

y increased in numbers, 1892 has not yet been s, moreover, the yields e been on a large scale, reatly increased, and the eason are in process of

rtation of wool have also prices for all kinds of the industrial metals ob- extremely high, espec- the markets has, indeed, se in the aggregate value rger quantities. In New egree in some respects, lar to that of Australia. ncipally wool and meat, and production in most

e improvement shown by sted. One is the realiza- on advantageous terms, ovided 'recoveries' over process has been made ry returns from the pas- larger yields and highly

g made to people Aus- But Canada has naturally igh with the prospective s journey of the Mother- Neither of these fea- lia. That the Common- idly will be seen by the rrespondent on another ur greatest desires is to t but wish our cousins lopment of their country, parallel to that of the

EXAMPLE.

ne question of sending a rip through the United 'Edmonton First.' His the Western commercial erprise is this. There is r capital and commerce. e municipalities has a A town may possess a ural treasures. But they who could, and would, advertised.

erature of our boards of eparments has been of character. Each town n the medium of business

sometimes, a doubt as to trouble and expense in- n. If your city is worth ising well. Results may t. But it is well to know a manufacturer and the investor of your city's attractions- publicity campaign. The etitor. And often from atation to the industrial ar distant shores.

ornia Promotion Com- 'Reasons for Investment ia Promotion Committee the promoting of Cal- hing to sell; its energies things that have the ad- eir object. It gives en-

"courage to the establishment of new industries and invites desirable immigration."

Again, from Honolulu, the Monetary Times received a newspaper write-up signed by the Hawaii Promotion Committee. Honolulu, we are told, "is in sound financial and trade shape." An editorial article in the same newspaper complains of Honolulu's pessimists. "Because the banks are not loaning indiscriminately, and because of temporary conditions which test soundness, but do not endanger prosperity, the calamity howler is stirred to activity, and the community is called from the enjoyment of a sound state of finance and commerce and productive industry to listen to the jeremiads of the temperamentally bilious."

Thus there are other seekers of capital in the field. Canada has a great advantage, in that just now the Dominion has focused upon it the eyes of the world and his wife. The opportunity will not be lost.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It has been arranged that the police will have sole control of the streets on Labor Day in Toronto, and will accelerate, hold up, or suspend the street car and other traffic as the occasion demands. This is as it should be. The law is for the preservation of order.

The influx of Japanese labor to British Columbia reminds one of the hard-and-fast rules regulating labor questions in Australia. The P. and O. Steamship Company cannot obtain a subsidy from Australia because the company carries, in part, colored crews. There is no dilly-dallying with the subject in Australasia.

The crop killer is a host in himself. Year after year he tells us in turn of the winter kill, the Hessian fly, the drought, the late spring, of bugs, red rust, black rust, and foggy dew, of the frost, and the wet harvest. He is as persistent in his pushing as is the wheat. Although he kills the crop ten times annually, he reigns supreme. And he always has his audience.

The shrewd methods of gentlemen who earn a fair living with the aid of their wits and a well whitewashed reputation are interesting, if not desirable. Mr. J. J. Daly, who was sentenced last week at Toronto to six months' imprisonment, as a reward for inventing an ingenious real estate selling scheme, once visited the Monetary Times. To a member of the staff he mysteriously outlined a startling and remunerative proposition. His knowledge of the writer's past, present, and future was astonishing. Mr. Daly made an appointment. But he forgot to keep it.

We cannot but feel that the strike of the Canadian telegraph operators is a curious exhibition of the occasional inconsistency of union methods. It is understood that the Canadian employees have no grievance. They have quit work in sympathy with workers in the United States. Sympathetic strikes are questionable. There is no limit to sympathy. Aside from these considerations, the action of the Canadian operators is a distinct violation of the Lemieux Act. Labor unions should be useful to the cause of labor. They have done much to raise the lot of the workingman. But to overdo the cause is to kill it.

Toronto has the reputation of a Convention City. Our civic fathers frequently congratulate themselves upon the many gatherings held in the Queen City each summer. While the city does a great deal, it could easily accomplish more. Toronto must not become self-complacent. There are other big centres bidding for conventions. The lake side city has been bountifully endowed by nature; but its natural assets have not by any means been fully utilized. With the investment of a few

thousand dollars, and a little foresight, it should become one of the chief holiday resorts of the American continent. After all, a convention is frequently a business name for a pleasure trip. Scores of cities would loosen their municipal purse strings to purchase a sandbar such as the one Toronto possesses to the west of its islands, and which, at present, makes only a very good exhibition of decaying piscatorial specimens.

The credulity of the investing public is much in evidence. Many good stocks are at record good levels. Municipal debentures afford an attractive investment. But money is tight. This stringency may prevent the investor from dabbling in legitimate and remunerative finance. But "wild cat" company promoters have no difficulty in squeezing monetary juice from the public lemon. There has always existed a charm, for the unthinking, in the prospect of becoming a millionaire in a few minutes. If a promoter possessed something upon which it was possible to build a fortune, he is unlikely to divulge the secret for a dozen dollars.

BANKS IN TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

There are Ninety-One Institutions in the Queen City and Seventy-Four in the City of Royal Mount.

The following is a list of bank offices in Montreal and Toronto respectively in July 1907. Montreal has 74 offices of 19 banks, Toronto 91 offices of 23 banks:—

	Montreal.	Toronto.
Bank of B.N.A.	2	3
Banque d' Hochelaga	9	..
Bank of Montreal	9	6
Bank of Nova Scotia	1	2
Bank of Ottawa	1	2
Bank of Toronto	5	7
Eastern Townships Bank	3	..
Canadian Bank of Commerce	3	10
Dominion Bank	1	13
Imperial Bank	1	6
Merchants Bank	5	2
Molson's Bank	5	2
Quebec Bank	3	1
Royal Bank	7	1
Sovereign Bank	2	2
Union Bank	1	1
La Banque Nationale	1	..
La Banque Provinciale	6	..
Montreal City and District	9	..
Bank of Hamilton	..	4
Crown Bank	..	3
Farmers Bank	..	1
Home Bank	..	4
Metropolitan Bank	..	6
Standard Bank	..	5
Stirling Bank	..	3
Traders Bank	..	5
United Empire Bank	..	2
Total	74	91

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the Cobalt ore shipments, in pounds, for the week ended August 10th:—Buffalo, 60,000; Nipissing, 64,360; Silver Queen, 176,000; total, 300,360 pounds, or 150 tons.

The following are the shipments, in pounds, since January 1st:—

Buffalo, 1,398,830; Coniagas, 4,080,180; Cobalt Central, 101,360; Colonial, 74,250; Drummond, 44,090; Foster, 192,350; Green-Meehan, 196,780; Hudson Bay, 45,170; Kerr Lake (Jacobs), 249,000; LaRose, 935,302; McKinley, 188,000; Nipissing, 3,155,438; Nova Scotia, 96,000; O'Brien, 2,220,254; Red Rock, 40,000; Right of Way, 134,530; Silver Queen, 652,157; Silver Leaf, 43,518; Trethewey, 1,346,018; Townsite, 84,078; Temiskaming, 110,000; University, 61,383; Imperial Cobalt, 37,530.

The total shipments since January 1, 1907, are now 15,424,026 pounds, or 776 tons. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$136,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,473,196; in 1906, 5,120 tons, valued at \$3,900,000.