

BRITISH COLUMBIA FINANCIAL TIMES

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Sidelights on Provincial Trade and Industry

Bad guesses on after war conditions—great manufacturing activity—truce in labor circles precursor of trouble unless employer will recognize principle of co-operation—necessity to produce, save and exercise patience.

After war events as they were forecasted by business men and students of industry and finance have in very small measure fulfilled the statement ventured by those who have thought much during the war on readjustment of business.

It was generally felt at the time of the signing of the armistice that that time would record the peak of high prices in commodities. This was generally ventured on the basis that the energies of the belligerents absorbed in the prosecution of the war, could be swiftly turned to the manufacture of commodities for peace purposes. It was felt that in general manufacturing lines at least the peak demand was off and that prices in general would gradually decline as peace production increased to some approximation toward pre-war days. While it was known that food supplies all over the world were extremely short, it was not anticipated that prices would advance higher than they were at the end of hostilities yet so little were conditions appreciated as later disclosed that little business preparations was made in view of the uncertainties. Six months after the end of hostilities we find that conditions as far as Canada and the United States are concerned at least in total very little short of the feverish activities which prevailed while the war was in progress. It thus transpired that at this date practically every factory which is capable of turning out a commodity of general public use is working to capacity and in view of prevailing prices is making at least reasonable and in many cases large profits. This is characteristic of practically all industries in Canada and there does not appear to be any evidence of any slackening in demand or any reduction in purchasing power so far as can be seen.

The lumber industry is a illustration in point. Extreme activity in the building business in the United States is responsible for a huge lumber demand and while we are not exporting a large per cent. of our lumber cut as we are shingles to the United States we find that United States

competitors in the prairies and eastern Canadian markets are gradually withdrawing from those territories necessitating a larger requirement of provincial stock in both of those markets. In the matter of building the United States is ahead of Canada, but that the potential demand for building in Canada is only less than it is in the United States in proportion to its population gives reason for hope that this industry will be maintained on a high level of activity for

a long period in the future. In similar lines of provincial manufacture the same is true only to a less marked extent.

The building of steel ships is however, in considerable doubt as to its future. While the present yards are gradually completing their contracts strenuous efforts are being made towards securing further orders and these with some gleams of hope. Pacific coast yards fabricating steel ships on both sides of the international boundary line are finding themselves in a stronger strategic position than they first thought possible. Through longer experience and efficiency in construction notwithstanding high wages paid, Pacific coast yards are finding that they can more nearly compete with Atlantic yards, save on the basis of low cost of ship plate. In fact figures given by eastern yards as compared with Pacific yards come within measurable distance of meeting; so much so that it is highly probable that private interests may see their way clear toward placing orders on the Pacific coast, when given preference as to delivery notwithstanding a small handicap in tonnage price. The ultimate position as to the permanent establishment of a steel shipbuilding industry on the coast is in grave doubt on account of the lack of an iron and steel industry yet conditions still obtain which makes it possible for the securing of further contracts for ships to keep the present yards going and so long as contracts are still in existence and work proceeding the industry is not dead.

It is perhaps in the field of co-operation of employer with employee that the greatest progress could be made for the promotion of efficiency and the meeting of competition. If the workers in shipyards and other industries coming in direct competition with similar builders and manufacturers

SIDELIGHTS ON PROVINCIAL TRADE AND
INDUSTRY.

HOW TO CARRY ON AN "OWN YOUR HOME"
CAMPAIGN.

RAMBLING COMMENT ON A RECENT
VACATION TRIP.

SUCCESSFUL LIFE INSURANCE CONVENTION
AT CALGARY.

PROVINCIAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND
SILVER IN 1918.

RECENT ANNUAL REPORTS

MINING THROUGHOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA

TRUST COMPANY NOTES, COMPANY NOTES,
INSURANCE, MUNICIPAL, LUMBER,
MINING AND OTHER
INFORMATION

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| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Capital Paid Up | \$20,000,000 |
| Rest | \$20,000,000 |
| Undivided Profits | \$1,661,614 |
| Total Assets | \$489,271,197 |

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| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Capital Authorized | \$ 25,000,000 |
| Capital Paid Up | 15,000,000 |
| Reserve and Undivided Profits..... | 16,000,000 |
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563

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could with the owners and operators of these plants and factories come in on a mutual basis of working for the maintenance of an industry and the employment of the worker under reasonable conditions of wages and profit, then there would be the greatest hope of maintaining an industry despite the certain physical disadvantages under which it may operate.

The labor situation in fact is not to be thought of as having been settled because of the severe set back labor interests or the radical elements in labor have sustained in the recent Western Canada Labor Crisis. The present struggle now going on for the determination of the character of labor will probably result in the unification or compromise for united action as between radical and conservative elements now set against each other. The struggle for a different condition in which labor will be accorded rights and privileges in the operation of factories and be given a certain basis for the sharing in profit is still going on and can result in only one end and that in the success of the employee in his contention. It is the business of the operator, employer, or the capitalist to see that schemes of co-operation and profit sharing on the basis of economic justice are devised and put in practice. For the successful application of this principle capital's future is at stake. It is therefore incumbent upon the best brains in industry to see that comprehensive and equitable schemes are worked out in their application to a particular industry and so to all industries so that industrial peace may be assured and industrial efficiency promoted with better contentment on the part of the employer and the employee.

It is natural that all those lines of industry that participate in the production or manufacture or handling of food products are intensely active. Whatever effect may be the immediate action of both the Canadian and United States governments in the restriction of the food profiteer there can be no adequate solution to the present high prices of foods except in the replenishing of the impaired world food reserves to the point where the peoples of the world are not in imminent danger of starvation or restricted to such an extent that their good health and efficiency are impaired. With conditions in eastern Europe and Russia such as they are and with the necessity to feed the hungry where ever they may be, little relief can be expected except by the restriction of inordinate profits of profiteers. Until these reserves are made good production, patience, thrift are the interests of the hour just as much as they were needed during the prosecution of the war.

MERCHANTS BANK OFFICIALS ON TOUR.

A party of Merchant Bank officials and directors in touring the West arrived in Vancouver on September 3rd and will leave after a visit to Victoria on Monday, September 8th. Those in the party were Sir H. Montagu Allan, President; Mr. H. W. Blackwell, Vice-President; Mr. D. C. Macarow, General Manager, and the following directors: Messrs. A. J. Dawes, George L. Cains, F. Howard Wilson and Farquhar Robertson.

In conversation with Mr. Macarow as to conditions in Canada, he stated that conditions were sound and reassuring. Although future problems were perplexing he felt that the exercise of sanity with a spirit of co-operation would solve them. The splendid resources of Canada necessitating development were such that the situation called for only firm faith with the exercise of economy and thrift, with emphasis to be laid upon the necessity for production.

The bank's faith in the province of British Columbia has in fact grown with the war years and the Merchants Bank stands ready to aid in the development of natural resources and the expansion of general business in this province as their needs require. The head office has made arrangements whereby the business interests of the province could be given the most prompt attention and a service here not materially different than obtains at head office in Montreal.

How to Carry on an "Own Your Home" Campaign

Paper Delivered before Realty Convention at Victoria by Mr. Paul C. Murphy, director "Own Your Home" section of U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Foremost among the nation-wide efforts, affecting the largest number of individuals and the basic conditions of citizenship, we may, with propriety, mention the National "Own Your Home" campaign in the United States during the present year. This highly organized enterprise is to promote the spirit of home ownership, and to create practical working facilities to make the ownership of homes possible to the greatest number of individuals. This, in essence, is the spirit and purpose of this movement conducted by the Government through a division in the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C.

Never in the history of the Nation has a movement offered greater opportunities for the wide-awake realtor to render substantial service to his country, to his fellowmen, and all with profit to himself. Facing the nation-wide reconstruction period, we find the Government bending its best energies to advance home ownership, the best elements in our profession. Uncle Sam today is urging a great number of important reasons and arguments for the ownership of real estate, the dignity of the taxpayer and the necessity of home ownership as a basis of the highest type of citizenship.

If the real estate men of America fail to appreciate the situation and enter into and take full advantage of the present National "Own Your Home" movement, they are losing grip on the strongest support ever offered their business in the history of this country. Furthermore, unless realtors and realty owners take an earnest interest in directing financing activities, create Building and Loan Association and other machinery, and outline the soundest methods, in connection with such enterprises, then we shall have grounds of visionaries and faddists, taking to themselves the function of directing the Nation along these important lines, with indifferent results.

The National "Own Your Home" campaign is the result of the work of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Last January, by the National Association, I was appointed Chairman of the "Own Your Home" Committee. Shortly afterwards our President, Mr. Garland, was requested to appoint a man to go to Washington to install an "Own Your Home" division in the educational and information service of the Department of Labor, directly in charge of Mr. F. T. Miller. He appointed me and I spent several weeks in Washington organizing an "Own Your Home" movement throughout the entire country, for the U. S. Department of Labor.

Mr. F. T. Miller, who is President of the F. W. Dodge Co., of New York, is one of the Nation's greatest authorities on information and statistics regarding matters pertaining to public and private construction. His organization publishes several of the most important journals of the country, such as the American Contractor, Architectural Record, and other universally recognized trade magazines.

Being in charge of the Division of Public Works and Construction Development of the Department of Labor, Mr. Miller was in a position to furnish me, not only personal inspiration in installing the "Own Your Home" section in connection with the Department, but had at his personal disposal one of the most remarkable and highly efficient organizations in the country through the medium of which he was rendering the U. S. Government service of tremendous importance in creating an "Own Your Home" movement as an aid to National reconstruction.

At the beginning of the year, there was stagnation in the construction industries and general business, a spirit of unrest, uncertainty and hesitancy. The most important contribution to the business life of the Nation was to have someone who would furnish authentic information as to the actual conditions of things and on the basis of such information outline definite policies of constructive progress. This,

as I consider it, was a service rendered by Mr. Miller and his organization as the head of the Division of Public Works and Construction Development in the Department of Labor.

In spite of the fact that the Nation was short approximately one million homes, due to the almost total stagnation of the building industries during the war, very few men had the conviction and faith to consider a program of action.

To bring the country back to a pre-war building basis and to overcome the accumulated shortage of homes was a task of unusual magnitude. It required the biggest business brains and practical optimism to convince the people that "Now is the time to build." This became the slogan of the Department of Labor, and in conjunction with the appeal to proceed with the business as usual in the construction world, the most notable economic and financial experts were employed to publish and promulgate dependable information as to labor conditions, construction costs and the possibilities of decreased and increased costs in materials entering into construction. In the course of a few weeks the Government was able to show conclusively, through the investigations of experts, that it was essential to the general welfare of the country that building operations immediately proceed, that no appreciable reduction in price of labor and material could be expected for some time to come; that the revival of building industries would facilitate the transition in all branches of business from a war to a post-war basis; that the way to bring about a period of reconstruction was to pull the Nation together into a solid unit of faith and proceed with construction. As Mr. Miller put it, the way to reconstruct is to reconstruct.

We may safely assume that a number of reasons, all equal in importance, led our Government to urge an individual home ownership movement.

FIRST. The statistics gathered by our Division show that there was a shortage of about one million homes throughout the United States due to the fact that normal building had not kept up during the world war period; therefore, the "Own Your Home" campaign was fundamentally sound, because it meets a pressing need.

SECOND. The building of homes would provide work for returning soldiers and sailors and help labor to adjust itself from war to peace industry.

THIRD. It would greatly assist in reducing the enormous labor turn-over which existed during the war period. The greatest increase in labor during the past few years has been due largely to the decrease in efficiency brought about by the unusual amount of labor changing in position. When a laborer is located in his own home he becomes permanent in position and his efficiency greatly increased.

FOURTH. The building of homes in nearly all localities is purely a local industry. The Government felt that in promoting the National construction activity they were encouraging an industry that was more equally distributed throughout the United States than any of the large single industries. As an illustration the automobile industry; you can count on your five fingers the centres directly benefitted by this enormous industry. That is to say, the flow of money from the entire United States is into these five centres. The building of homes is vastly different. The communities engaged in this industry receive the full benefit from their efforts as economic conditions require that they not only use local labor but use the materials nearest at hand for construction, consequently the money remains in the community's channel of trade.

At the time the armistice was signed and a survey made of general business conditions, it was shown that all lines of industry relative to the sale and manufacture of luxuries was moving in a most substantial and satisfactory way, but the building industry was halting.

FIFTH. There was a general wave of Bolshevism spreading throughout the world which would undoubtedly increase unemployment. At that time the unemployed were

increasing very rapidly on account of the closing down of the large war industries. The "Own Your Home" campaign could do a great deal to stabilize our Government by encouraging every wage earner to own his own home. Home ownership is the foundation of the best type of patriotism, and citizenship.

SIXTH. At this period of readjustment the "Own Your Home" campaign had a special importance; that is, small projects are easier to start than large ones. They are the logical points from which to advance to big building enterprises, through them confidence can be established. The investment builder, or the so-called speculator builder is now and will continue to be a cautious builder; but the home is built for use, service and comfort,—and those who build homes look more to the comfort, convenience and fuller life as their return, than to dividends and interest on the money put into it,—and home ownership today pays the same ratio of that type of return that it did before the war.

SEVENTH. Our statisticians gathered figures relative to the increase or decrease of ownership in homes in the United States during the past twenty years. It was found that home ownership had been decreasing in this country at the rate of three per cent. for each ten year period. In France, but 20% of the people live in rented properties. In this country, in 1890, 52% lived in rented homes. In 1910, 55% and at the present time probably about 58%. This menace towards tenantry, if extended, is a most ominous sign of coming disaster. If today but 42% of the people live in their own homes, with the same increase, 20 years hence but 35% will do so. It is readily apparent that the landlord class is increasing and the home owning class is decreasing. A very dangerous situation and if continued, will in my opinion, bring on Single Tax or some other form of confiscation in real estate. I firmly believe that a wider distribution of ownership of real estate is essential to our national well being. France would have never stood the terrible trials of the war as long as she did if each individual had not been fighting for his own home.

On March the 7th, 1919, I submitted to Mr. Miller a report for the proposed National "Own Your Home" Campaign which contained an outline in detail as to just how the National organization in the Department of Labor should be carried on, its purpose and the benefits to be derived, as well as what we hoped the organization would be able to accomplish in "Speeding up" dwelling construction throughout the country and will give you a very brief outline of that report:

FIRST: To act in an advisory capacity to local organizations, furnish plans of local campaigns and detail, supply publicity matter and speakers.

SECOND: To initiate local campaigns: A brief letter not exceeding one sheet, was sent to each City of about 20,000 population or over, addressed to the Mayor, President of the Chamber of Commerce, or similar local civic organization, the Ad Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Bank Clearing House, Ministerial Association, Catholic Clergy, Federation of Women's Clubs, Labor Union Councils, Parent Teachers Association, and editors of daily papers. The Realty Boards and the National Construction Industries were handled directly through their respective national association at Washington City.

THIRD: To all cities expressing local interest send complete details as to local organizations including names and functions of Executive Committees and the kind of men who should act on each. Solicit publicity articles featuring home ownership in all its various phases by prominent men throughout the world for the purpose of releasing these articles to local campaigns as they progress.

FOURTH: To collect from all local campaigns new ideas used and send the best ones to all cities running campaigns, making this division a clearing house for "Own Your Home" campaign ideas. Furnish publicity to all National trade magazines, as well as other popular organs. To furnish attractive posters to all local campaigns and solicit the co-operation of all labor organizations and prepare the best possible display advertisements for release to local campaigns.

FIFTH: Complete in detail a practical manual in which there will be a great many arguments showing the merits of the campaign followed by complete outline of just how to put on local organizations, with the various committees necessary for effective campaigns, outlining in detail the functions of each one.

In conducting the Nation-wide "Own Your Home" campaign we divided the country into ten districts. In each of these districts we appointed a regional director whose functions were to co-operate with the division in having "Own Your Home" campaign started. All of these ten men appointed were realtors.

I will give you a brief outline of what was accomplished by one of our Directors, Mr. L. R. Putman of New Orleans, which in a measure applies to them all. Mr. Putman repre-

(Continued on Page 17.)



LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: 71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

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|--------------------|---|-------------|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | - | £55,962,850 |
| CAPITAL PAID UP | - | 8,954,056 |
| RESERVE FUND | - | 9,000,000 |
| DEPOSITS, &c. | - | 267,966,438 |
| ADVANCES, &c. | - | 81,072,134 |

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THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

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Head Office: Toronto

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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J. F. MACDONALD, Manager

446 Hastings St. West - - - - - Vancouver, B. C.

Rambling Comment on a Recent Vacation Trip

Fraser Valley Backward in Agricultural Development — Promising Districts for Farming and Mining Over the Cascade Range — Growing Importance of North Thompson Valley District.

One cannot help but be impressed with the potentialities of those districts of the province recently visited by the editor on the occasion of a short automobile trip in the Interior. He was enabled, through the courtesy of a friend, to go by automobile from Vancouver to Hope, thence taking the Kettle Valley Railway over the Coquahalla Pass to Princeton, from Princeton to Merritt, thence through the Nicola Valley to Kamloops and from Kamloops up the North Thompson River to Mount Olie and Chu Chua, thence returning to Kamloops and back by rail to Vancouver.

One very obvious, and disagreeable impression following the road out of New Westminster, is the large amount of agricultural land not being availed off for the production of garden truck and general farming, with such ready markets at hand as New Westminster and Vancouver. This is perhaps a result of the land speculation of previous years, when much of the territory opposite New Westminster was cut up into building lots because the Canadian Northern terminals were to be located there. If some means could be taken for the employment of this and other unused land of the Fraser River Valley we think that much of the importation of California and Washington vegetables could be cut off with much benefit to the province.

As one proceeds eastward the character of the land changes and farming communities spring up noticeable for their apparent substantialness and quiet prosperous appearance. As one approaches Chilliwack the signs of agricultural development increases and the evidence of farming activity and prosperity is marked by the flourishing conditions of the dairying, gardening and general farming of the territory which Chilliwack serves. The Fraser Delta from Hope west is capable of a very wide development of its great agricultural resources, and with such a huge market as Vancouver affords it is difficult to see why this development has not kept pace with the consuming demand of this terminal city.

Before the advent of the railway the town of Hope was the beginning of the pack train route over Hope Mountain, in the Cascade Range, into the valleys of the Similkameen and Nicola.

The town of Princeton is located at the juncture of the Tulameen and the Similkameen rivers, and is the centre of the mining districts of both rivers. The most notable development in the Princeton district is that at Copper Mountain, where the Canada Copper Corporation has been doing a vast amount of mining development in the proving up of a huge low-grade copper property, which by next spring is expected to be in operation. The company is building a large concentrating plant at Allenby, about seven miles nearer Princeton than the company's property at Copper Mountain. In this mine over twelve million tons of proven ore, assaying on the average of 13¼% copper has been blocked out, with a possible two million more tons in prospect. The company's large expenditure is built up on this proven field, and is calculated on the basis of the treatment of this large body of ore.

Considerable prospecting and development is taking place further up the Similkameen from Copper Mountain and several properties are expected to be brought up to the point where capital for future development can be interested before long. Princeton itself has a considerable field of coal, which partakes of a lignitic or semi-bituminous nature. A part of the field is being developed by the Princeton Coal & Land Company, owners of the Princeton

townsite and public utilities. The coal mined is not favorably suited for steam purposes, but makes excellent domestic coal. Mining has been severely interfered with by the occasional outbreak of fire, which has proved difficult to handle. Once this gets under control and with the advantage which the Kettle Valley Railway offers, the Princeton district for shipment to the Coast, a large amount of this coal will be used in the homes of the people of Vancouver.

Eighteen miles out from Princeton lies the town of Coalmont, which was boomed on account of coal developments in the neighborhood. This Coalmont property has had a checkered career, due more to inadequate financing than to anything wrong with the property. The coal is of a good semi-bituminous variety, and is now being shipped to Vancouver, and used for both steam and domestic purposes. The mine is severely handicapped by the fact that it has not yet a spur from the joint Kettle Valley-Great Northern tracks following the Tulameen River. A spur of five miles in extent will be necessary for the economic handling of this coal. Those in control of the property are seeking to have this spur built, but due to labor and inability of the two railways to act at present, no immediate steps are being taken. So far three trucks are transporting the coal mined down to the railway siding.

The Tulameen Valley presents splendid opportunities for the prospector and mining engineer in the investigation and development of mineral outcropping in it and valleys tributary to it. Platinum is known to occur in economic quantity, but it requires experienced engineers to bring it to the producing stage. Gold occurrence is frequent and undoubtedly is there in very profitable amounts if only intensive prospecting and development takes place. The little town of Tulameen consists of a rancher's house, a general store and a closed hotel. This is a relic of past activity, but the presage of a large development which is inevitable as this valley becomes more in the eye of the mining profession.

After crossing the divide between the Tulameen and the Otter Lake Valley the country branches out into that of a rolling character, and as one passes Aspen Grove, where several mining properties are now in process of development, the country becomes more suitable for cattle ranching and farming.

As one approaches Merritt the farming development is notable. Merritt is noted for the occurrence of coal, which is being developed by two companies with intermittent working by two more. The character of this coal is such as to warrant exploitation of a wide extent. However, financial success has not attended the opening up of these properties as was anticipated. Yet it appears that the operators are fast surmounting their difficulties and will be extending their production as conditions warrant. Proceeding north from Merritt, following the Nicola Valley, there opens up a wide grazing district to the north and east. The little town of Quilchena is the centre of this district, notable for two large ranches, known as the Guichon Ranch and the Douglas Lake Ranch. The former runs a herd of about nine thousand cattle and the latter of about thirteen thousand. To visit Douglas Lake ranch requires a detour of about 22 miles to the ranching settlement, which is a thoroughly equipped community itself. It is stated that both ranches have reached their maximum as to the number of cattle they are capable of sustaining. To run large herds will require irrigation of an enlarged extent. The opportunity for this is presented in the numerous small lakes which are capable of irrigating wide stretches of fertile land, capable of raising large alfalfa crops for winter feeding. From Quilchena north to Kamloops, the country is excellent for cattle and farming, where the possibility of irrigation is present.

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Capital, \$15,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000

Total Assets over \$440,000,000

INCORPORATED 1832

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital\$ 9,700,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits, over.....\$18,000,000

For 87 years The Bank of Nova Scotia has handled the accounts of exporters and importers, fishing, lumber and shipping companies on the Atlantic seaboard; for 25 years in Newfoundland and the British West Indies. They were first established in Winnipeg in 1882 to take care of industry peculiar to the West. They have complete banking facilities at their Vancouver Branches for the handling of commerce of a maritime province such as British Columbia. Consult their Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

| | |
|---|---|
| New York: The Bank of Nova Scotia, 52 Wall Street. | San Francisco: The Amer'n National Bk. 495 California Street. |
| Chicago: The Bank of Nova Scotia Clark and Munroe Sts. | Havana, Cuba: The Bank of Nova Scotia O'Rielly and Cuba Sts. |
| Boston: The Bank of Nova Scotia Sears Building, Washington Street | San Juan, Porto Rico: The Bank of Nova Scotia Tetuan and San Justo Streets. |
| Seattle: The First National Bank First and James Streets | Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.: The Bank of Nova Scotia King Street. |

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| 602 Hastings Street West N. W. BERKINSHAW, Mgr. | Granville and Davie Streets DOUGLAS J. MAIR, Mgr. |
| JAMES A. FIOTT, Asst. Mgr. | |

If irrigation does not proceed then it is difficult to see how much progress can be made apart from that which exists at present in the way of cattle raising. Scattered farms in especially favorable locations are occasionally met en route, but these are exceptional rather than characteristic of the country.

One is impressed with the strategic position of Kamloops for the handling of trade in the Interior. The country both south, east along Sicamous Lake, and along the North Thompson, and west as far as Savona, are all tributary to Kamloops. As these farming and mineral districts develop the City of Kamloops will develop with them. There is even today a considerable amount of grain and cattle coming out of the hills and valleys of the Kamloops district, which is rather surprising to the visitor. This city, in the centre of the large dry belt district, must grow by reason of its use of the irrigation system. The trail of the Canada National Railway up the North Thompson River is marked by a very pleasant impression of agricultural production. As one proceeds up the valley to Mount Olie and Chu Chua, the dryness of the country gradually changes to more moist conditions. The Heefly Creek and Louis Creek valleys, with the agricultural land tributary to Adams Lake, east of the North Thompson River, is developing in an agricultural way beyond what is generally known. The centre of this district, the Barriere, is a flourishing little town, the meeting place of a wide district along the North Thompson and eastward into Louis Creek Valley, and is marked as a future town of growing importance. As one proceeds up the North Thompson Valley, timber becomes heavier and the mineral indications are much more prominent. In the Mount Olie-Chu Chua districts many prospectors are on the hillsides, with some promising mineral discoveries taking place and a not inconsiderable amount of mineral development proceeding. Birch Island is promising and it is expected that two or three properties will be brought to the shipping stage before long. Copper, galena, gold and an outcropping of coal have been found in this district, and it is anticipated that further prospecting will bring many desirable mineral occurrences to public notice.

In this short survey of what was seen in a short week's trip through a small portion of the territory of the province, one cannot help but be impressed with the opportunities that await the exercise of intelligence and hard work by anyone taking advantage of the situation presented to the settler or the prospector with assured success awaiting the intelligent exploitation of the natural resources by capital.

PROMINANT MONTREAL BUSINESS MAN A VISITOR.

Mr. H. W. Blackwell, who has been acting-president of the Merchants Bank in the absence of Sir H. Montagu Allan at the front, is one of the best known business men in Montreal, and has had wide interests among Western manufacturing businesses. Mr. Blackwell, who was one of the Merchants Bank party on tour, stated that while business was good, manufacturing was not on the 100% capacity basis. For instance, while woollen and cotton mills in the East were working feverishly to keep up with orders, there was considerable slackness in the iron and steel businesses and allied lines. For instance, he stated that there was at present little demand for locomotives and freight cars, although there was a large demand for passenger cars in the line of railway equipment.

Mr. Blackwell was much interested in the progress of steel shipbuilding on the Coast, and was pleased to learn that cost of construction was not very different from costs in the East. He hoped that the yards would be able to keep busy. This is the first trip that Mr. Blackwell has been able to make to the Coast since the outbreak of war, which, due to his wide interests in Eastern businesses and banking, have kept him tied down to his office.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FINANCIAL TIMES

A Journal of Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Real Estate,
Timber and Mining

Published on the first and third Saturdays of each month at
Vancouver, B. C., Suite 421-422, Pacific Building, 744 Hastings St. W.
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VOL. VI. VANCOUVER, B.C., SEPTEMBER 6, 1919 No. 17

We present on another page the paper read by Mr. Paul C. Murphy before the Inter-State Realty Association Convention, held in Victoria on July 17th 18th and 19th, on the way the United States department of labor conducted a campaign to "own your home," which is very suggestive and of great reference value, especially in view of the fact that the man in charge of the campaign was the man who contributed the paper. The alarming figures of tenantry which he presents as obtaining in the United States, do not apply with equal force to Western Canadian cities, although there is vast room for the movement in Western Canada to "own your home."

The City of Vancouver is in an especially trying position in inadequate housing accommodation. The large mortgage institutions and life insurance companies have the money available and are willing to make desirable mortgages for the erection of dwellings. What is militating against a considerable programme of house building is the high price of materials, but especially the lack of stability in prices of materials. When an individual lays plans for the building of a home he finds that after his plans are completed the prices of materials have jumped to such an extent that it makes a considerable difference in the cost and in consequence he does not know where he stands. It is the general consensus of opinion that prices, in building materials at least, have about reached their peak, and that if there is any tendency for movement there is liable to be a moderate recession rather than any further advance. With any degree of stability in prices house building should be much increased and by spring there is apt to be quite an extended movement in this direction.

The ideal, "own your home," should be ever kept before the citizens of any city and when the opportunity offers, a campaign in this direction should be undertaken. The effect of "own your home" upon the labor elements and general employees, as well as the average business man, certainly is conducive to conservatism and would tend to reduce labor unrest which is so characteristic of the times.

The lumber industry of the province is certainly participating in the successful campaign carried on throughout the United States for the "own your home" idea. Approximately 80% of the shingles now manufactured in the province are being shipped to the United States to supply the demand, and a considerable amount of lumber from provincial mills in addition to the Coast mills of the United States, are participating in this lumber movement.

Press dispatches from London announce the removal of restrictions to an open market in gold. The dispatches are indefinite and circumstantial and it is difficult until the official announcement reaches us just what effect this governmental action will have. Some time ago the United States government removed the embargo on the shipment of gold making, so far as that country is concerned, an absolutely unrestricted market with regard to gold as a commodity. Considerable interest has been aroused in business circles over the British announcement and in some places it is construed that by government fiat the value of gold has been increased. We do not think that this is warranted from the statement made. So far as it can be discerned the real meaning of it is that gold can now be treated in the British Empire as a commodity, the same as wheat, sugar, etc.; that in terms of currency gold may fluctuate in value according to its demand in the arts or according to its demand for purely hoarding or holding purposes. The Bank of England has not announced that it will resume specie payment, and we think that anyone presenting a large amount of Bank of England notes to the bank would have difficulty in securing the gold metal.

A vast amount of currency issued during the war had not the gold redemptive feature, although it was perhaps contemplated that in later years this class of currency would have the same gold exchange feature, such as the Bank of England note enjoys. The British government is therefore not subject to a heavy drain of gold, except as it may so wish in the course of governmental financial operations. The only country where there is an absolutely free market is the United States, and if it were not for her strongly entrenched position in international finance, the United States could not safely assume her present position. We venture the statement that if anything untoward happens and gold shipments assume large dimensions, then the American government will quickly revise its position and resort again to artificial restrictions.

As we see it the position of gold has been changed from one of government monopoly to one wherein gold may be treated as a metal subject to fluctuation according to supply and demand. Hitherto trading in gold has been prohibited and the payment of a premium for gold has been declared to be an offence. Hence the opportunity for gold to fluctuate or to rise in price in terms of currency, as commodities and wages have, is restored. Now gold may be purchased according to commercial demand or the particular fancy of the person wishing to acquire the yellow metal. During the war certain premiums were paid for gold for shipment out of the country against the law, and some times fancy premiums were paid. Now that this restriction has been removed gold may enjoy a premium if the demand exacts it. At the present time the premium is supposed to be between 10% and 15%, and as the demand may arise, this premium might be very largely increased. It would be quite natural to increase in some proportion to the demands in line with other commodities.

While we cannot state what the direct effect on commerce and international transactions that this order will make, it will undoubtedly have a large effect upon the stimulating of gold mining throughout the British Empire at least. It is one of the anomalies of the war situation that because of huge demand prices rose, yet the greatest demand being for gold it could not advance, due to government fiat, and in consequence the production of gold has diminished with the progress of the war, and with the high prices still maintaining there is no special reason for its production. In fact, gold mining has had a very serious handicap placed upon it in comparison with the mining of other metals. What gold miners have been pressing for has been a premium on gold paid by the government or else a free market. This demand has been met in the latter way and the amount of premium will determine the stimulation to gold mining.

Recent Annual Reports

Annual Statements Filed with the Registrar of Companies, Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN HYPOTHEC AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Office, 525 Seymour Street, Vancouver

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1918:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| LIABILITIES— | |
| Capital authorized, \$1,000,000. | |
| Capital paid up | \$ 356,000.00 |
| Directors' Remuneration | 3,996.67 |
| Commission payable | 1,709.43 |
| Commission Deferred | 7,558.59 |
| Directors' Fees and Dividends | 202.82 |
| J. Dubois & Cie | 1,659.92 |
| Unclaimed Dividends | 31,359.00 |
| Interest Received in Advance | 122.20 |
| Reserves | 9,533.30 |
| Profit and Loss Account | 30,304.70 |

Total

| | |
|---|---------------|
| ASSETS— | |
| Mortgages | \$ 300,303.83 |
| Agreements for Sale Discounted | 4,278.17 |
| Canada War Bonds | 10,000.00 |
| Anglo-French Bonds | 7,697.82 |
| Interest in Arrears | 61,092.31 |
| Interest Accrued | 4,719.55 |
| Real Estate Acquired by foreclosure | 28,032.33 |
| Sundry Debtor | 2.00 |
| Cash on hand and in Bank | 10,938.87 |
| Preliminary Expense | 15,381.75 |
| Total | \$442,446.63 |

A. H. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

ROSEBERY-SURPRISE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

Registered Office: Bank of Commerce Building, Nelson
Balance Sheet as at June 30, 1918:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| LIABILITIES— | |
| Bank Overdraft | \$ 7,445.97 |
| Accounts payable | 11,592.30 |
| Capital, Common, Authorized, \$1,000,000. | |
| Capital, Common, paid up | 250,050.00 |
| Capital, Preferred, Authorized, \$1,000,000. | |
| Capital, Preferred, Paid up | 400,000.00 |
| Surplus | 121,267.55 |

Total

| | |
|--|---------------|
| ASSETS— | |
| Cash with Treasurer | \$ 57,770.55 |
| Cash at Mining Properties | 464.50 |
| Accounts Receivable | 1,603.74 |
| Due from Smelters | 93,643.82 |
| Mining, Milling and Hotel Supplies | 23,883.65 |
| Shipping Products on Hand | 107,132.91 |
| Broken Ore on Hand at cost | 12,672.34 |
| Mining Properties | 354,671.53 |
| Property Options | 17,500.00 |
| Ivanhoe Lease | 3,000.00 |
| Mining and Milling Plant and Equipment | 96,226.32 |
| Prepaid Mill Rentals | 5,868.16 |
| Prepaid Improvements, Rosebery Mill | 5,000.00 |
| Prepaid Insurance | 1,371.34 |
| Organization Expenses | 9,541.96 |
| Total | \$ 790,355.82 |

OTTO G. LANGBEIN, Secretary.

NEW DOMINION COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED (N.P.L.)

Registered Office, Allenby.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1919:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| LIABILITIES— | |
| Capital Authorized, \$1,750,000. | |
| Capital Paid Up | \$1,173,320.00 |
| Ten Year 6% Convertible Bonds | 483,650.00 |
| Accounts Payable & Reserves for Contingencies | 14,606.90 |
| Total | \$1,676,576.90 |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| ASSETS— | |
| Mine Smelter and Other Properties | \$1,245,822.64 |
| Supplies on Hand | 4,753.24 |
| Unexpired Insurance and Taxes | 117.62 |
| Accounts Receivable | 146,930.87 |
| Cash in Banks | 24,808.15 |
| Sinking Fund, Including Accumulated Interest | 29,168.55 |
| Profit and Loss Account | 224,975.83 |

Total

H. B. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

CLAYBURN COMPANY, LIMITED

Registered Office: Clayburn

Balance Sheet as at January 31, 1919:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| LIABILITIES— | |
| Capital Authorized and Paid up | \$ 400,000.00 |
| Debentures, authorized but not issued, \$200,000. | |
| Bank Loan, less Current Balance | 24,735.58 |
| Wages and Salaries | 9,949.83 |
| Accounts Payable | 9,240.31 |
| Profit and Loss Account | 229,769.50 |

Total

| | |
|---|---------------|
| ASSETS— | |
| Property and Rights | \$ 235,911.56 |
| Kilgard Property and Plant | 155,273.36 |
| Kilns and Dryers, Mine Work and Equipment | 200,123.93 |
| Yard Levels and Drainage Account | 4,460.58 |
| Unexpired Insurance | 4,528.09 |
| Balance Due on Townsite Sale | 100.00 |
| Sundry Debtors | 19,926.31 |
| Cash on hand and at Bank | 2,022.97 |

Total

A. L. RUSSELL, Director
J. J. PLOMMER, Sec.-Treas.

HEDLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

Registered Office: Hedley

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1918:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| LIABILITIES— | |
| Capital Authorized and Paid up | \$ 2,400,000.00 |
| Pay Roll | 5,306.70 |
| Concentrate Expense Unpaid | 3,720.85 |
| Accounts Payable | 1,127.62 |
| Reserve for Taxes | 5,330.39 |
| Surplus, Net Earnings Less Dividends | 24,578.10 |

Total

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| ASSETS— | |
| Mines and Mining Claims | \$ 1,359,715.78 |
| Buildings, Machinery and Plant | 656,831.85 |
| Similkameen Waterworks | 6,000.00 |
| Copper Flat Property | 200,000.00 |
| Unearned Insurance | 3,365.44 |
| Arsenic Slag Concentrates and Bullion | 5,274.13 |
| Supplies | 134,945.63 |
| Cash in Banks | 26,533.23 |
| Sundry Debtors | 1,397.60 |

Total

JOHN D. CLARKE, Secretary.
GOMER P. JAMES, Director.

CORBIN COAL AND COKE COMPANY

Extra-Provincial

Head Office: Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.

Provincial Head Office: Corbin

Balance Sheet as at April 1, 1919:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| LIABILITIES— | |
| Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000. | |
| Capital paid up | \$ 7,000,000.00 |
| Bills payable | 350,500.00 |
| Accounts Payable | 2,400.75 |
| Unclaimed Wages | 1,180.15 |
| Surplus Account Balance | 254,662.89 |

Total

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| ASSETS— | |
| Lands and Leases | \$ 5,828,175.96 |
| Eastern B. C. Ry. Co. | 840,000.00 |
| Buildings, Rolling Stock and Heavy Equipment | 304,470.58 |
| Location and Development | 322,694.70 |
| Flathead Valley Ry. Franchise | 22,066.31 |
| Materials, Supplies and Light Equipment | 38,376.67 |
| Accounts Receivable | 37,739.76 |
| Cash | 6,731.18 |
| Notes Receivable | 7,000.00 |
| Special No. 3 Construction | 200,132.48 |
| Deposit for Consular Fees, etc. | 176.00 |

Total

A. M. ALLEN, Asst.-Sec.-Treas.

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

PELEG HOWLAND, President. W. MOFFATT, Gen. Mgr.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

VANCOUVER—J. M. LAY, Manager

BRANCHES :

FAIRVIEW : J. S. GIBB, Manager
HASTINGS AND ABBOTT ST.: F.B. THOMSON, Manager

The Molsons Bank

One of the oldest chartered banks in Canada
Incorporated 1855

Capital Authorized\$5,000,000
Capital Paid Up 4,000,000
Reserve Fund 4,800,000

General Banking Business Transacted
One Dollar Opens Savings Account

Main Office - - - Hastings and Seymour Streets
East End Branch - - - 150 Hastings Street East

G. W. SWAISLAND, Manager, Vancouver

Established 1865

Union Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG

Authorized Capital\$8,000,000
Paid Up Capital..... 5,000,000
Reserve 3,600,000
Total Assets (Nov. 1918 over).....150,000,000

A Western Bank; solicits Western business of all natures, and offers true Western facilities and service. Call on our local officers in your City, Town or District, and you will find them very ready to serve you well, as depositor or other style of client. We have branches at every important point in Canada—220 west of the Great Lakes. Agencies, London, England, and New York, furnish first-class, up-to-date facilities for handling foreign business of all kinds. A prominent Banker has recently stated: " 'Personality' is a very important asset in business, and as regards Banking particularly it is the important asset." Our executive officers are instructed and ready to take a special interest in your affairs—if you will consult with them.

GEO. S. HARRISON, Mgr. Main Office, Seymour and Hastings Sts.
A. W. BLACK, Cordova and Abbott Street Branch
R. J. HOPPER, Mt. Pleasant Branch, Main St. and Ninth Ave.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Paid-up Capital\$7,000,000
Reserve Fund 7,421,292

307 Branches in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

Deposits received of one dollar and upwards, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Most Modern Offices. Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.
VANCOUVER

Granville and Pender Streets.....A. C. Fraser, Mgr.
N. S. Mackenzie, Assistant Manager.
Hastings and Carrall Streets.....W. O. Joy, Mgr.

STATEMENT OF COAL AND COKE TONNAGE—RETURNS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1919

| Name of Company | Mine | Coal | Coke |
|---|---------------------------|---------|------|
| Canadian Collieries, Ltd..... | Comox | 41,782 | Nil |
| Canadian Collieries, Ltd. | Extension-Wellington..... | 17,714 | Nil |
| Canadian Collieries, Ltd. | South Wellington..... | 6,966 | Nil |
| Western Fuel Company | Nanaimo | 43,612 | Nil |
| Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd. | South Wellington | 4,208 | Nil |
| British Columbia Coal Mining Co., (Leased)..... | East Wellington | 3,851 | Nil |
| Nanoose Collieries, Ltd. | Nanoose Bay | 1,915 | Nil |
| Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. | Michel | Nil | Nil |
| Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. | Coal Creek | Nil | Nil |
| Corbin Coal & Coke Co. | Corbin | 221 | Nil |
| Middlesboro Collieries | Middlesboro | 7,216 | Nil |
| Princeton Coal & Land Co. | Princeton | 1,104 | Nil |
| Fleming Coal Co. | Merritt | 3,477 | Nil |
| Granby Co. | Cassidy's Landing | 9,475 | Nil |
| Coalmont Collieries | Coalmont..... | 1,800 | Nil |
| Telkwa Collieries | Telkwa..... | Nil | Nil |
| Merritt Collieries | Merritt..... | Nil | Nil |
| Total Tonnage | | 143,341 | |

SOUTH VANCOUVER

The South Vancouver Tax Sale to be held on Wednesday, September the tenth, will be the last great tax sale in this fine suburban municipality of 30,000 people, hence the last opportunity to obtain lots and acreage adjoining Vancouver City for the paltry amount of the tax arrears.

The last South Vancouver tax sale cleaned up to 1913. This sale will clean up to 1919, and hereafter the Municipal Act makes annual sales compulsory. Therefore this will be a chance not again to come your way. You have over 6,000 parcels to select from. For full detailed list see Daily Province of September 2.

(Signed) F. J. GILLESPIE, Commissioner.

Established 1887

PEMBERTON & SON

Bond Dealers

Pacific Building Vancouver, B. C.

Representatives
WOOD, GUNDY & CO., TORONTO

The General Administration Society

Associated with and under the same management as
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien

With full power to transact a General Trust Business
Head Office, Montreal
British Columbia Branch, Vancouver
A. C. STIRRETT, Manager.
850 Hastings Street West.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

Assets under administration: \$83,286,782.

TRUSTEES EXECUTORS FINANCIAL AGENTS

British Columbia Advisory Board: A. H. Macneill, K.C., (chairman) and Eric W. Hamber of Vancouver, and R. P. Butchart and F. B. Pemberton of Victoria.

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE:
407 Seymour Street Vancouver, B. C.
H. M. FORBES, Manager

Colonial Trust Company

INCORPORATED 1909

Registered in the Province of British Columbia and Alberta
Solicitors introducing business to this Company are retained in the professional care thereof.
An estimate of the Company's charges for acting in any of its capacities will be gladly given.
Head Office: 1221 Douglas St., Victoria Cable Address: 'Conall'

Prudential Trust Company, Limited

Head Office, Montreal

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, ADMINISTRATORS
RECEIVERS, LIQUIDATORS, ETC.

British Columbia Branch: Vancouver
456 Seymour Street A. E. PLUMMER, Manager

Canadian Financiers Trust Company

Incorporated 1907. First Company to Obtain Registration Under the B. C. Trust Companies' Act. (Certificate No. 1).

Executor, Administrator, Trustee under Wills, Mortgages Marriage Settlements, Receiver, Liquidator and Assignee. Fiscal Agent to B. C. Municipalities. Agent for Real Estate and Collection of Rents, Insurance and Investment.

839 Hastings St. W Enquiries Invited Vancouver, B. C.
General Manager, LT.-COL. G. H. DORRELL

We Buy and Sell

DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

British American Bond Corporation, Ltd.

Successors to
BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
Phone, 7620, 7621 Vancouver and Victoria

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANIES REGISTERED.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| "Fujita and Company, Limited," head office, 38 Ichome, Sannomiyacho, Kobe, Japan; provincial head office, 207 Hastings Street West, Vancouver; Yorisaburo Uchida, Vancouver, is attorney for the Company..... | yen 1,000,000 |
| "Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada Limited," head office, Oshawa, Ontario; provincial head office, 202 Pacific Building, Vancouver; John H. Senkler, solicitor, Vancouver, is attorney for the Company | \$ 10,000 |
| "McLaughlin Motor Car Company, Limited," head office, 202 Pacific Building, Vancouver; John H. Senkler, solicitor, Vancouver, is attorney for the Company | 10,000 |
| "Olds Motor Works of Canada, Limited," head office, Oshawa, Ontario; provincial head office, 202 Pacific Building, Vancouver; John H. Senkler, solicitor, Vancouver, is attorney for the Company | 10,000 |
| "McDonald Detective Agency, Limited," head office, 302-5 Birks Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba; provincial head office, 928 Birks Building, Vancouver; Charles Kirby Waite, Vancouver, is attorney for the Company..... | 40,000 |

PROVINCIAL COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Amalgamated Oil Company, Limited (N.-P.L.), Vancouver | \$3,000,000 |
| British-Mexican Products, Limited, Victoria..... | 20,000 |
| Canadian Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company, Limited, Victoria..... | 2,000,000 |
| Britannia Wire Rope Company, Limited, Vancouver | 100,000 |
| Dominion Commercial Company Limited, Vancouver | 10,000 |
| Glenwood Shingle, Tie and Lumber Company, Limited, Murrayville | 25,000 |
| Horne Lake Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver | 250,000 |
| Kitselas Lumber Company, Limited, Usk..... | 25,000 |
| Maple Leaf Iron Works, Limited, Vancouver..... | 50,000 |
| Merritt Industries, Limited, Merritt..... | 25,000 |
| North Vancouver Nurseries Limited, North Vancouver | 25,000 |
| Quesnel Timber and Trading Company Limited, Vancouver | 50,000 |
| Whitney and Morton Limited, Vancouver..... | 10,000 |
| A. S. Williams, Limited, Vancouver..... | 10,000 |
| B. C. Dyers Limited, Vancouver..... | 10,000 |
| Cargill Company of Canada Limited, Victoria..... | 2,500,000 |
| Cargill & Matthews Company of Canada Limited, Victoria | 1,250,000 |
| C. S. Thicke Towing Company, Limited, Vancouver | 50,000 |
| Dominion Drug Store, Limited, Vancouver..... | 10,000 |
| Franco Lumber Company Limited, Vancouver..... | 15,000 |
| Freehold Securities Company, Limited, Vancouver | 25,000 |
| Imperial Grain and Milling Company, Limited, Vancouver | 2,000,000 |
| Index Mining Company Limited (N.-P.L.), South Fork of Kaslo Creek | 200,000 |
| International Post and Pole Company, Limited, Nelson | 10,000 |
| Johnston and Jorgensen, Limited, Prince George... | 10,000 |
| Mineral Claims Development Company Limited (N.-P.L.), Vancouver | 1,000,000 |
| Motorade Company, Limited, Vancouver..... | 100,000 |
| Motor Service, Limited, Vancouver..... | 10,000 |
| Opsal Steel Company, Limited, Vancouver..... | 200,000 |
| Share Brothers, Limited, Vancouver..... | 25,000 |
| S. S. Magoffin & Co. Limited, Prince George..... | 100,000 |
| Victory Investors, Limited, Vancouver..... | 25,000 |
| Western Toy and Furniture Manufacturing Company, Limited, Vancouver | 50,000 |
| Allen's Vancouver Theatre, Limited, Vancouver..... | 850,000 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| British Pacific Paper Bag Company, Limited, Vancouver | 50,000 |
| Canadian Truck and Trailer Company, Limited, Vancouver | 15,000 |
| Island Mines, Limited (N.P.L.), Victoria..... | 45,000 |
| Kyuquot Fisheries, Limited, Vancouver..... | 50,000 |
| Nanoose Mining Company, Limited (N.P.L.), Victoria | 10,000 |
| Patent Holding Company, Limited, Vancouver..... | 100,000 |
| R. S. Wright, Limited, Prince Rupert..... | 20,000 |
| Sterling Candy Company, Limited, Vancouver..... | 25,000 |
| Victoria Motor Transport, Limited, Victoria..... | 10,000 |
| Western Steel Products, Limited, Vancouver..... | 100,000 |

COMPANIES CEASING BUSINESS.

Toronto Silver Plate Company has ceased to carry on business in British Columbia.

Empire Cream Separator Company, Limited, has ceased to carry on business in British Columbia.

COMPANY CHANGE OF NAME.

Colonial Shipping Company, Limited, has applied for change of name to "Anglo-American Trading Company, Limited."

Sabulite Canada, Limited, has applied for change of name to "Sabulite Explosives, Limited."

ASSIGNMENTS, CREDITORS' NOTICES, ETC.

John Robert Bruce Wilson, carpenter, 564 Cambie Street, Vancouver, has assigned to John and George Robertson, solicitors, 203 Carter-Cotton Building, Vancouver.

WINDING-UP PROCEEDINGS.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Kishenehna Oil Company, Limited, 602 Credit Foncier Building, 850 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, special resolutions were passed, calling for the voluntarily winding up of the Company, and the appointment of Robert Monteath Grant, Vancouver, as liquidator.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Flathead Oil & Coal Company, Limited, 602 Credit Foncier Building, 850 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, special resolutions were passed, calling for the voluntarily winding up of the Company, and the appointment of Robert Monteath Grant, Vancouver, as liquidator.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Flathead Syndicate, Limited, 602 Credit Foncier Building, 850 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, special resolutions were passed, calling for the voluntarily winding up of the Company, and the appointment of Robert Monteath Grant, Vancouver, as liquidator.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

"Aetna Insurance Company" has been licensed to transact in British Columbia the business of tornado and inland transportation insurance, in addition to automobile and marine insurance.

"Continental Insurance Company" has been licensed to transact in British Columbia the business of tornado insurance, and explosion (including riot and civil commotion) insurance. Provincial head office is Vancouver. Mr. W. A. Lawson, insurance agent, 736 Granville Street, Vancouver, is attorney for the Company.

"Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York" has been licensed to transact in British Columbia the business of tornado insurance and explosion (including riot and civil commotion) insurance. Provincial head office is Victoria. Mr. Arthur Coles, insurance broker, Victoria, is attorney for the Company.

"National Benefit Assurance Company, Limited," has been licensed to transact in British Columbia the business of marine insurance; provincial head office is Vancouver; Mr. James T. Summerfield, insurance agent, 320 Homer Street, Vancouver, is attorney for the Company.

VANCOUVER TECHNICAL SCHOOL BY-LAW.

The Board of School Trustees of the City of Vancouver are confronted with a serious situation with regard to the furnishing of technical education to students of high school age within the City. The School Board is without capital funds for the erection of a modern technical high school for the education of the Vancouver youth along vocational and technical lines. To fulfill this need the School Board will submit to ratepayers on September 30th next a money by-law involving expenditures scheduled as follows:

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (a) New School Sites— | | | |
| 18.43 acres southwest quarter Section 41, Hastings Townsite | | \$ 20,000.00 | |
| (b) New School Buildings— | | | |
| Kitsilano High School, Tenth Avenue and Trafalgar Street | \$ 30,000.00 | | |
| Technical School | 200,000.00 | | 230,000.00 |
| (c) Furniture and Fixtures— | | | |
| Furniture and Fixtures for New School Buildings | | | 50,000.00 |
| (d) Alterations and Additions to Old School Buildings— | | | |
| Dawson School | | | 72,000.00 |
| (e) Other Special or Extraordinary Requirements— | | | |
| Laboratories & Equipment | \$15,000.00 | | |
| Provide New Accommodation Where Required | | | |
| Generally | 78,000.00 | | 93,000.00 |
| | | | \$465,000.00 |

In previous years the expenditures for the erection of new schools from the capital account of the School Board have amounted to considerable sums, and these schools becoming the property of the City have materially increased the municipal capital assets as security for debenture holders. The passing of the money by-law will mean a charge of approximately twenty-five cents on each \$1,000 of assessed valuation to each ratepayer, but if on the other hand the provincial and Dominion governments will grant sufficient funds for the carrying on of technical education this charge will be reduced to approximately 12½ cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

The School Board is asking \$200,000 for technical education, of which \$50,000 has already been granted by the Provincial Minister of Education.

The pertinent fact before the public and those having children of high school age, is to support the by-laws.

Possibly the minority ratepayer, who is usually the largest property owner in a community such as Vancouver, will undoubtedly be against the passing of the by-laws, whereas the majority ratepayer, which in the case of Vancouver are those having children of high school age or public school age, will be in favor of the by-laws. It is well for the latter ratepayers to remember that, if these by-laws fail to pass it may cost them an annual charge of approximately \$20.00 per annum, whereas if the by-laws are supported in the way they should be and pass, the charge to the minority and to the majority ratepayer will be approximately twenty-five cents for every thousand dollars worth of assessment.

The value of technical training to the youth of Vancouver should be impressed by those ratepayers having children of high school age upon the minority ratepayers who have no other interest than the keeping of taxation to the lowest possible limit. The small sacrifice involved by the ratepayers is more than compensated by the opportunity which the establishment of a technical school affords those youths entering upon active business life.

This movement is receiving a wide support from ratepayers and it is imperative in the interests of the youth of Vancouver that it pass.

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RECENT FIRE LOSSES

Recent fire losses reported to Superintendent of Insurance, Victoria:

Chilliwack, Aug. 8.—S.E. ¼, Sec. 30, Town. 2, R. 29. Owner and occupant, E. C. Patterson; wood sawmill. Value of mill and contents not stated; insurance, nil. Total loss, \$8,000. Cause unknown.

Nakusp, Aug. 4.—Burton City, Arrow Lakes. Owner, W. Scott; occupant, Thomas Miller; frame dwelling. Value of building, \$1,000; value of contents, \$1,000. Insurance, nil. Total loss, \$2,000. Causes, sun setting fire to oil in attic.

Vancouver, Aug. 16.—2157 8th Avenue West; owner, J. R. Cox; occupant, C. M. Alexander; frame dwelling. Value of building, \$2,700, insurance on same, \$2,000; value of contents, \$1,200, insurance, nil. Total loss, \$1,590. Causes, sparks from chimney. Union of Paris.

Vancouver, Aug. 20.—337 Dunsmuir Street, Alcazar Hotel; owners, R. W. Harris and Dr. D. W. Wilson; W. S. Wainwright, manager; six story brick hotel. Value of building \$100,000, insurance on same \$10,000; value of contents \$30,000, insurance on same \$13,000. Total loss \$200. Cause, defective range. Pacific Coast.

Hammond, July 13.—D.L. 281, Township 9, Gp. 1, N.W.D.; owner and occupant, H. J. Newton; wood dwelling. Value of building \$2,000, insurance on same \$1,500; value of contents \$2,000, insurance on same nil. Total loss, \$3,400. Cause unknown. Northern.

Point Grey, July 31.—42nd Avenue and Cypress Street; owner and occupant, F. W. Spooner; wood dwelling. Value of building, \$3,500, insurance on same \$3,000; value of contents \$1,500, insurance on same \$1,000. Total loss \$165. Cause, struck by lightning. Hartford Firemen's Fund, Northern.

Richmond, July 17.—Mitchell's Island; owner and occupant, J. N. Telford; wood and corrugated iron shingle mill. Value of building \$4,000, insurance on same \$1,500; value of contents \$20,000, insurance on same \$2,500. Total loss, \$24,000. Cause, spark from boiler furnace. British Crown, Norwich Union.

Vancouver, July 15.—1647 Broadway West; owner G. W. Stewart; occupant, C. Nelson. One storey frame for cleaning establishment. Value of building \$300, insurance on same nil; value of contents \$4,000, insurance on same \$1,500. Total loss, \$4,200. Cause, gasoline vapor coming in contact with cook stove. Occupant prosecuted by city under Dominion Act, but allowed to go under suspended sentence. London Mutual.

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FACILITIES UNEXCELLED

Successful Life Insurance Convention at Calgary

Recent meeting acclaimed most successful yet held—valuable paper of Monarch Life Official.

The Calgary convention of Life Underwriters Association of Canada held from August 19th to 22nd with representation of life men from all over the Dominion totalling over 475 was generally conceded to be the best convention held by this prominent organization. From the point of view of enthusiasm elevation of tone and genuine helpfulness the convention was distinctive and all the delegates were immensely pleased with the arrangements and the attractions provided by the Life Underwriters of Calgary. The visit to Circle "C" ranch with a cowboy dinner was novel to the representatives of the effete East and thoroughly enjoyed by all including a real hold-up of two Eastern delegates.

Several very valuable contributions were made to life underwriting problems and the sessions were filled with suggestions and to the developing of life underwriting.

Several of these papers will be presented in future issues. One of the outstanding contributions was that made by Mr. J. W. W. Stewart, managing director of the Monarch Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg, on "Our Big Problem" and spoke of the position of Canada with the tremendous issues at stake requiring the best brains of our people for their solution and the place of the underwriting men in aiding their solutions.

At the outset of Mr. Stewart's remarks he appealed to the life underwriters to take their places in the affairs of the nation in the following words: It is my desire to show the Dominion Life Underwriters that in spite of our past magnificent achievements—our ability to deserve success—and that notwithstanding the marvellous resources of our country and the wonderful opportunities which await our efforts, and the excellence of our propositions and the selling methods adopted, that unless we Life Underwriters, in addition to our daily task will rise to a yet higher plane of usefulness as new nations builders, statesmen and real national co-operators, we shall fall far short of reaching our maximum of usefulness.

The speaker then proceeded to show the achievement of the Life Underwriters to date and the immense service which they have performed.

From our earliest childhood we have encountered all kinds of problems—food—physical—mental—social—financial and otherwise. No sooner were we through with one than we would discover another. A big problem of the Canadian Life Underwriters in 1898, was to complete approximately \$54,000,000 of new business, which was done. Ten years later, the problem had increased to \$99,000,000, while last year our problem had increased to an annual production of \$313,000,000, and it would not be at all surprising, if, during 1919, \$500,000,000 in new Life Policies are issued in Canada. To further illustrate the great task accomplished, in 1898 there were \$368,523,900 of business in force, ten years later the total had increased to \$719,516,014, and last year the enormous achievement of \$1,765,376,691 was accomplished. Approximately 63% of this business in force is carried by Canadian companies, 3% by British companies and 23% by American and other foreign companies, which gives evidence that Life Insurance Underwriters well organized can climb to the height of the loftiest hill,—they can do with themselves whatsoever they will—when they try.

This is the greatest period in the history of Canadian Life Insurance. Even the most sanguine is staggered by the unparalleled demand. Truly, the Life Underwriter is fast coming into his own after traversing patiently and intelligently a long and tortuous course. In almost every other

line of business rates or charges have advanced, but not so with Life Insurance rates. Commissions have remained the same while the legitimate and uncontrollable expenses of Life Underwriters have greatly increased. The Life Insurance business is a practical example of Free Trade, closely regulated by Government supervision, and taxed at every angle. In spite of terrific inroads caused by War and Plague, yet no Government relief is proffered, and were any relief sought, there would not likely be any sympathetic response. Mathematical tables cannot be distorted and selling larger policies, thus giving greater service to the public, which, after all, must be our prime object. Now that the war is over, the world-wide plague has passed; with over 300,000 healthy vigorous Canadians returning from Overseas, many of whom have either brought new British wives along or who have married since returning, or who are about to marry their faithful Canadian sweethearts here, many of these soldiers having had their minds fully made up to purchase additional Life Insurance on returning Home again; with a rapid increase in first class immigration; with times though erratically returning to somewhat like normal; with European nations demanding our manufactured goods; with our natural products enlarging; an expanding railroad programme announced; with an increase in field, farm, mine and fishery products; with a new Canadian national record established, there is no question that the Life Underwriters opportunity to succeed is immense.

Turning from the subject of life insurance Mr. Stewart presented in rough outline the growth of Canada in the past two decades, its present financial and economic position and the present problems that Canadians had to face if progress, peace and prosperity were to continue. The labor situation has received a great deal of thought from Mr. Stewart and he presented the necessity for co-operation of life underwriters in the solution of the wide spread social unrest which confronts the people of Canada. Mr. Stewart paid particular attention to the phases of social disturbances as he witnessed them in Winnipeg and Western Canada and devotes considerable space to the suggestive solutions or ways of approaching their solutions.

The report of the recent Commission to enquire into Canadian Industrial relations emphasizes the element of Fear permeating the entire labor organization caused by being incapacitated by sickness, invalidity or old age, very few laborers being able to provide for such contingencies. The Commission recommended to the Federal Government some provision by state social insurance, thereby removing from the worker, the spectre of fear, thus enabling him meanwhile to work better and more wholeheartedly and as a citizen to live more contentedly. The report goes on to state that what is required to make the Dominion great and prosperous and its population contented and happy, is a spirit of co-operation on fair and equitable lines amongst all classes.

In a letter from Mr. J. W. Dafoe (Editor of the Manitoba Free Press) recently returned from the Peace Conference, he stated: "I should say that those who think our present industrial and social unrest a mere afterclap of the war which will in time pass away, are allowing their hopes to run away with their judgment. We are in the opening phase of a new stage in the development of the social system under which we live; its characteristics are not yet defined, but the new spirit is best indicated by the declaration by the Peace Conference in the Labor Charter that henceforth labor is not to be regarded as a commodity. The implications of that new doctrine are essentially revolutionary; for it reverses the theory upon which our present industrial and commercial systems rest, that the human factor in trade and

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industry must adjust itself to the iron laws of business necessity. It proposes to make business considerations subordinate to human necessities; and whether this can be done or not must be established by experimentation.

If labor is not to be a commodity, it must be the master of industry (which it cannot be, in fact) or it must be a partner of industry. It is along this latter line that we must look for an escape from our present dangers. It is becoming increasingly evident that the unrest in the world cannot be quieted by wage increases, nor will wages call forth the maximum of output. There are two roads to the future, and we are perhaps nearer to the bifurcation of the path than we think. One is to Communism with its necessary drastic regimentation of society, which must mean disaster because it outrages all the deepest instincts of the human heart; the other is to a vast modification of our existing individual system by which all permanent workers in an industry will

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become both wage earners and profit sharers. Men of affairs in business, in finance and in politics should co-operate in forwarding these modifications which such speed as the times will permit, because only by these means can disaster be avoided.

Prof. A. B. Clark, M.A., of the Dept. of Political Economy, University of Manitoba, states in his letter: "The frequency and bitterness of the industrial conflicts which have arisen during the last few months may be accounted for by a variety of causes, amongst which the following are worthy of note: (1) In the early stages of the late war it was a popular doctrine propounded by well-meaning enthusiasts—clergymen and others—that during the long peace we had all become steeped in sordid selfishness, and that the war was a blessing in disguise destined to purge us of our money-grubbing tendencies and give us a new Heaven on old Earth, in which the conflict of classes would be no more, the community spirit would displace individual interest, and, in particular, the Labor Lion would dwell in amity with the Capitalist Lamb. These unreasoning forecasts, only possible to men innocent of all knowledge of economic history, raised in many minds expectations of a radical redistribution of wealth, to which the scarcity value of labor during the war gave a temporary support, but which were inevitably doomed to disappointment with the return of peace. This disillusionment, I believe, partly explains the bitterness of present day industrial disputes.

Another and more enduring cause is found in the prevailing ignorance on the part of both employers and employed, of fundamental economic truths. Our present educational system, adapted to the needs of a by gone age, makes practically no provision for the instruction of the industrial classes in the principles of sound industrial and commercial policy.

The only way in which national prosperity can be achieved is by each and every class producing to its utmost capacity, and exercising foresight and thrift in the consumption of the product.

In this connection it may be noted that there is very serious danger in the indiscriminate extension of the policy of a legal minimum wage.

On the side of employers, the outcome of neglect of economic education is seen in their too common failure to recognize that monetary contracts require re-adjustment in response to the fall in the purchasing power or value of money—that, in other words, the price of labor, or rate of wages, must be adjusted in sympathy with the rise in the general level of prices of commodities.

In brief, the points which appear to me to be most in need of emphasis at present are:

(1) The importance of production and of saving which in turn involves economy in consumption.

Here may be noted the superiority of provision by Insurance for Old Age, Sickness and Unemployment over reliance on such provision by the State.

(2) The importance of scrupulous regard on the part of Governments, Employers and Workers, for the inviolability of contract.

(3) The importance on our Educational system of giving increased attention to instruction in elementary Economic Principles.

About fifteen members of the Vancouver branch attended the Convention as did a similar number from Victoria. The Convention will be held next year in Quebec and there is reasonable assurance that in 1921 Victoria will be selected as the Convention City.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE PARTY AT THE COAST.

Several of the head officials of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company made a visit to the Coast last week. They all attended the annual convention of the Life Underwriters' Association at Calgary, and held a company convention at Banff. Those in the party were Mr. J. B. McKechnie, General Manager; Dr. T. F. McMahon, Medical Referee; Mr. A. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Agencies, who has recently succeeded Mr. Robert J. Junkins, who has been made a director and relieved of field work; Mr. W. E. Young, manager for West Indies and Spanish America, and Mr. J. P. Lyons, Advertising Manager. All of the party were well pleased with their trip and were enthusiastic about the Calgary convention and their company convention at Banff. In conversation with Mr. Lyons he stated that the company's business was excellent and the prospects very bright for the continuing high rate of underwriting.

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NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE OFFICIAL ON INSPECTION TRIP.

Mr. Randall Davidson, Manager for Canada of the North British Mercantile Insurance Company and President of the Occidental Fire Insurance Company, was in Vancouver last week on his regular trip of inspection.

Mr. Davidson, who has been travelling to the Coast for the past 32 years, is indeed glad to be among us again and was pleased to note the evident signs of prosperity and activity he saw both in Vancouver and Victoria. The North British Mercantile and its subsidiaries have large investments in the province and they are well pleased with the situation as they find it. In fact, when the opportunity offers and conditions warrant, his companies are prepared to extend their investments in British Columbia.

As a student of fire insurance, Mr. Davidson was much impressed with the fire hazards of Vancouver, which enforced themselves on his attention in his investigation of conditions. The fact that the people of Vancouver have not had a serious fire in the past 25 years has lulled them into an attitude of false security in consequence of which they are not taking proper precaution to prevent fires which might easily seriously interfere with the splendid commercial progress which the City of Vancouver is making. Mr. Davidson pointed out the absolute necessity for the placing of a modern equipped fire boat at the service of the water front. The condition of the water front, he thought, was very serious and should receive the immediate attention of the authorities. He further pointed out that the development of Industrial Island would, if not properly taken care off, result in a fire-trap which would, in case of fire, not only destroy the industries on the Island, but would threaten the south side of False Creek. The erection of frame factories without regard to fire prevention certainly creates menacing fire conditions.

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HOW TO CARRY ON AN "OWN YOUR HOME" CAMPAIGN

(Continued From Page 4.)

sented Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Arkansas. He was successful in getting the governors of all these states to issue special proclamations, setting aside an "Own Your Home" Day in each state. He arranged meetings in the various capital cities, where appropriate programs were carried out and the meetings were attended by a very large number, some of them running as high as 4,000 and 5,000 in attendance.

I will give you a general idea as to how the Government "Own Your Home Manual" recommends that local campaigns be organized.

The General Committee is to consist of civic and industrial leaders in the city with a recognized leader as chairman, such as the Mayor, President of the Chamber of Commerce, or president of some other commercial organization or Realty Boards, and to select from this committee an executive committee consisting of five persons, with power to act between meetings of the General Committee and appoint eighteen sub-committees:

- Finance.
- Publicity and Campaign Methods.
- Mercantile Institutions.
- Public Service Corporations.
- Education.
- Religious Activities.
- Industrial Workers and Labor Unions.
- Hotels and Restaurants.
- Exhibits and Management of Headquarters.
- Women's Clubs.
- Speakers and Meetings.
- Prize Contests.
- Civic Bodies.
- Theatres and Amusements.
- Industrial Plants.
- Music.
- Printing and Supplies.
- Lot Donations.

I will give you a brief outline of the functions of each committee:

1. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE: The principal function of this committee is to raise sufficient funds to carry on the campaign for the time desired and to look after any

other financing that the General Committee may deem advisable in assisting people to own their own homes.

2. COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY AND CAMPAIGN METHODS: As the success of the campaign depends largely on good publicity the services of the best man obtainable should be secured as chairman. He should be a man of large experience in newspaper and advertising work.

It is suggested that this committee make free use of the appeal of Secretary W. B. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, to all merchants and manufacturers that they advertise to stimulate business. To quote from advertising now appearing in the largest metropolitan newspapers, Secretary Wilson says:

"A sure form of business promotion and one that spreads the happy spirit of optimism to all is advertising. Advertise—increase your advertising. Have it as forceful and productive as the best brains and skill can make it. Advertising is the surest, quickest, and most economical business producer known to industry today."

Secure articles for men and women of national and international reputation to be published in the daily papers as the campaign progresses.

3. COMMITTEE ON MERCANTILE INSTITUTIONS: All mercantile institutions will be able to render a substantial service by carrying the "Own Your Home" slogan in their local newspaper ads. The large stores can materially aid by special window displays on home ownership, home construction, appliances, fixtures, tools, decorations, ornaments, etc., always emphasizing "Own Your Home." The large institutions, in sending out thousands of statements monthly, may be readily induced to print a small insert conveying a message relative to home ownership. The large posters to be collected by the Committee on Prize Contests should be used by this committee to a great advantage in store-window displays. "Own Your Home" stickers could be attached to all packages leaving the stores.

The public service corporations very generally are vitally interested in construction of homes and upbuilding of the city. It will go a long way towards stabilizing labor conditions and increasing the consumption of electricity, gas, car-fares, etc.

5. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION: This is a very important committee and offers a great field for good publicity. One of the leading educators of the city should be chairman. The functions of this committee is to see that

SOUTH VANCOUVER

AN EXTENSIVE TAX SALE will be held in this municipality on Wednesday, September 10. The amount of money against every lot includes all charges up to the end of 1919, also a fee of \$5.00 for the cost of obtaining title. There will be no further expense to purchasers for obtaining an indefeasible title, which will be issued to the purchaser at the end of one year if the property is not redeemed; and if redeemed, 8% interest will be allowed for the use of the money.

This is one of the best municipalities in B. C., the most populous in Canada, and adjoins the City of Vancouver. The development taking place on the North Arm of the Fraser, and industries going in there, will make this a most desirable municipality for homes, as it is only six miles from Burrard Inlet to the North Arm of the Fraser, and the City of Vancouver and South Vancouver lie in between.

Already this year 70% of the 1919 taxes has been paid. Collections from all sources for the year 1919 up to the 15th day of August amounted to \$848,377.51.

- For 1918 to Sept. 30 they amounted to \$677,151.57.
- For 1917 to Sept. 30 they amounted to \$574,391.37.
- The total number of pupils in the schools is 5,461.
- Total number of schools, including High School, 15.
- Value of school buildings, \$700,000.
- Number of teachers in High School, 11.
- Total number of teachers in all schools, 156.
- Street lights, 525.

- Water services, 7,205.
- Paved streets, 6.60 miles.
- Macadamized streets, 47.14 miles.
- Other streets, 192.26 miles.
- Sidewalks, 118 miles.
- Street railway mileage, 17.37.
- Water main mileage, 208.022.
- Sewer mileage, 10.
- Storm sewer mileage, 7.

Recently the Dominion Government has let a contract for the dredging of the North Arm of the Fraser, which together with what their own dredges will do, will amount to \$250,000.

The Gregory Tire & Rubber Company has decided to build a large plant in the municipality for the manufacture of tires, tubes and various other rubber products. This promises in the near future to employ a great many hands at good wages. The company made this selection after viewing sites in other municipalities. It was finally decided that South Vancouver was the proper location.

Other industries are constantly locating in the municipality. Here are some of them: Five Lumber Mills; Dominion Creosoting Works; Tannery; Cooperage; Toy Factory; Box Factory; four Monumental Masons; Bake Shops; Dairies; Machinery Brokers, etc.

Fine Park Sites; several miles of Pacific Highway, etc.
Lists are ready after August 25th.

F. J. GILLESPIE, Commissioner.

the children in our public schools write prize essays on the merits of home ownership and that the older pupils in the High Schools debate the subject from its various viewpoints. From an advertising standpoint you gentlemen will understand the importance of this as it brings the message home to the parents and becomes a topic of discussion in the family circle.

6. COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES: Appointed chairman of this committee should be one of the enthusiastic and progressive pastors who would appreciate the merits of this movement from a religious and moral standpoint. "Own Your Home" offers a wonderful theme for sermons. Home owners form the real basis for stable congregations. The chairman of this committee should arrange with the pastors of Protestant, Catholic, and all other religious societies to preach sermons on the various subjects that could be used in connection with the advantages of home ownership. Interest should also be aroused in all societies and departments connected with the various churches, such as Sunday Schools, etc.

7. COMMITTEE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND LABOR UNIONS: This committee should bring the "Own Your Home" message before all meetings of the labor organizations. Labor unions should be vitally interested as it greatly increases the employment of the city and will improve housing conditions.

8. COMMITTEE ON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS: This committee is to see that the "Own Your Home" message is taken into all restaurants and cafes of the city.

9. COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS AND MANAGEMENT OF HEADQUARTERS: The function of this committee is to see that the "Own Your Home" headquarters is well supplied with exhibits of building plans. Arrange with the various architects, real estate dealers, bankers, etc., to deliver addresses on various practical subjects relative to home construction in the headquarters and have a man in charge at all times who has sufficient knowledge of the building industry to render practical assistance to all inquiries.

10. COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S CLUBS: On this committee should be a very active club woman who would arrange with the Committee on Speakers and Meetings for speakers to appear before the various women's clubs of the city on the merits of the movement. A member of the parent-Teacher Association should also be on this Committee.

11. COMMITTEE ON SPEAKERS AND MEETINGS: The principal function of this committee is to arrange for speakers to appear before the various civic organizations of the city.

12. COMMITTEE ON PRIZE CONTESTS: One of the principal duties of this committee should be to offer a number of prizes for illustrated posters conveying a graphic inspiration of the spirit of home ownership. This prize contest should bring in a great many posters which could be used to great advantage throughout the entire campaign.

There are a great many other contests, such as offering prizes for camera pictures of the most beautiful homes—not necessarily, however, the most expensive. This will furnish the committee with a great many interesting photographs for display at headquarters.

13. COMMITTEE ON CIVIC BODIES: This committee should organize a Speaker Bureau and provide speakers for all civic and commercial organizations. Special days should be set aside at all the prominent commercial organizations for "Own Your Home" speakers.

14. COMMITTEE ON THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS: This committee has a great opportunity for lending substantial publicity to the campaign by running attractive posters and slogans and illustrated slides in the various movie houses in the city.

15. COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL PLANTS: This committee should see that attractive posters are displayed in all industrial plants and mills and that each pay envelope contain a message on home ownership.

16. COMMITTEE ON MUSIC: This committee is to see that music is provided for at all the meetings where the "Own Your Home" campaign participates.

17. COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND SUPPLIES: This committee is to secure as many donations of printing and supplies as possible from the different printing establishments and to see that they secure as low a price as possible on the enormous amount of printing that will be used in the Campaign.

18. COMMITTEE ON LOT DONATIONS: This committee should be composed of a few live wire real estate men who could secure donations of lots of the campaign for the purpose of having them auctioned off at campaign headquarters at different times.

In addition to the foregoing sub-committees used in Portland's campaign the following idea was carried out in launching the "Own Your Home" campaign with Mayor George L. Baker acting as Chairman.

Through one of our public spirited citizens, we secured for one year without charge the use of a 50 by 100 ft. corner not in the heart of our downtown district. The General Committee was successful in getting organized labor to donate sufficient labor to build a large bungalow about 40 by 85 feet., ordinarily costing about \$8500.00. The lumber association, plumbers and other industries interested, whose materials are essential to the construction of houses, donated sufficient material for the building. The Park Board of the city planted the area around the building with very fine shrubbery, set up window boxes and put in a sod lawn. The bungalow was complete in all details—modern fixtures, large fireplace, and was completely furnished by our public spirited furniture dealers.

The building is now being used as headquarters for the "Own Your Home" campaign. It was finished about December 27th of last year.

In planning the opening of the campaign on New Year's eve the committee hit upon two ideas which were very appropriate for the occasion. One was a New Year's resolution to "Own Your Home in 1919." We had a number of cards printed which were passed among the crowd and a great number signed up and left their names and addresses at the bungalow on the night of the opening, requesting further information.

The second thought was a wedding. This offered a great opportunity for newspaper publicity. The Secretary of the Oregon Industrial League assumed the responsibility of securing donations of presents from all manufacturers of Oregon products. He was successful to the extent of having about \$1000.00 worth of presents donated to the prospective bride and groom. When this announcement was made in the newspapers a number of applications from couples desiring to take advantage of the opportunity were received. The presents were placed in the bungalow where they remained for a week after the wedding. The bungalow was large enough to hold about 200 people, so it was arranged to have the streets around the place roped off and thoroughly cleared by the Police Department. On the night of the opening, the building and grounds were packed and the streets were crowded with interested visitors. The wedding was carried out in a very dignified manner. There was erected in the bungalow a very attractive altar backed with evergreens and flowers. The bride and groom attended by the bridesmaid and best man marched into the room while the band played the wedding march, and one of our popular pastors delivered a very fine sermon on the merits of the "Own Your Home" movement, and what it meant to the new couple to establish a firm foundation in life by planning on owning a home of their own.

After the wedding, Mayor Baker delivered a very practical address on what the home meant to stabilize the Government.

The Secretary of the Oregon Industrial League in presenting the presents to the bride and groom, gave a very live

Provincial Production of Gold and Silver in 1918

Review of production of precious metals last year by Provincial Mineralogist W. Fleet Robertson in Annual Report of Minister of Mines.

The production of placer gold during the past year was worth about \$320,000 as nearly as can be ascertained; great difficulty is found in obtaining reliable figures, since the work is, in many cases, carried out by individuals or unorganized groups of men who keep no books, frequently paying wages, or for supplies, in gold-dust, which, being readily transported, is scattered, and the tax imposed thereon by law is thus evaded. This year's output shows a decrease as compared with 1916, of \$84,500.

The production of placer gold is nearly all from the Atlin and Cariboo Districts, about 96 per cent. of the total coming from these two sections.

In hydraulic placer-mining, from which about 90 per cent. of the placer gold obtained in British Columbia is derived, it has been pretty well demonstrated that the gold-output is in direct proportion to the number of days in which water is available for piping.

In the Atlin Division water conditions were normal, so far as is known, but the shortage of labour handicapped operations. So many men have left the district for active service in the war that not only were the larger companies short of labour, but also the number of individuals mining in a small way was materially less than in former years.

In the Cariboo District water conditions were not good owing to the snowfall of the previous winter, which melted off suddenly, and this was followed by a dry summer. The output for the Cariboo and Quesnel Divisions was less than in 1917.

Gold-mining in all forms has suffered by the war, due to the fact that the cost of labour and supplies has materially increased, while the price of the product remains standard; hence operating costs are higher and profits lower.

Due to the greatly enhanced market price of the base metals, such mines operating on a sliding scale of wages, regulated by the price of metals, have been paying abnormally high wages, which has drawn miners away from gold-mining, both placer and lode.

In addition to the increased cost of all supplies, etc., the war conditions have also rendered it almost impossible to obtain new equipment at any price. There has therefore been less inducement for capital to enter into new placer-mining enterprises, either hydraulic or dredging. The development of new placer enterprises in the Cariboo and Atlin fields and elsewhere in the Province can therefore hardly be expected until conditions again become normal.

Complete news has not been received from the Omineca District, where considerable work has been going on, most of which, however, was of a preparatory nature, and it is not expected that any great output was made this year, probably not more than about \$8,000 all told.

In the Liard-Stikine District the Boulder Creek Hydraulic Mining Company did not work on Thibert creek. Ball and Finn and Mitchell Bros., working in the same vicinity, made small outputs.

Different partnerships were at work on Dease creek, with success enough to at least pay wages.

This year a little gold was taken out of the Tahltan river by Indians and others working in the river-bed.

As was noted last year, two or three parties were working down the Liard river, at McDame creek, and on Rosella creek, a section that has been practically abandoned of late years.

Considerable work in connection with placer-mining was done in the Similkameen District, although the actual production was small.

Vernon District also yielded some gold from hydraulic operations in Siwash creek.

Yale Mining Division made an unusually small output, and the Fort Steele Mining Division made a smaller output than last year.

The value of the gold produced from lode-mining in the Province during the year 1918 was \$3,403,812, an increase, as compared with the previous year, of \$1,036,622, or about 43.7 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that the 1917 gold production was abnormally low, the output for the years preceding the war varying from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The increase in 1918 over the preceding year is largely due to the entry into the producers' list of a new mine—the Surf Inlet property of the Belmont-Surf Inlet Mines—which made an output of about 41,600 oz. But for this added production the gold output for 1918 would have been practically the same as in 1917.

The Rossland mines, which prior to 1917 contributed annually about one-half of the output of lode-gold, made about the same production in 1918 as in the preceding year; during these two years about one-quarter the normal output was made. The mines were worked somewhat irregularly during the first six months of the year; after that development was continued and shipments were renewed, resulting in increased tonnage as compared with 1917.

The following table shows the gold productions of 1917 and 1918:—

| | 1917. Oz. | 1918. Oz. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Boundary-Yale | 60,010 | 55,353 |
| Rossland | 33,290 | 43,745 |
| Skeena | 9,805 | 48,016 |
| Coast (Southern) | 3,793 | 5,565 |
| Lillooet | 3,092 | 2,473 |
| Nelson | 2,521 | 7,155 |
| All others | 2,012 | 2,367 |
| Totals..... | 114,523 | 164,674 |

From the above table it will be seen that there are increases in Skeena, Rossland, Coast (Southern), and Nelson Districts, while there are decreases in the gold production from Boundary-Yale and Lillooet Districts.

The increase in the Nelson Division is due to a larger tonnage from the Yankee Girl mine, near Ymir. The production from the Nickel Plate mine, at Hedley, about 35,000 oz., was practically the same as in the previous year. The small decrease in the Boundary-Yale District as compared with 1917 is due to a smaller tonnage of copper ore carrying low gold values being treated at the Granby smelter.

The total amount of silver produced in the Province during the year 1918 was 3,498,172 oz., valued at \$3,215,870, an increase in amount, as compared with the previous year, of 568,956 oz., and an increase in value of \$950,121, partly due to the high price of metal.

The market price of silver gradually rose during the year, the average for January being 88.702 cents an ounce, while in December it was about 101.125 cents. The average for the year was 96.77 cents, the highest that silver has been for many years back. The prospect of silver maintaining its present price of about \$1 an ounce is good, and in this respect the silver market is in marked contrast to the other metals, the future prices of which are uncertain.

The silver production of the various districts for the year has been as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Slocan and Slocan City..... | 1,873,236 |
| Skeena | 416,616 |
| Fort Steele | 261,497 |
| Ainsworth | 228,699 |
| Boundary-Yale | 228,561 |
| Nelson | 136,738 |
| Southern Coast | 116,425 |
| Windermere-Golden | 91,784 |

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Don't Pose When You Telephone

There was a picture in the papers recently of Enid Bennett, movie star, using the telephone. Miss Bennett is a fine actress, and she surely knows how to use a telephone, but in this illustration she had her face turned away from the transmitter. Perhaps she was posing, but it might have suggested to some one that her method was the proper one when telephoning.

When you telephone, talk directly into the instrument, with your lips an inch or so from the transmitter. Then you will have to talk in an ordinary tone, and the person at the other end will be able to hear you distinctly.

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| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Omineca | 84,125 |
| Trail Creek | 47,203 |
| All others | 13,288 |

Total..... 3,498,172

As will be noted from the above table, the Slocan District again leads all others in the production of silver, having produced 47 per cent. of the total output. As compared with 1917, the production from this district was greater in 1918 by 325,660 oz.

The largest producer in the Slocan was the Surprise, followed by the Queen Bess and the Standard. There were nearly 40 shipping mines in the district in 1918.

The figures for the year show small increases in output from Skeena, Ainsworth, Boundary-Yale, Fort Steele, Coast, Omineca, and Windermere-Golden Districts.

About 50 per cent. of the silver output from the Boundary District comes from the Granby Company's mines at Phoenix. Other mines contributing are the Mother Lode, Sally, and Union.

The silver production from Trail Creek comes from the smelting of the gold-copper ores of Rossland camp, which carry about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of silver to the ton.

The Skeena production comes almost entirely from the Granby Company's Hidden Creek mines, at Anyox.

The Coast production of silver comes from the smelting of copper ores carrying low values in the precious metals. As a larger tonnage of copper ore was smelted, the silver output shows an increase.

About 75 per cent. of the total Provincial output of silver comes from the treatment of silver-lead-zinc ores and the balance mainly from the smelting of gold-copper ores carrying silver.

MUTUAL LIFE MANAGER ON TRIP.

Mr. Charles Ruby, General Manager of the Mutual Life of Canada, Waterloo, Ontario, and Mr. C. M. Bowman, of Toronto, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the same institution, were visitors to Vancouver last week. They both called upon their District Manager, Mr. W. J. Twiss, Board of Trade Building, Vancouver. Mr. Ruby delivered an important paper before the recent Calgary convention of life underwriters on the subject of "Uniformity in Insurance Legislation," which was indeed valuable and pointed out the need for correction in the various provinces in regard to uniformity as among them. Due to pressure of business they were able to spend only one day on the Coast.

The United States and British governments have signed a treaty with regard to the protection of sockeye salmon on the Fraser River. The details of the treaty will not be made public until they are submitted to the United States senate.

The United Grain Growers of British Columbia, Limited, have entered the Vancouver field by the purchase of the Burnett elevator on False Creek.

The demand for gasoline and petroleum products has grown to such an extent that the Imperial Oil Company will carry on an expenditure of \$600,000 at their plant at Ioco, on Burrard Inlet, to handle the increasing trade.

Mr. Charles T. Cross, of Cross & Company, Victoria, has been re-elected president of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

The Manitoba Free Press estimate the wheat crop of the three prairie provinces at 166,225,000 bushels.

HOW TO CARRY ON AN "OWN YOUR HOME" CAMPAIGN.

(Continued From Page 18.)

talk on what it meant to use home-made products.

All these addresses were, of course, published in the newspapers.

I will give you a very brief idea as to what has been accomplished in the National Campaign during the past four months.

Over 200 cities have put on "Own Your Home" campaign or have their organizations under way. 1563 cities have become interested to the extent of making inquiry about the movement. The cities putting on "Own Your Home" campaigns represent a very large percentage of the total population of the United States. The cities included are among the largest in the country and represent 38 states. If this work had started two months earlier it would have saved the jam we will have this Fall caused by housing shortage.

The building permits for the month of April and May in many cities of the United States where campaigns had been started, show an enormous increase over the corresponding month of the previous year.

We have circulated about 10,000 "Own Your Home" manuals to various interested committees in something like 1600 cities. We have prepared a great many thousand posters which were sent to committees; the following are some of the slogans used, all of which were signed by Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson:

"I want to see every wage earner own his own home."

"Own a home for your child's sake."

"Save your money by building a home; a man can borrow money on what he puts into a home, he can't on what he pays out for rent."

Over 3,000,000 posters were printed and distributed throughout the country; 200,000 stickers were printed and used on envelopes, letterheads, and packages leaving stores, etc.

Our Publicity Department circulated a great many hundred thousand articles on the merits of the movement to 14,258 newspapers throughout the country and 148 building trade magazines, many of the latter class being supplied with specially illustrated articles.

The National Y. M. C. A. is to have a Thrift Week next January, one of the days to be devoted to the "Own Your Home." This will be co-operated in by 2,000 local associations throughout the country. The Realty Boards and building industries will be asked to handle the "Own Your Home" day.

A conference of the Governors of all the states and the mayors of one hundred of the large cities was called in Washington by President Wilson in which our division took part. Mr. Ernest T. Trigg, President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, represented our section in this important conference and his "Own Your Home" address created an unusual amount of interest. Through the co-operation of the U. S. Housing Corporation, we distributed to local committees a great many sets of plans used by them in their various projects during the War period. In the campaigns put on before the Government undertook this work, the intention was only to create a desire for home ownership. Since our National campaign was started many of the larger employers and influential business men have appreciated the importance of the movement and are rendering more substantial assistance to those desiring to own their homes by organizing local corporations to lend money up to a large percentage of the value at low rates of interest.

It would be difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the enormous amount of publicity and interest shown in this movement during the short time it has been under way. It has grasped the attention of a great number of the influential professional and business men of the Nation, who have written a great many very forcible arguments in favor of home ownership.

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While we, naturally, prefer to take our time on exacting work in the best interest of the client, our facilities are such that, though we may be always rushed, we can still "get up on our toes" to do just a little better for you.

Keep this in mind when you are in a hurry, yet need the best appearing printing possible within the time limit. Keep it in mind, anyhow.

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Mining Throughout British Columbia

Possibility of opening Grand Forks Smelter—Lucky Jim foreclosure—investigation of two iron ore deposits—mining notes.

Just what are the plans of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in respect of resuming operations at Grand Forks is a question causing circulation in that district. The company's Grand Forks smelter was closed down in June, the reason given being lack of coke occasioned by labor troubles in the Crows Nest Pass district. Then the price of copper was so low that the prospects were not particularly encouraging. Since the close-down Granby officials at Phoenix and Grand Forks are said to have been working on several schemes for the handling of at least 50,000 tons of good grade ore from the Phoenix property.

Shipment to Trail smelter or to Anyox and the installation of a concentrator at the mine, are plans reported to have been considered. There is no doubt, however, that there is the quantity of ore mentioned available and that the company is desirous of treating it before withdrawing entirely from the camp. Having this in mind, and the fact that the coal mines of the Crows Nest are now in operation, which assures a supply of coke, those interested in the district are hopeful that the smelter will be re-opened. Meanwhile the citizens of Greenwood are said to have opened negotiations, having in view the acquirement of the Granby Company's ore at Phoenix. This presumably would be used by the Greenwood people in their operations of the Canada Copper Company's smelter, providing the same is secured by them in the negotiations now under way.

Immediate foreclosure proceedings will be taken against the Lucky Jim Mines, Ltd., owners of the Lucky Jim Mine on Bear Lake, in the Sloean District. It is expected that reorganization will take place immediately to the end that the property may be again put on a producing basis. Senator Landrum McMeans, of Winnipeg, trustees for the mortgagees, is responsible for the foregoing statement. Under A. G. Larsen, who acted as trustee, the Lucky Jim produced \$200,000, paying off a first mortgage, lifting a floating debt, and making a start on the second mortgage of \$35,000. The present action is based on the latter indebtedness. Senator McMeans proposes on acquiring control to place his interest in the mortgage into a new company in the formation of which the co-operation of former shareholders will be sought.

The French Complex Ore Reduction Company's plant at Nelson, has been closed down. This enterprise has been supported by the Provincial Government to the extent of about \$65,000, which purpose was to demonstrate the practicability of treating with commercial success the fractious silver-lead-zinc ores of the Kootenays by means of the French electrolytical process. A company was formed consisting mainly of Victoria and Nelson men, by whom the patents are held. In addition to the experimental plant at Nelson, one was installed at the Standard Mine, at Silverton. The Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company took an option on the process but did not close on it, having developed in its own plant an electro-chemical process which met its requirements. While the Nelson plant has gone out of operation and the loans made by the Government thus will have to be written off, it is claimed by Mr. French, that the Company's experimental work is responsible for the ultimate success attending the development of the electro-chemical processes in the handling of complex zinc ore.

That some bornite ore has been encountered in the shaft being sunk on the Mountain Chief copper property at Renata and that shipments of ore to the smelter will commence in a few days, were announcements made by J. W. Evans, manager of the Mountain Chief Mining Company.

The Mountain Chief, which has a copper-silver ore, was bonded last February by the company, from the original syndicate, which has done some development last year. Since

the change of ownership development has been continuous, consisting of a large shaft sunk from the outcrops which is now at a depth of sixty feet. While the ore has continued to improve with depth, it is the past week that has brought the greatest improvement, this being caused by a substantial percentage of bornite coming into the chalcopyrite ore body which has been under development the past month.

It is now proposed to drift for a time in this new ore, the drift starting with a face of nine feet before continuing the sinking. Two shifts are being worked.

"Preparations are being made by the Nanoose-Wellington Coal company to install a \$75,000 washing plant as well as considerable additional machinery," said Louis Williams, president of the Nanoose-Wellington Coal company, who was in the city from Seattle recently. J. J. Grant, superintendent of the plant at Grant, B. C., is also here to meet Mr. Williams.

Several years ago Mr. Grant opened his property which now extends over an area of 1600 acres, but it was later taken over by the Nanoose-Wellington company. "With the new machinery we intend to install the plant at Grant, B. C., will turn out 500 tons of coal per day, much of which will be shipped to Seattle," added Mr. Williams.

Much interest is being shown in the Kootenay in the big hematite deposit that is being traced on Thompson Creek, according to visitors from Creston. Work has been in progress on the group of 40 claims ever since spring, G. A. M. Young, of Creston, being in charge of a crew of 12 to 15 men, who are engaged in trying to define the boundaries of the deposit. The group is the property of the British Columbia Iron Company, Ltd., the directors of which are F. L. Hammond, Mr. McLaws of Winnipeg, P. G. Ebbutt of Creston and E. C. Wragge of Nelson.

Mr. Wragge made the following statement regarding the property:

"The property of the British Columbia Iron Company, Ltd., consisting of about 40 claims, is situated about three miles west of Kitchener, extending in a belt north and south which crosses the C. P. R. line at Thompson Creek.

"When I visited the scene last fall, the deposit as then exposed was of comparatively small extent.

"Considerable work was done last fall, and this season Mr. Young has been working ever since the spring, tracing the deposit by means of surface trenching. The result is that we have proved quite a large body of hematite ore. The ore is from 60 to 65 per cent. iron.

"There is now no doubt that our hematite deposit is a southern extension of the known belt of hematite that the C. P. R. Company and C. P. Hill control on Goat River.

"What we have discovered so far is very satisfactory. There are some other points to be determined, however, before we can assert that we have a commercial proposition. It will take diamond drilling to bring out what we want to know, but that step is not yet being discussed."

A large iron ore body situated on a branch of the White-water River, 50 miles from Shalalth station on the Pacific Great Eastern, is being investigated at the present time with a view to development.

The provincial government is actively interested. A big party is on the ground at present, and in addition to J. H. Hawthornthwaite, representing the owners, there are W. M. Brewer, government mining engineer and John Gray, C.E. Mr. Gray is making a preliminary reconnaissance survey for a railway grade to connect with the Pacific Great Eastern and Mr. Brewer is making a mineralogical inspection for the government.

Twelve different assays by a well-known London firm give an average iron content of over 50 per cent. Another

set of samples show iron 52 per cent. A careful sampling of 18 claims gives a return of 58 per cent. iron.

The ore body is of large proportions and lies on the surface. It is a case of steam shovel development. One group of claims covers 2,743 acres and 18 million tons of ore are blocked out on one claim. Rising from the banks of the Whitewater is practically a mountain of ore hematite, with great deposits of bog ore, limonite, of the most simple character on the flats. The sulphur content is nil and there is but a trace of phosphorous.

Big developments are foreshadowed in the near future. It is stated to be a practical certainty that a branch railroad will be run from the P. G. E. to the property, a distance of approximately 80 miles.

The value of the ore at the smelter is given at between \$6.50 and \$7 per ton and Vancouver mining men look upon the deposit as the key to the future commercial development of the province. There are already rumors of blast furnaces at Squamish and Vancouver.

A sample of antimonial silver ore brought to Nelson by P. Sheran from the E. & M., one of his claims on Cascade Creek, in the Lardeau, shows on assay 21.6 per cent. of antimony, 21.5 per cent. of lead, and 7.4 ozs. of silver. Previous samples from the same paystreak have gone phenomenally rich in silver, Mr. Sheran states, running over 15,000 ounces to the ton.

The E. & M., is a re-location, made by Mr. Sheran on August 10, and it is situated nine miles from the mouth of Cascade Creek.

The outcrop is on a boar's-back, and a tunnel to get the original vein of the outcrop, at 450 feet depth, was started two years ago, but from the wrong side of the ridge from the point of view of distance, as the pitch of 45 degrees took the vein further in. A shaft was also sunk on the outcrop, went through the original vein, and picked up another vein, from which the assays have been made. This is four to eight feet wide, with a paystreak of 16 inches. At 40 feet depth the shaft was still in this ore, but water trouble interfered with the work, and it was not carried any deeper.

A line for a new trail has been located, on a wagon road grade, which would reduce the distance of the mine to Bosworth, at the creek mouth, to six and a half miles, and a government grant has been asked for.

The E. & M. adjoins the Volunteer and Six Friends claims, and the Whitewater group.

Indicative of the extreme richness of the ore bodies of the Premier mine, located on the Salmon River in the Portland Canal section, is the result of an assay Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, has just had made by the Provincial Mineralogist of samples the Minister brought back with him from his recent trip to that rapidly developing mining district.

The assay shows that the samples went no less than \$962.41 in value per ton. Gold values were \$512.60 per ton; silver, 393.2 ounces or \$432.52 per ton, and copper 3.6 per cent. or \$17.28 per ton.

This showing is a remarkable one. While the samples brought down by the Minister were part of high-grade ore exposed in the mining operations, yet the average value of the ore, while undoubtedly less than the above is very high, proving the Premier to be one of the richest gold and silver mining propositions in the Province.

The University of British Columbia is strengthening the mining department by the addition of two professors. Prof. H. H. Thomson, who is a bachelor of science from McGill has been appointed to the chair in metallurgy. Mr. Thomson has had some experience in teaching, but the larger part of his time since leaving university has been employed in professional work in Canada and the United States. He has been chief metallurgist or superintendent in several large mineral establishments in Arizona and Utah. Mr. Thomson is a Canadian and his desire to return to this country and educate his family here induces him to accept a professorship, which gives him much less income than he now enjoys.

The other appointment in the mining department is that of George A. Gillies, M.Sc., as assistant professor of mining. Mr. Gillies is also a McGill man and has a good deal of experience in the mechanical side of mining.

The first carload shipment of manganese from the Hill 60 deposits has been shipped to Tacoma.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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TO END OF DECEMBER, 1917

Has produced Minerals valued as follows: Placer Gold, \$75,116,103; Lode Gold, \$93,717,974; Silver, \$43,623,761; Lead, \$39,366,144; Copper, \$130,597,620; Other Metals (Zinc, Iron, etc.), \$10,933,466; Coal and Coke, \$174,313,658; Building Stone, Brick, Cement, etc., \$27,902,381; making its Mineral Production to the end of 1917 show an

Aggregate Value of \$595,571,107

Production for Year Ending December, 1917, \$37,010,392

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