

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

INCORPORATED

Municipal Debentures

Bought and Sold

The Harris Organization having offices in Canada, Great Britain and the United States is especially equipped to give municipalities expert advice in regard to the purchase and sale of municipal debentures in the principal markets of the world.

157 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

EDWIN HANSON

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THE OLD AND RELIABLE HOUSE
OF

HANSON BROS.,

BOND DEALERS

MONTREAL

Are prepared to consider the purchase of entire issues of bonds made by municipalities large or small

Correspondence Solicited

HANSON BROS.,

164 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL

Established 1883

Provincial Levy	1.01
City's Works and Property—	
Bridges, Grading Streets, etc.	\$.56
Plumbing, Sewers, etc.	1.17
Chemical Laboratory and Gas Inspection10
	1.83
City's Debt—	
Interest	\$ 7.92
Sinking Fund	6.38
	14.30
Aldermen, Controllers and City Clerk	1.06
Finance and Taxes—	
Interest on Overdraft and Exchange	\$ 1.08
Rebate on Taxes	1.32
Registration and Transfer of Stock09
Special Grants87
Salaries	1.91
Valuation and Revision08
Special Taxes on City's Properties46
	5.81
Law—Solicitor, Costs and Damages, Books	0.45
City Hall and Annex—Expenses	0.62
Pensioners	0.25
Entertainment	0.20
Election Expenses	0.05
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	0.35
Exhibition	0.44
Contingencies	2.80
Miscellaneous	0.25
	\$100.00

How each \$100 of taxes is obtained:

Business Tax	\$ 7.73
Property Assessment at 14 mills	82.06
Receipts other than taxation	10.21
	\$100.00

A NATIONAL BOND DEALERS ASSOCIATION.

There is a movement on foot to form a bond dealers association for the Dominion which will do much in raising the standard of municipal finance. We hope in the March issue to publish particulars of the scheme, which is certainly as much in the interest of the municipalities as the investing public.

PROVIDE WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

It will be a lasting disgrace to the people of the Dominion if returned soldiers are not properly cared for. Already several hundreds have returned from the battlefields of Europe, and many complaints have been made regarding the lack of provision made for their employment.

A short sighted policy in connection with our soldiers, especially at a time like this, is little short of disastrous. In the first place, it is a poor return to make to the men who have given up their lives. Furthermore, it is a severe blow to recruiting. The ordinary man is willing to "do his bit," and take his chance of losing his life on the battlefields in Europe, but everyone has an innate feeling that if he should return partially or wholly wounded, some provision should be made for his upkeep. Men would rather face death on the battlefield than to face years of suffering from partial disablement. No man wants to be a burden on his family or friends. The least the Government can do is to provide for the future of men who risk their lives in defence of their country.

A concerted move on the part of the Government, the Manufacturers' Association and various other organizations having to do with the employment of men, would be productive of immeasurable good. In the next few months the stream of returning soldiers will increase, and some adequate provision should be made for their care and comfort. Canada is well able to spend a little money on the men who have served her at the front. She can best do this by providing convalescent homes for those who are disabled or partially disabled, and providing work for all those able to labor. A little energy, foresight and organization on the part of the Government is needed at this time. Let it not be said that Canadian soldiers who went overseas to crush Prussian militarism should return to Canada only to be crushed by our faculty, social and economic system, which takes no recognition of the part played by our brave soldiers. Canada owes it as a duty to do something for returning soldiers. —Journal of Commerce.