

its Winnipeg, Toronto, or Montreal office. We would add to this, that the report in question did not reach us at all, and indeed, was not asked. No additional information is given, regarding the Western Canneries. But the concluding portion of the article is interesting. "Let us have a showdown, and let us have all the cards down with the faces up so we can see them. In the meantime, let us patronize the ball games, and in spare times visit the Canneries and watch the progress of actual work." With some of which remarks we are in absolute accord. We should like to see the cards down with the faces up. Mr. Malcolm has not yet explained how his "very modest" (these are Mr. Malcolm's own words) dividend of two hundred per cent. is to be made up. Our Medicine Hat friends ask us whether we have any specific charge to make, which they say is entirely different to questions and suggestions. This is rather beside the points at issue—as yet. The nine questions which the Monetary Times have asked are very pertinent, and when these are answered, much light should be thrown upon the mystery which surrounds some of the organization work of the Western Canneries, Limited. We should not be surprised if it happens, after all, that the city of Medicine Hat does not become a shareholder in this company, even although a by-law has already been passed. The Monetary Times does not wish to appear as acting prejudicial to Western interests. It is its desire to foster the growth of Western development in every possible way. But criticism is equally applicable to Western enterprises as to those organized in districts in which the compass needle points another way.

[Since the above was written, we have received a wire from Mr. Malcolm stating that a reply to our criticisms is on the way to this office. Up to the time of going to press, it has not arrived].

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has completed its seventy-fifth year, having begun business on August 10th, 1832.

The Dominion Steel directors will hold a meeting in Sydney a week from Wednesday, and they will leave Montreal on Monday.

The Credit Foncier, of Quebec, will establish its headquarters for Saskatchewan, in Regina. Mr. H. G. Alton will be the manager for the province.

There is no truth in the statement, made in Western journals, that the Home Bank of Canada will open several branches in Western Canada next year.

James Cather, the bank teller charged with having in Montreal robbed the Bank of British North America of thousands of dollars, starts this week on his journey back to Canada from Liverpool, in company with Detective McCall.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway last July were \$1,024,200, as compared with \$603,800 last year. The expenses were \$662,300, compared with \$397,900 last year, and the net earnings were \$361,900, compared with \$205,900 last year. The mileage in operation was 2,874, compared with 2,433 last year.

A Berlin banker of large international connections says that the chief cause of the money stringency in European markets is apprehension regarding the American situation, which is felt to be uncertain. The situation in Wall Street is looked upon as due to the fact that the capital requirements of the United States have outgrown the capacity of the country to create new capital.

The Disney and Devlin Manufacturing Company, of Hanover, Ltd., recently assigned, for the benefit of creditors, to Mr. John Mills, of the firm of H. H. Miller, Hanover, Ont. The Monetary Times has been favoured with a statement and dividend sheet, which seems to show that the estate has been well handled. We understand that some of the creditors have written expressing their satisfaction with it.

More British capital for Canada is the cry. Canadian investment houses are doing much to interest Old Country capital in Canadian securities, and their efforts are meeting with success. Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Co., the Toronto bond and debenture firm, for instance, have found it necessary to secure a permanent representative resident in Lon-

don, England. Mr. W. H. Tottie has been appointed to act in that capacity.

A copy of the reports submitted to the directors and shareholders of the Diamond Coal Company, Ltd., Calgary, comes to hand. Although we know little of the concern, the reports appear business-like. The managing director, Mr. T. Underwood, was unsuccessful in inducing the C.P.R. to build six miles of track to the Diamond Company's mines. A town site has been laid out by the Coal Company, and will be called Diamond City. The lots have been placed on the market.

The plan of Secretary Cortelyou for relieving the United States money stringency by transferring funds to different interior points during the crop-moving season, is approved by good authorities. This, however, praiseworthy as a temporary measure, does not, in the opinion of the New York Journal of Commerce, "remedy the chief defect of our system, which will not allow the National Banks to use their own secured credit in a perfectly legitimate manner for expanding and contracting the currency according to business needs."

From England word comes that the general manager of the Farmers' Bank of Canada has placed a large block of the bank's stock in London, and that a London committee of the Farmers' Bank has been formed by the election of the following gentlemen as directors on the board:—Viscount Templetown, of Castle Upton, Antrim County, Ireland; Col. Sir Charles B. Ewan-Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I., of London, Eng., and Henry Higgins, Esq., also of London. Viscount Templetown becomes honorary president of the Farmers' Bank in place of the late Col. R. R. McLennan.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA.

We have received copies of the prospectus of the National Bank of Canada from six or seven Western readers, who ask for the comment of the Monetary Times. Comment is almost superfluous. The proposed bank is to be capitalized at ten million dollars, and we are told that the institution will probably commence operations in Canada within the next three or four months. These two statements taken in conjunction with the prevailing money stringency should make the business man think.

As soon as the National Bank of Canada has actually commenced operations, the Canadian Banking Corporation, Limited, will have the attention of its promoters. But that is another story.

"The bank is to have a special Land Mortgage Department, entirely separate from the Bank itself, but operated and controlled by its staff, which will loan money through its directors on mortgages at a fixed rate of interest for a period of years on adequate security." Under the Canadian Bank Act, it is illegal for a bank to deal in land. How this particular Bank can possess such a special department which, at the same time, is "entirely separate" from the bank, is a suggestive problem.

We do not desire to appear markedly hostile to Mr. F. H. Malcolm personally, but the fact that he is the broker and secretary, and also one of the foundation members of the bank, causes one to ponder over the two hundred per cent. dividends he promised to the supporters of another of his promotions.

The "Foundation Issue" is a novel affair. Each share of this issue entitles the holder to one fully paid \$100 share additional, as a bonus, also two hundred dollars of fully paid stock in the Canadian Banking Corporation, Limited, of London, England, on organization, and "other privileges incidental to the holders of founders' stock." Verily we live in a new and rosy era of finance.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks ending with August 30th, 1906; August 22nd, and August 20th, 1907, with percentage, increase or decrease over 1906:—

	Aug. 30, '06.	Aug. 22, '07.	Aug. 20, '07.	Change.
Montreal	\$26,322,287	\$35,535,002	\$29,248,746	+11.1
Toronto	18,426,527	22,704,172	19,020,324	+3.2
Winnipeg	8,204,575	11,337,947	10,720,805	+30.05
Halifax	1,587,863	2,135,702	1,732,161	+9.08
Hamilton	1,324,448	1,677,048	1,371,910	+3.6
St. John	1,142,198	1,256,183	1,280,747	+12.4
Vancouver	2,521,781	4,178,795	3,949,239	+40.5
Victoria	1,003,342	1,350,838	1,000,240	+14.7
Quebec	1,665,212	2,344,220	1,910,768	+15.1
London	801,000	1,190,512	1,026,614	+32.8
Ottawa	2,185,637	3,230,513	2,903,817	+11.8
Calgary	891,000	1,325,519
Edmonton	719,644	835,014	650,488	+11.8
Totals	\$66,886,423	\$88,886,465	\$74,833,868	+11.8

CANADIAN BANKING P.

By H. M. P. Eckart

XVII.

The description of the methods of collection bills on the day of their discounted bills also, the only difference the teller takes over and initials the maturing on a certain day each bill equivalent of cash, because at the end to put through a credit entry for the the discounted bills shown as due the

Current Discounts and Their Account

As they are due, they must come trade bills, or whatever account the i.to. These accounts represent current through the day the teller parts with change for cash handed in as payment he charges up as cheques on customer go in as cash items in the exchanges those remaining unprovided for at the are debited to overdue debts or past

It has been mentioned before comes the owner of the bills which it speaking what it becomes possessed recourse or action against the parties illustrate, suppose the bank discount bill for \$100 due 10th August mat payable to and endorsed by William tional security the bill is also endorsed

How Overdue Paper is Handled.

Until the 10th August the bank bill in its possession. It holds all for the due payment of the bill at the 10th of August comes, if the bill is the transaction is closed, the rights of guished. But if payment is not made on the due date, then the bank can action. The first thing it has to con thing must be done to hold its rec endorser.

When they endorsed the note the liable till the close of the 10th August the primary debtors; Jones is the p they do not get formal notice from whoever holds the bill they have en presume that it was duly paid. If the holder, Smith & Brown are free connection with the bill on the mor August.

What the Bank Must Do to Hold C

To hold them liable the bank must formally notified on the 10th after the that the bill is unpaid, or it must ge waive or forego their right to this no might be disputes between the bank regard to whether notice was duly received by the other, the law has p form of proceeding, which, on its b bank at the proper time, effectually b

When this form of proceeding i is called protesting the bill. After ness on the day of maturity the dis bill is handed to a notary public. presentation of it at the place where it is not then paid he fills up forms mails one to every signer and endor prescribed by the law.

All Parties Become Primary Debtors.

This done, the endorser are he maturity of the bill, no matter whe the notices or not. The other course protest." Each endorser signs a d written on the back of the note, an