

Federal Premier at Winnipeg.

Hardly was the hardly-fought Manitoba general election over, with the result that Premier Roblin is confirmed for the third time in the power which he has held since 1900, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in Winnipeg on his western tour, travelling from Fort William by its National Transcontinental line. Sir Wilfrid was entertained to luncheon by the City Council and promised on behalf of the Government of Canada to grant \$2,500,000 to the world's fair to be held in Winnipeg in 1914. The four railways, the City of Winnipeg and Winnipeg commercial bodies have promised a similar amount and Premier Laurier said the Federal Government would equal it.

In the course of his subsequent speech, in which he referred at some length to the question of transportation Sir Wilfrid said he hoped to live to see the day when the Saskatchewan river would be made navigable from the foot of the Rocky Mountains to the City of Winnipeg, and by this means a waterway completed to the Atlantic Ocean. "I hope to live to see this completed communication," he said; "it is not a dream; it is something which sometime will be an accomplished fact."

Eastern Bank Manager on West's Progress.

Mr. H. A. Richardson, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has just arrived at Vancouver from Toronto, and, while expressing his pleasure at the progress of this West, issued a warning to the West in an interview when he said that young growing cities must not rely upon booms as a means of forcing their prosperity. Steady growth was most desirable and then the slumps which always follow booms are done away with.

Mr. Richardson thinks that Vancouver undoubtedly has a great future before it, not only as the commercial centre of the far West, but also as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the G.T.P., the Canadian Northern and the Northern Pacific which are all locating there. On such a sound basis he considers that Vancouver will continue to develop.

A point that Mr. Richardson emphasized was that, when foreign capital is brought into the country it is the business man's duty to see that investors get sound investments and fair returns for their money. Too much optimism leads to wildcat schemes, ending in loss. For this reason Mr. Richardson would like to see the great amount of English capital that is pouring into the country given the safest investments even though the returns may be more moderate.

Fire Risks at Prince Rupert.

Citizens of Prince Rupert are demanding better fire protection. In the event of a big blaze they would all be cleaned out. Little insurance is carried on account of the very high rates asked.

THE LATEST MERGER spoken of is one of wood working machinery firms in Ontario to be known as the Canadian Machinery Corporation, with a suggested capital of \$3,000,000.

Financial and General.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA have opened a branch at Fox Coulee, Alta.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of Dominion Coal Company, Limited, payable August 1st.

A CITY OF FORT WILLIAM 4½ per loan for £105,100 has been issued in London this week at 101½ by the Bank of Montreal and fully subscribed.

BRITISH TRADE GOING UP.—The June statement of the British Board of Trade shows increases of \$14,621,000 in imports and \$25,463,000 in exports. The principal increase in imports was in raw material, and manufactured goods showed the largest gain in the exports.

CANADIAN NORTHERN OFFICIALS express themselves as more than satisfied with the trade which their "Royal" ships are obtaining. The ships, it is stated, will continue in service throughout the winter, but a winter port has not yet been decided upon.

DOMINION'S PUBLIC DEBT, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—We publish on page 1023 the full statement of the public debt and the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the month of June and for the first quarter ending 30th June of the fiscal year 1910-11. The revenue figures for the quarter, \$26,334,853, it will be observed, compare very favourably with those of the corresponding quarter last year, \$21,592,872 mainly as the result of increases in customs receipts. Revenue expenditure is almost the same as last year; on the quarter there is a considerable reduction in expenditure on capital account, and there is a decrease in debt during the month to the extent of \$2,333,467.

CANADIAN FAILURES.—Insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada during the first half of 1910, according to statistics compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., aggregate 659 in number, with defaulted indebtedness amounting to \$9,752,541. The number is considerably less than in 1909, but the liabilities are above the \$7,629,250 of the corresponding period last year. By provinces the showing is as follows:—

	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Quebec.....	322	\$3,127,342	\$4,733,890
Ontario.....	118	1,191,759	1,355,659
British Columbia.....	8	93,205	113,513
Nova Scotia.....	38	149,375	304,700
Newfoundland.....	5	401,300	705,300
Manit ba.....	30	66,700	116,250
New Brunswick.....	25	116,800	199,668
Pr. Edward Is.....	8	47,200	98,500
Alberta.....	25	2,592,577	2,125,071
Total, 1910.....	659	\$7,793,298	\$9,752,541

CANADA'S NEXT CENSUS.—The next census of Canada will be taken under date of June 1st, 1911, and will embrace the subjects of population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures, minerals, fisheries and dairy products. Population will be recorded under the heads of residence and personal description; citizenship, nationality and religion; profession, occupation and trade or means of living; wage-earnings and insurance; education and language spoken, and infirmities. Entries will be required to be made in the schedule of population for each person showing the amount of in-