## olicy-Holder's Company

North American Life Assurance ny has a Guarantee o, of which \$60,000 is paid up in Interest is allowed on this paid tion only. Policyholders thus additional security of \$300,-i what is of greater importance, ured of careful and consermanagement as the Gnarage liable for this amount. By the ly's ACI of Incorporation, every of a participating policy in the ly, upon which all premiums been paid, shall have one vote in for each \$1,000 of insurance him. Policyholders are thus voice in the management ompany's affairs. In short, it aid that the North American neither a Mutual nor a Stock yet possesses the advan-

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and Debentures owned by

Royal-Victoria Insurance Co. sited with the Receiver Gener

wa, in trust for the security of ova Scotia Debentures, pay

Juste 37. Inscribed Stock the name of the Receiver ust, payable April 181, 1937.

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y the Province of Manitoba. 

entures, payable Sep-Total .... \$250.533.33 urities have a cash market value of

DAVID BURKE, A.I A., F.S./ 15th, 1906. General Manager.

### ERVATIVE OGRESSIVE FAITHFUL

cardinal aims of the Union Muthent are—to be conservative in investments—to be progressive ion of the business—to be faithests of policyholders.

ike inclination cordially

PRIN, Chief Agent for Canadanes St., Montreal, Canada. the Western Division. Prov. Rastern Ontario, apply to Western Ontario, apply to CK, Manager Street, TORONTO.

ance Company Brooklyn, N. V. RKPATRICK, Agents.

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# The Monetary Times

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### CONTENTS

### MANUFACTURERS' GROWING TIME

Surely none of the manufacturers who go to Winnipeg for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, will see the Western metropolis for the first time. But so many men who ought to have seen the uprising of the West as a primary factor in Canadian commerce have been content to view it from afar that even an odd manufacturer or two may have missed his obvious interest.

There is no manner of gulf fixed between the East and the West. The wilderness along the north shore of lakes Huron and Superior should only serve to intensify the essential unity of the two great geographical sections of Canada. That may seem a counsel of perfection; because, after all, it takes about a day and a half to cover the distance from North Bay to the prairies of the Red River.

The West will, for some time, remain a sort a New World to the average homestayer of the East, Those of us who are equally at home in all parts of Canada, owe it to ourselves and to the country of which we have the honor to be citizens, to speak about East and West with perfect identity of interest, and not as though there were something vitally different between the genius which has built the older provinces into permanent monuments of progress, and the same genius which has improved upon foundations so well and truly laid in the almost illimitable empire of the prairies, the mountains, and the timbered valleys of the Pacific hinterland.

The Manufacturers' Association is possibly the most powerful implement of progressive defence which has been forged in Canada during recent years. Its dominating principle is an insistence upon the ne sity for securing elbow room for an incipient giant who might otherwise be stifled in his infancy. Dr. Goldwin Smith has likened the development of the idea for which the Association stands to the rapacious growth of one who should say "Give me pap or I

perish," and then, emulous of the dog which bit the hand which fed him, would grab the throat of him who bestowed the pap, rifle his pockets, and generally make his latter end worse than his beginning. That kind of philosophy is neither the first nor the last word of wisdom to those who have had long, hard experience of the upbuilding of the manufacturing industry, and the enlargement and permanentising of the more necessary channels of commerce on the north side of the international boundary.

The Manufacturers' Association can give very good reasons for the hope that is in it. It will be interesting to learn whether, individually and collectively, the members of that body are widened in their views and faith in Canadian development, by their sojourn upon, and their journey across the plains of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the mountain ranges and fruitful tracts of British Columbia. A remarkable feature of the more recent development in Winnipeg is the multiplication of fine, wholesale warehouses, which remind you of the streets and buildings of that class which you associate with recollections of visits to such British cities as Manchester. Running through his mind, as he listens to discussions about manufacturers' interests generally, the conventionist will be conscious of the question-"How long will it be before Winnipeg is a manufacturing centre as well as a clearing house?

The Winnipeg hosts have prepared many things calculated to set the manufacturing mind thinking along most practical and most enterprising lines. The most appealing sights that can be shown the Canadian manufacturer in Winnipeg are probably those which have not been thought of. The multiplication of fine of residences to districts which were only the subjects of wild dreams of wilder speculators in 1882 and 1883 are, after all, only one inevitable expression of the settlement of a great and fertile territory during years of delightful productiveness. It is a truism of travel that the sights you are