison Jr., & Co., Toronto (Week ended Mar. 20th, 1918.)

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Abitibi Power... pref. rd 11	79.50	86.50	Can. Mortgage & Invest.	...	83	Great West Permanent..	...	70	National Telephone... 5's	52	60
Alberta Pac. Grain... com	97	99	Can. Oil	80	95	Home Bank	50	65	North Ont. L. & P. 6's	75	82
Amer. Sales Bank... pref.	...	90	Can. Westinghouse	103	118	Imperial Oil	270	295	Nova Scotia Steel 6% deb.	85	92
Atlantic Sugar... 8's	78	84.50	Cockshott Plow... pref.	66.50	75	Imper. Trust Co. Toronto	...	37.50	Peoples Loan	81	90
Atlantic Sugar... pref.	20.50	28	Consumers Cordage pref.	70	85	Inter. Mill	...	80	Roberts n Screw	...	40
Balding Paul... com	10	14	Continental Life	18	25	Lambton Golf Club	375	425	Scarboro Golf	...	75
Balding Paul... 7's	75	80	Collingwood Ship... 8's	85	92	London Loan & Savings	100	115	South Can. Power. com	12	15
Balding Paul... pref.	72	78	Dom. Fire & Steel 8% pf.	18.50	22	Maritime Coal & Ry.com	...	16	Sterling Bank	80	85
Black Lake... pref.	2	2	Dom. Fire	...	...	Maritime Coal... 5's	67.50	72	Sterling Coal... com.	9.75	11.50
Black Lake... 8's	20	26	Dom. Limestone	70	...	Massey Harris	112	130	... bonds	69	72.50
Broad-Henderson... com.	45	52	Dom. Iron P's 1909	73	78.50	Matthew-Blackwell com.	43	50	St. Lawrence Sugar... 6's	90	95
Broad-Henderson... 6's	93.50	...	Dom. Power	90	95	Matthew Laing... 6's	93	97	Toronto Y'k Rad. 5's. 1919	90	96
Can. Com. Pelt... pref.	...	...	Dunlop Tire... pref.	89	95	M'Donald	75	82	West. Assurance	6.75	...
Can. Fairbanks... pref.	85	88	Eastern Car... 6's	96.50	100	Mississauga Golf	85.50	92	Wt. Can. Flour. 6's (1931)	90	96
Can. Harcon... 1.75	2.50	...	Pord Motor of Canada... 8's	89	94	National Brick Bonds	19.70	25	...	...	...
Canada Machinery... com	10	14	...	190	220	National Drug 7% pref.	...	90	...	...	...
Canada Machinery... pref.	47.50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statistics relating to Dominion Savings Banks, Post Office Savings Banks, National Debt, Building Permits Compared, Index Numbers of Commodities, Trade of Canada by Countries, and Preliminary Monthly Statement of Canada's Trade appear once a month as issued by the various Government departments.

CANADA'S FEBRUARY TRADE

	Month of February		11 Months ending February	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Imports—				
Dutiable goods	36,490,288	30,705,474	407,136,756	491,682,329
Free goods	31,540,181	21,500,974	335,858,261	383,583,820
Total	68,030,469	52,206,448	742,995,017	875,266,149
Coin and Bullion	525,469	901,766	26,448,170	11,676,611
Grand total	68,555,938	53,108,214	769,443,187	886,942,760
Duty collected	11,409,494	9,449,747	130,550,845	145,789,321
Total Exports—				
The mine	5,074,172	5,960,721	75,636,196	66,988,329
The fisheries	1,655,615	4,336,162	22,515,995	29,236,929
The forest	2,459,024	2,354,446	52,292,924	47,976,884
Animals and their produce	7,652,860	10,918,931	112,985,527	163,190,332
Agricultural products	11,449,080	28,089,659	351,451,449	529,817,936
Manufactures	39,404,694	34,346,308	408,160,190	598,602,853
Miscellaneous	428,938	355,390	5,918,274	4,359,518
Total merchandise	68,224,383	86,361,617	1,028,960,455	1,440,172,801
Coin and bullion	28	...	85,980	287,143
Grand Total exports	68,224,411	86,361,617	1,029,046,435	1,440,459,944
Total Canadian Trade—				
Merchandise entered for consumption	68,030,469	52,206,448	742,995,017	875,266,149
Merchandise, domestic—exported	68,224,383	86,361,617	1,028,960,455	1,440,172,801
Total merchandise, for consumption and domestic exported	136,254,852	138,568,065	1,771,955,472	2,315,438,950
Coin and bullion entered for consumption	525,469	901,766	26,448,170	11,676,611
Coin and bullion exported	127,514	358,485	196,318,121	3,331,307
Merchandise, foreign—exported	3,254,865	3,403,291	23,725,634	42,278,015
Grand total Canadian trade	140,162,700	143,231,607	2,018,447,397	2,372,724,883

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY MUST PAY HEAVY TAX

The granting by the government of the 15 per cent. increase on all freight and passenger traffic in Canada, effective at once, as a temporary measure of relief to the railways, pending "further study" of the permanent solution of the "huge and complex" railway problem, was officially announced on March 14th.

Coupled with the granting of the increase as ordered by the Railway Commissioners last January, and held up until now pending the appeal of the westerners to the cabinet, there is a special tax imposed on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which provides that all the increased net revenue which accrues to the company through the increase in rates, over the revenue of 1917, shall be returned by the company in the form of taxation to the Federal Treasury. The amount of this special tax on the Canadian Pacific Railway shall in no case be less than seven million dollars per year, unless as is very unlikely, the total net revenue of the company from all sources is not sufficient to pay the normal dividend of 10 per cent. Just what the total amount of the taxation will be is, of course, dependent on the uncertain traffic volume from now

on, the greatly increased costs of operation, equipment and maintenance, etc., all of which make it difficult to estimate even approximately the net revenues of the company for the next two or three years. But, in any event, the provision that the government shall take, in addition, 50 per cent. of all net earnings on the transportation system over and above the amount required to pay the normal 7 per cent. on common stock alone, makes it pretty certain that the Canadian Pacific Railway will have to draw fairly largely on its income, apart from operating revenue, to keep up the full 10 per cent. dividend.

Moreover, in addition to this, the company is still subject to the provisions of the Income War Tax of 1917 in regard to all earnings from "special income."

The Interstate Commerce Commission tentatively approved on Wednesday the application of Canadian carriers for increased class rates on hauls from eastern points in the United States to the western part of the Dominion. The advance reflects increases granted the carriers by the Canadian Commission.

Canada's War Bonds

Toronto is by far the largest bond market in Canada and trading in the different issues of war bonds centres here.

The Canadian Government makes a practice of listing its war bonds on the Toronto Stock Exchange and recently warned Victory Bond holders that many were selling their bonds to irresponsible dealers at below the market price.

By dealing with a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange the price, either buying or selling, will be the best market price.

Any Member of the Toronto Stock Exchange can buy or sell any security for which there is a market anywhere in the world.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Merchants Casualty Co.

Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.

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SALESMEN NOTE

Our accident and health policy is the most liberal protection ever offered for a premium of \$1.00 per month.

Covers over 2,500 different diseases.
Pays for Five Years Accident Disability and Life Indemnity for illness.
Pays for Accidental Death, Quarantine, Operations, Death of the Beneficiary and Children of the Insured.

Good Openings for Live Agents

Eastern Head Office...1 Adelaide St. E., Toronto
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The Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada

Head Office, 46 KING ST. W., TORONTO, Ont.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION

Guarantee Insurance, Accident Insurance, Sickness Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance.

A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY

Paid up Capital	-	-	\$200,000.00.
Authorized Capital	-	-	\$1,000,000.00.
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Government Deposits	-	-	\$111,000.



LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COY.

Limited

Head Office for Canada:
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Employer's Liability
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Canada Security Assurance Company

HAIL DEPARTMENT

CALGARY

ALBERTA

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. G. J. A. LANSKAIL, of the Canada Life's Regina office, was lately elected secretary-treasurer of the Underwriters' Association there.

MR. D. MACKENZIE McCLELLAND, resident partner of Price, Waterhouse and Company, Toronto, left Toronto on Monday, to join the staff of overseas minister of militia in London, England. During his absence the Toronto business of the company will be in charge of G. G. Rowbotham, C.A., formerly manager of the company's Winnipeg office.

MR. W. R. FLEMING, who has recently been on the staff of Brent, Tovell and Company, stockbrokers, Toronto, has been appointed permanent secretary of the Bond Dealers' Association of Canada. Mr. Fleming obtained his knowledge of the bond business in the office of G. A. Stimson and Company. He has had also general business experience and is well qualified for his new position.

MR. W. P. HINTON, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has been appointed general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, at Winnipeg. This company is an integral feature of the Grand Trunk Pacific proper, and has under its purview the sale and development of town sites along the line, the building of hotels, wharves, steamships and so forth. It is unique in the history of modern railways in this respect, that the company operates wholly for the benefit of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and not for the profit of any individual.

MR. FRANK A. ROLPH (Toronto), Mr. Ross H. McMaster (Montreal) and Mr. A. H. Scott (Montreal), have been appointed by an order-in-council members of the Canadian War Mission in Washington. Mr. Rolph is managing director of the lithographing firm of Rolph, Clark, Stone, Limited, Toronto, and is a well-known business man of Toronto. For the past two months he has been associated with Mr. Lloyd Harris in the Canadian War Mission at Washington. Messrs. Rolph, McMaster and Scott are to deal with all United States munition contracts to be awarded to Canada. Mr. Lloyd Harris, already chairman of the War Mission, will be chairman of this special board, and Mr. Rolph vice-chairman. Mr. Scott has been handling transportation matters at Washington for the War Mission.

MR. I. E. ALDRED, president of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company and the Laurentide Power Company, which are co-operating forces in the hydro-electric field, along with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company as a distributing factor, has been an outstanding figure in hydro development in Canada, and more particularly the province of Quebec, for a number of years. The enterprises with which he is so prominently associated have made such progress that he was able to make the proud boast at the recent annual meeting that the Shawinigan-Quebec power field has wrested the premier place from the Niagara development and made the group which he heads the biggest and best in Canada. Besides a number of other Canadian connections in an industrial and financial way Mr. Aldred is associated with a number of American public utilities with which his New York banking house has been associated in financing.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Insurance.—Abstract report of the superintendent of insurance, Ontario, being a tabulated summary of the statements made by insurance companies for 1917. Issued by the Superintendent of Insurance, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

British Columbia.—The new directory, "The Industries of British Columbia," just off the press, is a valuable work of reference. It shows that the province of British Columbia has made remarkable strides in manufacturing, and that our Pacific Coast country is enjoying a very fair measure of prosperity. The directory is edited by J. H. Hamilton, and is published for the Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia. A supplement will be issued every six months, bringing the list of manufacturers up to date, a very useful feature.

"The Industries of British Columbia." Issued by J. Reginald Davison, industrial commissioner, Vancouver. Price, \$1.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

February Returns Reflect Expansion—Necessity for United States Credits

Commenting upon the trade returns for February, printed on another page of *The Monetary Times*, the Montreal Gazette says:—As anticipated, the foreign trade of Canada expanded in value in February. In the preceding month there had been a decline of nearly \$15,000,000 owing principally to transportation difficulties occasioned by adverse climatic conditions, the foreign trade of the United States also appreciably falling off from a like cause, but with the advent of better weather traffic has moved more freely. Imports, however, are still on the down grade, imports into Canada for consumption having been in the last three months:—

	1917.	1918.
December	\$67,900,500	\$61,634,600
January	72,323,000	60,677,400
February	68,030,400	52,206,400
Totals	\$208,253,900	\$174,518,400

This is a sharp recession in imports, 15 per cent., following many months of continuous increase, and is attributable not to decline in prices of commodities, but to the difficulty of obtaining goods and transportation. About one-half of the three months' decrease occurred in February, and was presumably caused by interrupted railway carriage from the United States whence the great part of Canadian imports is derived. This drop is reflected in customs revenue which was reduced last month by \$2,000,000 from the like period a year ago.

Export Side of Account.

The export side of the account is more satisfactory, the value of domestic products shipped abroad having mounted up from \$68,224,000 in February, 1917, to \$86,361,000 last month, or by upwards of 26 per cent. In January there had been a falling off of \$3,000,000 in domestic exports. The gain last month was principally in agricultural exports, presumably wheat and flour, the value of these having been \$28,089,000, or \$16,640,000 in excess of shipments in the like month a year ago. The export of produce of the fisheries was \$2,680,000 more, and of animals and produce \$3,266,000 more than last year. On the other hand, the export of manufactures was \$5,158,000 less than in February, 1917. This is a smaller decline than was recorded in the two preceding months, the export of manufactures dropping \$20,600,000 in December, and \$9,400,000 in January from the figures of the preceding year. The inference appears to be that the output of munitions is slowing down from the termination of contracts, and the absence of renewals, a conclusion foreshadowed by a great increase in munition production in Great Britain. The receipt of orders from the United States has probably prevented an even larger decrease in export of manufactures than has occurred.

Ahead of Last Year.

The foreign trade of Canada in the eleven months of the current fiscal year is still well in excess of the preceding year in point of value, the aggregate having been, apart from coin and bullion, \$2,315,439,000 as against \$1,771,955,000, showing a gain of no less than \$543,500, and reaching figures far in excess of any previous record. Of this increase \$132,271,000 was in imports, and \$411,312,000 in domestic exports, agricultural products contributing \$178,366,500, and manufactures \$190,400,000, to the total expansion.

Need for Credits.

The balance of trade in favor of Canada in February, 1917, was nil, imports for consumption having equalled in value domestic exports, but last month there was an excess of exports of \$33,000,000. The favorable balance in the eleven months is very large, much beyond any precedent, imports having aggregated \$875,266,000 as compared with exports of \$1,440,172,000, leaving a balance due Canada of nearly \$565,000,000, as against \$285,965,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. As the vast proportion of exports was to Great Britain, and of imports from the United States, the exchange market for New York funds has been seriously disturbed, the premium having risen as high as 156 per cent., and no immediate restoration of normal rates seems probable unless the Canadian government succeeds in establishing a substantial credit in New York. Until this is done Canadian importers of American products must sustain an appreciable loss in making payments for merchandise.

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ASSOCIATION

Issues LIBERAL POLICY CONTRACTS
ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.

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Joseph Henderson, Esq.	Peleg Howland, Esq.
Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham	Lt.-Col. The Hon. Frederic Nicholls
Thos. J. Clark, Esq.	John Firstbrook, Esq.
Gen. Supt. of Agencies, J. TOWER BOYD	Actuary, V. R. SMITH, A.A.S., A.I.A. Secretary, J. A. MACDONALD.

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ARTHUR JUKES JOHNSON, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

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Here is Your Opportunity

The success which has attended the operations of the North American Life throughout its history has made association with the Company particularly inviting.

The year 1918 promises to be bigger and better than any heretofore. Some agency openings offer you an opportunity at this time.

Correspond with

E. J. HARVEY, Supervisor of Agencies.

North American Life Assurance Co.

"SOLID AS THE CONTINENT"

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

AGENTS' ATTENTION!

The Western Life Assurance Company

made (among others) the following remarkable increases in 1917:

NEW BUSINESS RECEIVED.....	INCREASE 146%
ASSURANCES, NEW AND REVIVED.....	INCREASE 147%
NEW PREMIUMS RECEIVED.....	INCREASE 166%
ADMITTED ASSETS.....	INCREASE 81%

The Company now has a Dominion License, and is extending its organization, and is prepared to offer advantageous terms to competent producers. Write to the

HEAD OFFICE - - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

"Representing The Mutual Life of Canada"

Eminent representatives of our Company will be found in every important centre in the Dominion and in the Island of Newfoundland. Their motto is "Service" and they will gladly furnish any needed information regarding Life Insurance in general and Mutual Life Insurance in particular. The Company issues policies on every approved plan—including Endowment Policies, Monthly Income Policies, and Policies designed for the protection of Business Enterprises. It has been the aim of the Mutual Life of Canada to introduce into its contracts every modern privilege that is compatible with safety, but the distinguishing feature of the Company is Mutuality. Under this system all profit from whatever source reverts to the Policyholders and so reduces the cost of protection. We furnish—
The largest amount of protection for the least possible outlay.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Waterloo

Ontario

Assets \$32,165,432

Assurances \$123,510,899

The Standard Life Assurance Co. of Edinburgh

Established 1825. Head Office for Canada: MONTREAL, Que.

Invested Funds.....\$ 66,500,000	Investments under Canadian Branch, over...\$ 16,000,000
Deposited with Canadian Government and Government Trust-ees, over..... 7,000,000	Revenue, over..... 7,900,000
	Bonus declared..... 40,850,000
	Claims paid..... 151,000,000

D. M. McGOUN, Mgr. F. W. DORAN, Chief Agent, Ont.

UNLESS

The Great-West Life Assurance Company were providing particularly attractive policies it would not—for eleven successive years, have led all Canadian Companies in the amount of business written in Canada.

UNLESS the funds were invested at an exceptionally favorable rate it would be impossible to pay the unequalled profits that are being paid to Policyholders.

UNLESS strict economy prevailed, the advantage of these high earnings would be lost.

These and many other points of vital interest to those looking for the best in Life Insurance, are referred to in the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE

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Ask for a copy

A Cigar a day Costs no more than an
Endowment Policy at Life Rate in the
London Life Insurance Co.

LONDON Canada

POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD"

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The Western Empire
Life Assurance Company

Head Office: 701 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

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REGINA MOOSE JAW CALGARY EDMONTON

District Managers Wanted

In Western Ontario Cities. If you would like to improve your position, and grow with a strong, progressive Canadian Life Insurance Co., write in confidence

H. A. KENTY, Superintendent of Agencies

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

ALWAYS A PLACE FOR DEPENDABLE AGENTS

Those who can not only write applications but deliver policies, and are energetic in their methods. Good positions are ready for such men.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Portland, Maine

ARTHUR L. BATES, PRESIDENT HENRI E. MORIN, SUPERVISOR

For Agencies in the Western Division, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 502 McGill Building, Montreal.

For Agencies in Western Ontario, apply to E. J. ATKINSON, Manager, 107 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Two Large Mining Companies Receive Charters, One in Ontario and One in British Columbia

The largest companies incorporated during the past two weeks were: Montreal-Kirkland Gold Mines, Limited (no personal liability), Kirkland Lake, Ontario, \$1,000,000; Glen Mountain Mines, Limited (no personal liability), Vancouver, B.C., \$1,000,000; International Cordage Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., \$1,000,000.

The following is a partial list of charters granted during the past two weeks in Canada. The head office of the company is situated in the town or city mentioned at the beginning of each paragraph. The amount noted is the authorized capital and the persons named are provisional directors:—

Merritt, B.C.—Armstrong's Departmental Store, Limited, \$100,000.

Vegreville, Alta.—The Ukrainian Farmers' Company, Limited, \$50,000.

Fanny Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.—McDonnell and Burke, Limited, \$30,000.

Midland, Ont.—Craig-Stell, Limited, \$10,000; J. S. Wilton, J. Dougherty, G. S. Dudley.

Hanna, Alta.—Fletcher Lumber Company, Limited, \$50,000. Hanna Farms, Limited, \$20,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—Tax Investment Corporation, Limited, \$25,000; E. J. McMurray, J. F. Davidson, W. McMurray.

Oshawa, Ont.—The Dillon Manufacturing Company, Limited, \$75,000; R. B. Dillon, G. R. Dillon, W. G. Henderson.

Blenheim, Ont.—The Shillington Company, Limited, \$75,000; T. B. Shillington, J. W. Shillington, A. G. Shillington.

Saint-Jerome, District of Roberval, Que.—Perron and Compagnie, Limitée, \$49,000; G. Perron, J. E. Perron, C. Gagnon.

Rydal Bank, District of Algoma, Ont.—The Northern Co-Operative Company, Limited, \$50,000; T. Inch, W. W. Somers, J. Keast.

Kirkland Lake, Ont.—Montreal-Kirkland Gold Mines, Limited (no personal liability), \$1,000,000; G. V. Cousins, S. Vineberg, R. Stuart.

Victoria, B.C.—Vancouver Island Marine Plumbing and Heating Company, Limited, \$10,000. British Colonial Marine Paint Company, Limited, \$25,000.

Edmonton, Alta.—Glenbrook Farm, Limited, \$20,000. City and Farm Development Company, Limited, \$20,000. Independent Fish Company, Limited, \$20,000.

Montreal, Que.—Sophia Millenry, Limited, \$20,000; Ben Capper, M. Rosen, B. Gilbert. The L'Ephiphanie Farm Company, Limited, \$20,000; L. D. Levine, M. B. Levitt, L. Weiner. La Compagnie des Debentures de la Province de Quebec, \$40,000; H. S. Ross, L. J. Beique, E. R. Angers. The Screen Club of Canada, Limited, \$20,000; R. S. Bell, T. Byerle, E. English. High Wah Club, Limited, \$5,000; L. Y. Lim, C. Bock, L. H. Yee. Metcalfe Realty Company, \$45,000; G. A. Coughlin, F. G. Bush, G. R. Drennan. Travellers' Club Incorporated, \$10,000; L. Fitch, I. Friedman, F. Varney. Louis, Limited, \$20,000; M. Rosen, F. Perron, B. Gilbert.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Bendickson Logging Company, Limited, \$25,000. Welfare Club, Limited, \$10,000. Central Athletic Club, Limited, \$10,000. International Cordage Company, Limited, \$1,000,000. British Columbia Export Company, Limited, \$24,000. Glen Mountain Mines, Limited (non-personal liability), \$1,000,000. Port Edward Fisheries, Limited, \$40,000. Mackenzie and Matafall, Limited, \$10,000. Dempsey Logging Company, Limited, \$50,000. Western Dental Manufacturing Company, Limited, \$200,000. The Malaspino Fuel Company, Limited, \$10,000. Western Toy Manufacturing Company, Limited, \$150,000. Sayward Trading and Ranching Company, Limited, \$10,000. Crowley Logging Company, Limited, \$10,000.

Toronto, Ont.—Aberdeen Realty Company, Limited, \$100,000; J. S. Lovell, W. Bain, R. Gowans. Auto Oil Company, Limited (no personal liability), \$250,000; B. T. McAvoy, E. Barry, L. Sleeth. Bisco Doll, Limited, \$40,000; M. Magi, M. Hands, J. W. Potter. Buckels, Limited, \$40,

000; E. J. Buckel, H. Buckel, E. W. Buckel. Consolidated Lumber Company, Limited, \$500,000; E. E. Earle, J. W. McFadden, C. B. Nasmith. Dominion Knitting Mills, Limited, \$36,000; L. Liss, J. Y. Seltzer, M. Liss. Henderson Farmers' Lime, Limited, \$40,000; C. P. Henderson, G. E. Ball, G. Armstrong. Nepigon Reserve Iron Company, Limited (no personal liability), \$375,000; J. W. Newcombe, F. E. Abbott, J. R. Starr. United Inspection and Testing Laboratories, Limited, \$40,000; N. H. Manning, R. J. Marshall, L. J. Rogers.

TWO MORE PROVINCIAL ISSUES

British Columbia and Nova Scotia in the Market With Bonds

Another provincial government bond issue is being offered to Canadian investors, one of \$1,000,000 5 per cent. 10-year bonds of British Columbia. The interest and principal are payable in gold in Victoria, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and New York. The bonds have been purchased and the offer is being made jointly by Messrs. W. A. Mackenzie & Company, and Messrs. Brent, Noxon & Company, Toronto. An outstanding feature of the issue is the fact that the province is providing out of general revenue a sinking fund which will retire the issue at maturity. The provincial government has no intention of refunding the issue at maturity, as has been the case with many of the previous issues of similar character. In view of the fact that this is a short-term issue, the present financing on the part of the province may properly be considered as very conservative financing. The bonds are being offered at 89.10, yielding 6½ per cent. to the investor. It is not unlikely that this will be the last provincial government offering sold at these rates during the current year.

Nova Scotia Issue.

Tenders for a new issue of province of Nova Scotia bonds have several alternatives. The circular calling for bids states that offers may be made for either ten or fifteen-year bonds and for either \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 of them. The interest rate is placed at 6 per cent., which is the standard for practically all provincial and city issues to-day. The bonds are exempt from all taxes levied by Nova Scotia, including succession duties. The date on which tenders will be considered is March 25th. Nova Scotia's finances are in good condition.

Sales This Year.

With the disposition of these two issues, six of our provinces will have marketed securities this year. The first provincial borrower was Saskatchewan, which sold \$630,000 5 per cent. 15-year bonds with little publicity. The six provincial government issues to date are as follow:—

1918	Government	Amount	Securities	Rate %	Term years	Offered to Yield Investors %
Jan.	Saskatchewan	\$ 630,000	Gold bonds	5	15	64
Jan.	Manitoba	1,000,000	Gold bonds	5	2	81
Jan.	Manitoba	1,000,000	Gold bonds	6	10	82
Feb.	New Brunswick	1,000,000	Coupon gold bonds	6	10	82
Feb.	Ontario	3,000,000	Coupon gold bonds	6	10	8
Mar.	Brit. Columbia	1,000,000	Gold bonds	5	10	64
Mar.	Nova Scotia	1,500,000	Gold bonds	6	10 or 15	—
		\$9,130,000				

In all cases, the issues were approved by the Priority Board of the Department of Finance, Ottawa. The Saskatchewan issue was offered privately by a syndicate of bond houses and was taken in a few hours. The Manitoba issue quickly followed. The 2-year bonds were offered at 96.07 and the 10-year bonds at 98.16, both "and interest." The New Brunswick issue was made at 99.08 and accrued interest, while the Ontario bonds were offered at par. The six provincial government issues this year to date total \$9,130,000, compared with \$6,382,500 for the entire twelve months of 1917.

The directors of the London and Lake Erie Transportation Company, otherwise known as the Traction Company, have offered to sell to the people of London at fifty cents on the dollar. This would mean a consideration of \$420,000, payable, according to the company's proposal, in city of London bonds. The rate of interest has not been stipulated.



When You are Old

Who'll provide the money to keep you? Will you then be compelled to keep on working the same as some old men you know? Or will you be able to enjoy an old age of comfort and independence?

A moderate annual saving now—when you can spare the money—invested in an Imperial Endowment Policy will secure you a regular income in your old age; or it will provide for your family should death call you early.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

THE MONARCH LIFE
SECURITY AND SERVICE
MONARCH LIFE
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

EQUITABLE ADVANTAGES

The holder of an Equitable agency contract benefits not only by the impregnable strength and prestige of the Society, but also through being able to offer a variety of policies that meet with precision the requirements of the insuring public. Profitable openings at various points in Canada for men of character and ability, with or without experience in life insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.
120 Broadway, New York

Ask the Subscription Department
about our Special Book Offer

ONTARIO FARMERS AND BANKS

To further the Ontario government's effort to increase production of food in the province of Ontario, Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer, on behalf of the government, has signed an agreement with the Canadian Bankers' Association by the terms of which farmers may secure money by way of loan to buy seed through all branches of banks comprising the association. Loans to the maximum of \$200 to

THE PRUDENTIAL has a large force of Canadian employees at work in every large city in the Dominion selling Gibraltar-like life insurance policies and industriously paying death claims in afflicted homes day after day. The Prudential has throughout the United States and Canada Fifteen Million Policies in Force, equal to nearly twice the population of the Dominion, and indicating the popularity of this big American Company.



AGENTS WANTED.

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey.
FORREST F. DRYDEN, President. Home Office, NEWARK, N.J.

The Travellers Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office - Montreal

HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM, President

TO AGENTS:—Write the Home Office for particulars of direct renewal contract.

any one applicant may be obtained on application to branch managers up to and including July 1st, 1918, the time of repayment being set sufficiently far ahead, to November 1st, 1918, to enable the farmers to garner their crops and dispose of them to advantage. Security in the form of a promissory note will be accepted and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be charged. The only persons restricted from participating are those who have already received loans from the settlers' loan commissioner for the purchase of seed.

BANK CLEARINGS

The following are the bank clearings for the weeks ending March 15th, 1917, and March 16th, 1918, respectively, with changes.

	Week ending Mar. 16, '18.	Week ending Mar. 15, '17.	Changes.
Montreal	\$ 70,642,097	\$ 70,775,566	— \$ 133,469
Toronto	57,020,370	50,840,452	+ 6,179,918
Winnipeg	40,875,200	37,496,810	+ 3,378,390
Vancouver	8,757,291	6,400,824	+ 2,356,467
Ottawa	5,172,389	4,447,102	+ 725,287
Calgary	6,222,021	5,703,857	+ 519,064
Hamilton	4,668,062	3,874,270	+ 793,792
Quebec	3,616,018	3,882,731	— 266,713
Edmonton	2,864,764	2,413,831	+ 450,933
Halifax	3,451,886	2,776,371	+ 675,515
London	2,096,478	2,090,890	+ 5,588
Regina	2,747,936	2,402,520	+ 345,416
St. John	2,142,425	2,057,324	+ 85,101
Victoria	1,807,195	1,404,825	+ 402,370
Saskatoon	1,503,041	1,458,211	+ 44,830
Moose Jaw	1,030,053	967,209	+ 62,844
Brandon	581,536	456,843	+ 124,693
Brantford	808,600	699,323	+ 109,286
Fort William	603,351	371,868	+ 231,483
Lethbridge	698,786	657,073	+ 41,713
Medicine Hat	403,926	572,867	— 168,941
New Westminster	374,590	215,330	+ 159,260
Peterboro	626,491	553,136	+ 73,355
Sherbrooke	678,157	618,930	+ 59,227
Kitchener	588,031	642,103	— 54,072
Total	\$219,981,603	\$203,780,266	+ \$16,201,337

The Toronto bank clearings for the current week are \$53,963,625, compared with \$52,931,625 for the same week in 1917, and \$43,127,277 in 1916.

YIELDS ON INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS AND BONDS

The following table of investment yields of stocks and bonds has been compiled for *The Monetary Times* by Messrs. MORROW & JELLYTT, Members, Toronto Stock Exchange, 103 Bay Street Toronto:—

	Mar. 20th, 1918.		
	Div. Rate	Price about	Yield about
Preferred:			
Canada Cement	7	91	7.69
Canada Steamships	7	76	9.21
Canadian Locomotive	7	83	8.43
Mackay Companies	4	62	6.45
Maple Leaf Milling	7	91	7.69
Penmans	6	82	7.31
Steel of Canada	7	90	7.77
Common:			
Bell Telephone	8	131	6.10
B. C. Fishing and Packing	4	47	8.51
Canada Cement	6	61	9.83
Canadian Locomotive	6	57	10.52
Canadian General Electric	8	103	7.76
Consumers' Gas	10	145	6.89
Canadian Pacific Railway	10	137	7.35
Consolidated Mining and Smelting	2½	25	10.00
Dominion Foundries & Steel	8	60	13.33
Dominion Steel Corporation	5	61	8.19
Mackay Companies	6	77	7.77
Maple Leaf Milling	10	98	10.20
Penmans	4	74	8.10
Toronto Railway	4	58	6.89
Twin City	4	53	7.54
Steel Co. of Canada	6	58	10.34
Bonds:			
Canada Bread	6	90	6.66
Canada Cement	6	96	6.25
Canada Steamships	6	80	7.50
Canadian Locomotive	6	88	6.81
Penmans	5	87	5.74
Steel of Canada	6	89	6.74
*First War Loan	5	94	5.31
*Second War Loan	5	92½	5.40
*Third War Loan	5	92	5.43
*Victory Loan	5½	98½	5.55

*Yield on stock basis.

Mr. William McMaster, the well-known Montreal capitalist and financier, has been elected vice-president of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, in succession to Mr. H. E. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who remains on the board of directors.

CONDUCT OF TRUST COMPANIES

Some suggestions as to the investments of trust companies were made at the annual meeting of the London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, last month by Sir George Gibbons, president of the company. He first quoted the definition of a trust company under the act as follows:—"Trust company shall mean a company constituted or operated for the purpose of acting as trustee, agent, executor, administrator, receiver, liquidator, assignee, guardian of a minor's estate, or committee of a lunatic's estate." Section 17 of the Loan and Trust Corporations Act provides:—

"A trust company incorporated under the law of Ontario shall not borrow money by taking deposits or by issuing debentures or debenture stock, and letters patent, incorporating any such company, shall expressly prohibit it from so doing." Sir George continued:—

"The purpose of a trust company is thus clearly stated, and it also was the manifest intention of the legislature that its trusts should not include the investment of borrowed moneys. A practice has grown up, however, by which such companies take moneys and issue what are known as guaranteed receipts, in which they agree to repay the principal at fixed dates, together with interest at fixed rates. The profit which the company makes on each transaction is just the profit it would make if it were borrowing the money upon debenture at the rate of interest mentioned in the guaranteed receipt. It incurs a liability for every dollar advanced to it in this way as fully as if it were advanced upon debenture. The distinction, and, therefore, justification, for a trust company (which cannot issue debentures) issuing guaranteed receipts is that the latter are secured by the earmarking of certain investments to protect their payment. This distinction, while probably justified, is not desirable in a company whose sole operation should be confined to the purpose of acting as trustee, executor, administrator, etc.

"Some trust companies have what they call trust deposit accounts, on which cheques are issued in the ordinary way as if on savings bank accounts. This is contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the act. Our company has never taken deposits, but it has still a few outstanding guaranteed receipts, amounting in all to about \$135,000, which should be retired as they mature, and no others issued. While it was desirable to limit the borrowing powers of trust companies, and while these limitations should not be evaded, it was still more important that their lending powers should be restricted to investments of undoubted stability and security.

"Sub-section 2, Section 18, provides as follows: 'A trust company may invest any money held by it, other than trust money, in any of the securities authorized in the case of a loan corporation or loaning land corporation by Section 27.' Loan societies are permitted, under Section 27 of the act, to lend money on:—

(a) "Mortgages upon real estate and upon life insurance policies.

(b) "Debentures, bonds, paid-up stock and other securities, except bills of exchange and promissory notes, of or guaranteed by any government, or of any municipal corporation or school corporation, or of any chartered bank or incorporated company, if such bank or company is incorporated by Canada, or by any province of Canada, or by any former province now forming part of Canada.

"It will be noticed that power is given to loan societies to lend their own moneys and the moneys of their depositors and debenture holders upon the debentures, bonds and paid-up stock of any incorporated company operating either under Dominion or provincial charter, and trust companies are permitted also to invest their capital and surplus in a like manner. This provision leaves the door wide open, with the inevitable result that we have failures, such as the Dominion Permanent in Toronto.

"Why should the board of directors—trustees of other people's moneys—have a right to lend upon the security of stock or debentures of a railway in British Columbia? It is doubtful whether general legislation would be passed to protect the public. Those who want a 'free hand' are strong in influence both at Toronto and Ottawa. After all the experience (which has been plentiful), this wild class of investment is still authorized by statute."

Mr. William Mulock has been elected a director of the Canadian Salt Company, Windsor, Ont.



FIDELITY (FIRE) UNDERWRITERS

OF NEW YORK
HENRY EVANS - - President

Policies Assumed half by the Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Company and half by the Continental Insurance Company of N.Y.

COMBINED ASSETS EXCEED \$56,766,800

Head Office for Canada and Newfoundland:
17 St. JOHN ST., MONTREAL

W. E. BALDWIN,
MANAGER



L'UNION

Fire Insurance Company, Limited of PARIS, FRANCE

Capital fully subscribed, 25% paid up\$ 2,000,000.00
Fire Reserve Funds 5,539,000.00
Available Balance from Profit and Loss Account 111,521.46
Total Losses paid to 31st December, 1916 100,942,000.00
Net premium income in 1916 5,630,376.43

Canadian Branch, 17 St. John Street, Montreal; Manager for Canada,
MAURICE FERRAND, Toronto Office, 18 Wellington St. East
J. H. EWART, Chief Agent.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

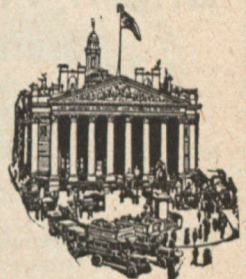
FOUNDED A.D. 1720
Losses paid exceed \$235,000,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING,
MONTREAL

Canadian Directors

Dr. E. P. LACHAPPELLE ... Montreal
H. B. MACKENZIE, Esq. ... Montreal
J. S. HOUGH, Esq., K. C. ... Winnipeg
B. A. WESTON, Esq. ... Halifax, N.S.
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart.,
Chairman ... Montreal

J. A. JESSUP, Manager Casualty Dept.
ARTHUR BARRY, General Manager



Head Office:
Royal Exchange, London

Correspondence invited from responsible gentlemen in unrepresented districts re fire and casualty agencies.

Guardian Assurance Company

Limited, of London, England Established 1821

Capital Subscribed\$10,000,000
Capital Paid-up\$ 5,000,000
Invested Funds Exceed\$35,000,000

Head Office for Canada, Guardian Building, Montreal
H. M. LAMBERT, Manager. B. E. HARDS, Assistant Manager.

ARMSTRONG & DeWITT, Limited, General Agents
36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited

FIRE of London, England LIFE
Founded 1792

Total resources over\$ 90,000,000
Fire losses paid 425,000,000
Deposit with Federal Government and Investment in Canada
for security of Canadian policy holders only exceed 2,500,000

Agents wanted in both branches. Apply to
R. MACD. PATERSON, }
J. B. PATERSON, } Managers

100 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

All with profit policies affected prior to the 31st December will rank for a full year's reversionary bonus at that date.

The Northern Assurance Company, Ltd.

of London, Eng.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, 1916\$39,935,000.00
Including Paid up Capital Amount, \$1,460,000.00

Head Office for Canada, 88 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal
G. E. MOBERLY, Manager

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office

Head Office for Canada MONTREAL

J. G. BORTHWICK, Manager

MUNTZ & BEATTY, Resident Agents

Temple Bldg., Bay St., TORONTO

Telephone Main 66 & 67

(FIRE) BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE Corporation, Limited OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

The Right Hon. J. Parker Smith, Pres. D. W. MacLennan, Gen. Mgr.
Head Office Canadian Branch—TRADERS BANK BLDG., TORONTO
Liberal Contracts to Agents in Unrepresented Districts

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE, HAIL, OCEAN MARINE and INLAND MARINE INSURANCE

INCORPORATED 1833

HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO

W. B. MEIKLE, President and General Manager
JOHN SIME, Asst. Gen. Mgr. E. F. GARROW, Secretary.

Assets, Over \$2,500,000.00

Losses paid since organization over \$41,000,000.00.

WESTERN Assurance Company INCORPORATED 1851
FIRE, EXPLOSION, OCEAN MARINE & INLAND MARINE INSURANCE

Assets over \$5,000,000.00
 Losses paid since organization " 66,000,000.00

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 D. B. HANNA NICHOLLS
 E. HAY BRIG.-GEN. SIR HENRY PELLATT,
 JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D. C.V.O.
 E. R. WOOD.

Head Office: **TORONTO, Ont.**
 W. B. MEIKLE, President and General Manager
 C. C. FOSTER, Secretary

ATLAS Assurance Company Limited
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

The Company commenced business in the **REIGN OF GEORGE III.** and the following figures show its record:—

At the Accession of	Income	Funds
KING GEORGE IV. ...	\$ 387,065 ...	\$ 800,605
KING WILLIAM IV. ...	657,115 ...	3,038,380
QUEEN VICTORIA ...	789,865 ...	4,575,410
KING EDWARD VII ...	3,500,670 ...	11,185,405
KING GEORGE V. ...	6,846,895 ...	15,186,090
and at 31st DECEMBER, 1916 ...	7,980,685 ...	20,730,010

In addition the Company has a Subscribed Capital of Eleven Million Dollars (of which \$1,320,000 is paid up).

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.
 Head Office for Canada, 260 St. James St., **MONTREAL**
 MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager

British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company

Head Office **WINNIPEG, Can.**

Subscribed Capital \$594,400 Capital Paid-up \$242,000
 Security for Policyholders \$677,000

HON. EDWARD BROWN, President E. E. HALL, Vice-President
 F. K. FOSTER, Managing Director

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
 (FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1714)

Canada Branch **Montreal**
 T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager

North-West Branch **Winnipeg**
 THOS. BRUCE, Branch Manager

MARTIN N. MERRY, General Agent **TORONTO**
 Agencies throughout the Dominion

SUN FIRE FOUNDED A.D. 1710
 THE OLDEST INSURANCE CO. IN THE WORLD

Canadian Branch ... **Toronto**
 LYMAN ROOT, Manager

THE LAW UNION & ROCK INSURANCE CO., Limited
 OF LONDON Founded in 1806

Assets exceed \$48,000,000.00 Over \$12,500,000.00 invested in Canada
 FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS Accepted
 Canadian Head Office: 57 Beaver Hall, Montreal
 Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.

W. D. Aiken, Superintendent | J. E. E. DICKSON,
 Accident Department | Canadian-Manager

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated 1875

All Policies Guaranteed by the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

The LONDON ASSURANCE
 Head Office, Canada Branch, **MONTREAL**

Total Funds exceed \$32,000,000

Established A.D. 1720. FIRE RISKS accepted at current rates
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ORDERS NOW BEING TAKEN

“Some Pointers on Life Insurance”
 By C. A. HASTINGS

Price - - - **50c.**

Over 50 different examples.
 Reduced rates quoted for quantities.

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 62 Church Street, **TORONTO**
 MONTREAL WINNIPEG

Economical Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
 HEAD OFFICE **KITCHENER, ONTARIO**

CASH AND MUTUAL SYSTEMS
 TOTAL ASSETS, \$800,000 AMOUNT OF RISK, \$28,000,000
 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$50,000

JOHN FENNELL, President GEO. G. H. LANG, Vice-President W. H. SCHMALZ, Mgr.-Secretary

Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company
 ESTABLISHED IN 1863
 Head Office, **Waterloo, Ont.**

Total Assets 31st December, 1915. \$908,244.00
 Policies in force in Western Ontario, over 30,000.00

GEORGE DIEBEL, President. ALLAN BOWMAN, Vice-President.
 L. W. SHUH, Manager. BYRON E. BECHTEL, Inspector.



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Head Office, Montreal

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 Sir Alexandre Lacoste.
 Wm. Molson Macpherson, Esq.
 Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

J. Gardner Thompson, Manager.
Lewis Laing, Assistant Manager.
J. D. Simpson, Deputy Assistant Manager.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE Assurance Corporation, Limited, of Perth, Scotland

PELEG HOWLAND, Canadian Advisory Director
 THOS. H. HALL, Manager for Canada
 Toronto Agents, E. L. McLEAN, LIMITED

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT Assurance Co. of Canada

Personal Accident and Sickness
Automobile and Liability Insurance
Inspection and Insurance of Steam Bolders
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited

Assets Over \$61,000,000
 Premium Income Over \$14,000,000

Fire and Marine Insurance

Canadian Managers:
DALE & COMPANY, LIMITED
 Coristine Building, Montreal, Que.

BRANCHES: Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver



Head Office—Corner of Dorchester St. West and Union Ave., MONTREAL

DIRECTORS:
 J. Gardner Thompson, President and Managing Director.
 Lewis Laing, Vice-President and Secretary.
 M. Chevalier, Esq., A. G. Dent, Esq., John Emo, Esq.,
 Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Wm. Molson Macpherson, Esq.,
 J. C. Rimmer, Esq., Sir Fredrick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
 J. D. Simpson, Assistant Secretary.

A BRITISH COMPANY

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1835

Head Office - HONGKONG
 General Manager C. MONTAGUE EDE

Head Office for Canada, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto
 Manager for Canada, C. R. DRAYTON

ASSETS OVER \$17,000,000

General Agents, Toronto - MUNTZ & BEATTY

Fire, Marine and Automobile

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

TOTAL ASSETS - \$2 387,634.14

A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada

General Fire Insurance Business Transacted

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

Toronto, Ont., Branch: 20 King St. West, C. E. CORBOLD, Mgr.



ALFRED WRIGHT, Manager

A. E. BLOGG, Branch Secretary

14 Richmond Street E.
TORONTO

Security, \$33,261,200



NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

Norwich, England

Founded 1797

FIRE INSURANCE
 ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
 PLATE GLASS
 EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
 AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
12-14 Wellington St. East

Norwich Union Building
TORONTO

Dominion of Canada

5½% Gold Bonds

PRICE: 98⅞ and Interest

Due: 1st December, 1922, to Yield 5.77%
 1st December, 1927, to Yield 5.65%
 1st December, 1937, to Yield 5.60%

Interest payable 1st June and December. Bearer or Registered Bonds

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000.

These bonds are free from the Dominion Income Tax, and may be used as equivalent of cash at 100 and interest in payment for future Dominion of Canada bonds of like maturity, or longer, other than issues made abroad.

More complete information gladly furnished on request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION

LIMITED.

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 Canada Life Building
 R. W. Steele - Manager

Established 1901
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LONDON, ENG., BRANCH
 No. 2 Austin Friars
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 LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK
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 NEW YORK:
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 Head Office 25 BIRCHIN LANE, E.C. 3.
 Fire Department 18 BIRCHIN LANE, E.C. 3.
 Marine Department 24 BIRCHIN LANE, E.C. 3.
 Policy Department 31 LOMBARD ST., E.C. 3.
 LIVERPOOL:
 28 EXCHANGE STREET EAST
 NEW YORK:
 3 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET

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Accident Fire Life Marine
 25 BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3

Manager: R. M. MACLAREN
Secretary: ROBERT W. REID

Managing Director: A. RENDTORFF

Underwriter: WM. J. FOX
Manager, Treaty Dept.: W. R. BEAVIS

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 (Marine Dept.)
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 (Marine Dept.)
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 (Accident, Fire, Life, Marine Depts.)

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