

value of buildings for which per-
year was \$8,775,000 as against
date last year. This increase is
proportionately sustained for the
son, as several large permits will
few weeks. The number of build-
applied for in 1905, up to August
was 2,900.

question is agitating Winnipeg
inter-interest of the harvest, and
As everybody knows the water
ital is furnished by a system of
Where engineers differ it is hard
decide as to the merits of the
themselves are divided on indefinite
threatened water-famine are very
disagree, etc. The water sup-
serious one, affecting not only
whole financial situation. One
ople of Winnipeg will not long
not assuredly fulfil the require-
and needs. If the artesian well
se requirements well and good,
or a serious fire, its seriousness
water supply, will banish the
consideration. The friends of
endeavoring to show that it is
nience caused by accident, and
ure by an additional well or
er supply of Winnipeg is a prob-
in the near future in the growth
ance rates are threatened with
ealth of the people endangered.
rance Company has announced
e to Winnipeg. The Sherwin-
Company has secured a large
roposes building manufacturing
Western Canadian trade.

missioned to purchase horses as
have, up to August 17th, pur-
Calgary, 12 at Okotoks, 21 at
to at High River, 8 at Meadow
g, a total of 98, with two more

of the Northern Pacific Rail-
that his railway is about to hand
to another company.

lath in the future of Winnipeg
aying out, west of the city, of
ds of acres in extent, intended
et. The company handling the
manager is one of Winnipeg's
citizens, Mr. Fred. W. Heubach.
ractive modern features, such
s, race track, automobile track,
he great and not too common
shrubs. Adjoining it on the
which will have zoological and
ilding restrictions are imposed
edo Park village, and—an ad-
Assiniboine Eden, all water-
ric wires, drains, etc., will be
treets or avenues. There will
pavements—no blockading of

SIONER'S OFFICE.

great deal of his time in Eng-
vingly of the suggestion that
ce in London should be a
ion. He says:—
and amiability gives the peo-
eeling that the little satellites
at 17 Victoria Street. Now,
business men, and I think it
particularly democratic coun-
uch attention should be paid
igh officials.
ely nice thing, and it should
nected with the Canadian
ake a proper social position;
d the end-all should be a man
ants to invite lords and one
ents. With that part of it,
than a valuable man to Can-
nization of the field force,
th a great deal of benefit to

of grain handled by the lake
m Duluth and Fort William
veral hundreds of thousands
Kingston.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED.

MOODY'S MANUAL.

The seventh annual number of Moody's Manual of Rail-
ways and Corporation Securities, 1906, has now been issued.
Comprising nearly three thousand pages of valuable matter,
it must surely be a record financial reference volume.

The book is divided into ten sections, the first of which
contains complete lists of the twenty-six American and Cana-
dian Stock Exchanges, including the names, addresses, and
firms of over 8,000 members. The offices and addresses of
each Exchange and the most recently quoted prices of seats
are noted. A detailed statement of the public debt of the
United States (\$895,159,170) heads the next part, which is
devoted to American, Canadian, and foreign Government
State securities.

The third section, Steam Railroad Companies of the
United States, Canada, and Mexico, covers over 700 pages,
and includes carefully prepared histories and figures of the
great Canadian roads. Mileage and other figures are not more
recent than 1905, which can hardly be expected, having
regard to the size and scope of the Manual. The fourth,
fifth, and sixth sections give ample information about elec-
tric traction, electric light, gas, and water companies.

Telephone, telegraph, and cable companies have section
seven to themselves. Turning to the "Bell Telephone Com-
pany of Canada," it is seen the company served in 1905
78,195 subscribers, an increase of 12,035 over the previous
year. Its 37,082 miles of wire, connecting 526 exchanges,
are carried by 8,645 poles. The gross earnings in 1905 were
\$3,517,590, an increase of \$2,933,003 over 1904.

Canadian and American industrial companies are fully
dealt with in the eighth section, concise information being
given regarding their capital stock, bonds, earnings, man-
agement, officers, bonded debt, etc.

Those interested in mining and oil companies, and there
are not a few on this continent, will find in part nine a ver-
itable vade mecum. A pithy reference record of banks, in-
surance, surety, and other financial companies forms section
ten. Each of the banks and trust companies is in alpha-
betical order of city. Canadian institutions are placed under
a sub-heading, "Canada."

The Manual's indices occupy almost one hundred pages,
and advertisers have been granted the first index. Then
comes a sectional table of contents, followed by an alpha-
betical index, embracing the title of every company de-
scribed in the volume, together with the "sub," or controlled
corporations, and every bond of different title than the con-
trolling company. A special index, arranged alphabetically
by cities, is a valuable feature. In it the name of each cor-
poration appears under the city or town in which it is located.
It frequently happens that business men in searching for a
statement know the location of a corporation, but not its
name. The city index will remove any worry in this direc-
tion. "The whole is so clearly and simply arranged," say
the compilers, "that it is practically impossible not to find
the fact for which the user may be searching. It is the
acme of complete indexing." Which is true.

The Manual also includes numerous maps. There is
one of the "Frisco" lines, for instance, upon which you can
follow their courses, plainly marked in red, without, as is
usually the case with guides of this kind, running a great
risk of losing your eyesight in a strenuous endeavor to find
the railway line you want. Although the volume is published
in New York, the Moody Corporation, its publishers, have
wisely thought it well that in their Manual at least Canada
should share honors with the United States.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

The "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the
United Kingdom" for July, 1906, are now to hand. Here is
a comparison of the values of the imports and exports ex-
changed with British possessions and foreign countries:

Half-year Ended June 30th.			
	1905.	1906.	Inc.
Imports from—			Per Cent.
Foreign countries ...	£211,832,637	£230,503,800	8.8
British possessions ..	61,290,805	69,979,600	14.1
Total imports ...	£273,123,502	£300,573,400	10.05
Exports to—			
Foreign countries ...	101,863,268	123,343,900	20.05
British possessions ..	53,842,593	57,249,000	6.3
Total exports ...	£155,706,221	£180,593,500	15.9

Owing to the constant demand in the United Kingdom
for Canadian goods, the imports from Canada rose by nearly
four millions sterling. There was also a large increase in
the shipment of goods to Canada.

General improvement is noted in the returns as a whole.

There are few declines in trade, and these only of insig-
nificant amounts. The total United Kingdom imports during
last month were valued at £48,609,674, an increase of
£3,867,836, or 8.6 per cent, over those of July, 1905. The
exports reached £349,146,766, an advance of £31,299,367, or
9.8 per cent.

The imports of Indian wheat fell from £1,111,313 to
£595,784, Russian and Australian cereal imports also de-
creased; but a large increase is shown in the imports from
the United States.

NEWS OF MINES.

Reports continue to arrive of rich discoveries in the
Lardeau district, B. C.

On the Kerr Lake Mining Company's Jacobs property,
very rich ore, containing antimonide of silver, has been
found.

A sample of Cobalt ore recently showed the follow-
ing results per ton: Silver \$1,800; cobalt, \$175; nickel, \$40;
total, \$2,015.

Last year's mineral output of the Pacific Province was
\$22,461,000, the largest in its history, and for the present
year the outlook is particularly encouraging.

Le Roi No. 2 Co., Rossland, B. C., has obtained con-
trol of the Vancouver silver-lead property in the Slocan
Development work will be greatly extended.

A vein of gold expected to yield \$1,000 per ton, is re-
ported at Cobalt. Near Gillies Depot, south of Montreal
River, a vein mining \$800 per ton has been found.

An investigation as to the general possibilities of Cana-
dian peat deposits is to be made by the Hon. Wm. Temple-
man, with a view to the development of this valuable re-
source.

Raleigh and Tillbury townships have already sunk forty
oil wells. The oil is struck 1,400 feet down and the layer
of bearing rock is some 35 feet in thickness. A large
amount of American capital is already interested.

The Government is advertising for tenders to sink a
seventy-five-foot shaft at the point on the Gillies property
near Cobalt where a rich vein was found recently. The
government has thirty men there at present and is erecting
buildings.

Labor is surely in the ascendant in British Columbia
just now. Concentrator men at the St. Eugene lead mine,
East Kootenay, threaten to cross the boundary and work
at neighboring mines where an eight-hour day has been
granted, unless a similar concession be granted to them.

Generally speaking, mining is receiving a great deal
more attention than formerly, and a notable feature is the
extent to which lode mining is attracting prospectors and
capitalists in the northern part of the province, where
hitherto work was almost exclusively devoted to placer
mining.

The British Columbia Government is investigating the
reports of fire clay and gypsum recently discovered in the
west coast of Vancouver Island in the Highland River dis-
trict. With the present great influx of population into
British Columbia and increased building requirements, such
deposits become of great importance.

On the recently purchased properties in Aspen Grove,
district, B. C. of Coppers Limited, leads are said to have
been discovered 120 feet wide, and traceable 4,000 feet. The
gang matter goes about 4 per cent. copper, and recently
a seven-hundred-pound piece of native copper practically
pure, was taken out. Ore worth \$132.70 to the ton in sil-
ver is also reported.

It is too early to gain a definite idea of the progress
of the British Columbia mining industry during the cur-
rent year. A member of the Government department hav-
ing such matters in charge writes "The Monetary Times,"
saying its men are still in the field, and that it will be some
time yet before information for the current year which
they are gathering will be available.

Canada is invited to tender for the supply of fresh meat
and live cattle for the military district of Malta for twelve
months from January 1st next. Tenders must be forwarded
to the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, London,
Eng.

Intrinsically, Ontario peaches and other fruit are in-
ferior to California's. But growers of the latter have dis-
covered not only that tasty packing pays but that honesty
is really the best policy. That is why, when a man buys a
California package of fruit, he knows what he is getting;
when he buys Niagara peaches, he thinks he does, but he
is often deceived, for the peaches, especially those below
the top layer, are often like marbles, in more senses than
one. Growers have had some good lessons; they have not
taken them sufficiently to heart even yet. There is time
for a change, and it will pay them.