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ANAGER, MONTREAL.

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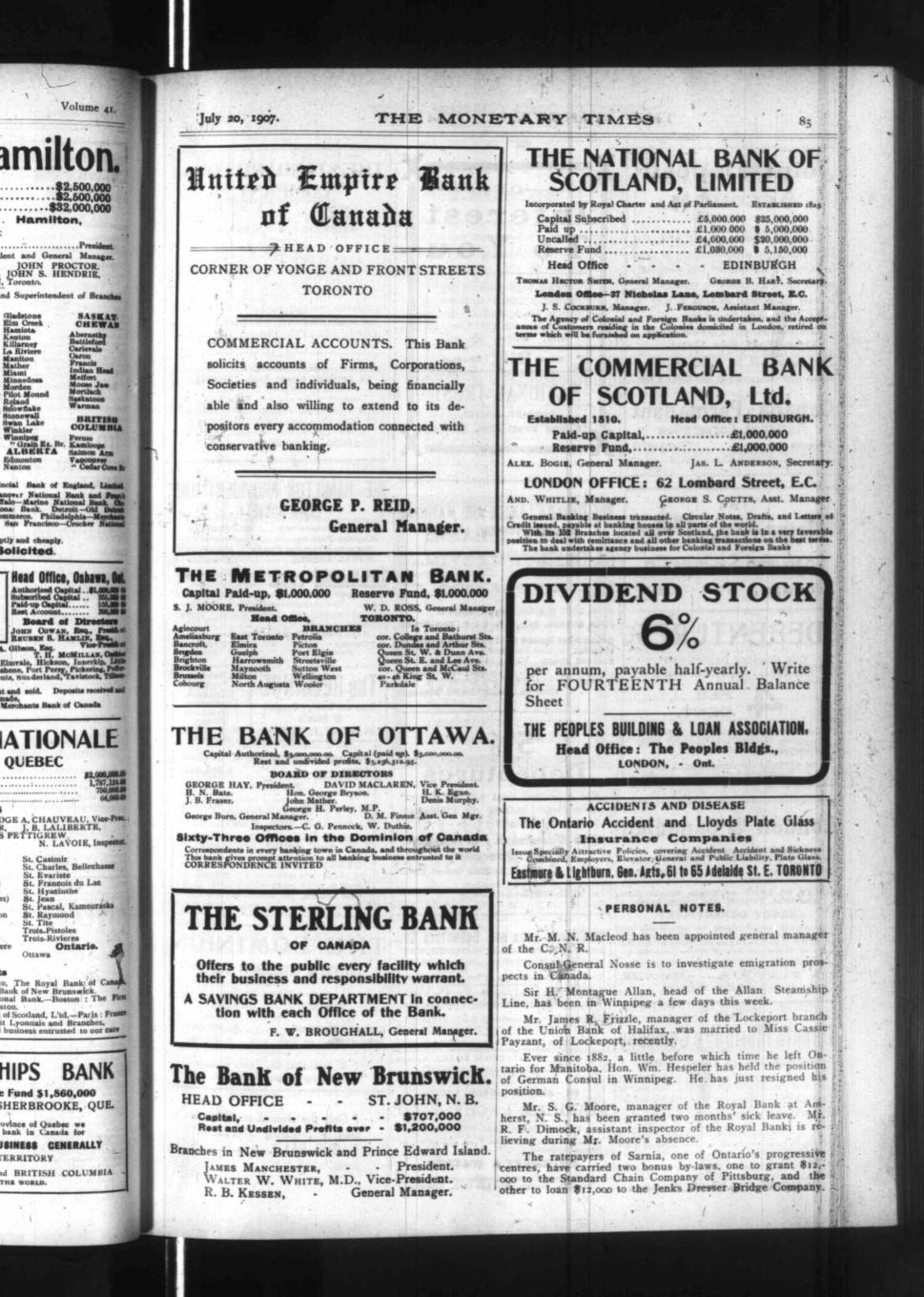
e over 1905 of \$831,050.00

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BANK OF MONTREAL	Established 1817 Incorporated by Act of Parliament Capital, all Paid-up, \$14,400,000 00 Rest. 11,000,000 00 Undivided Profits, 422,689 98 Head Office, MONTREAL Board of Directors	THE MOLSONS BANK	CAPITAL PAID.UP_ \$3,305,840 RESERVE FUND- \$3,305,840	Incorporated 1855 Head Office, Toronto, Gan. Capital, 54,000,000 Beserve Fund, 4,500,000 DIRECTORS
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7 New York Agency :	- 16 Exchange Place. ALKER, Agents, MATHEWSON, Manager.	Capital Paid up, \$3,000,000. Res HEAD OFFICE, - HAL DIRECTORS:	erve Fund, \$5.250,000.	G. H. BALFOUR, J. G. BILLETT, Inspecto
This Bank transacts every descrip including the issue of Letters of Foreign Countries, and will negot tion bills on any place where the	tion of Banking Business, of Credit and Drafts on late or receive for collec-	JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President, R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBBLL, HECTOR MCINNES, H.	Archibald, Vice-President. J. W. Allison, C. McLeod.	F. W. S. OF F. W. S. OF H. Veasey and J. S. Hia Advisory Co GEO. H. HEES, Esq. QCEBECDalhousis Station, M
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Underwood

The increase in Underwoll sales this

year has been over too machines a month.

For any other typewriter this increase

would be considered exceedingly satisfac-

United Typewriter Co., Ltd.,

7-9 Adelaide Street East

Toronto

tory as total sales.

THE

SQUARE

DEAL

POF

Volume 41.

FIRST THINCS FIRST.

It is strange how many people make the mistake of not attending to first things first. It is doubtful if any man has a fight to go about uncovered by accident insurance. Some men, when they read this, will want to know whose business it is whether they carry accident insurance or not. Such an attitude appears to be all right until some day the unexpected happens. You are injured so badly as not to be able to follow your vocation. Now, then, go ask your wife and children whose business it is.

No man can afford to dally with matters of this kind. Human life is becoming more complex every year, and where one can get insurance against accident at so low a price it is incumbent upon all men to at least look into the subject.

It is a good deal better to have and not need than to need and not have. Scarcely a day passes but what one is struck by the large number of people who go out to their daily tasks, and before their return are stricken down.

It will pay you to stop right here and give this subject a good, hard think. You never know when your turn will come. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Do not imagine for one moment that because you are not engaged in some hazardous occupation or travelling that your chances of meeting with an accident are reduced. All erperience goes to show that it is in the ordinary walks of life that most accidents occur. A moment's consideration will demonstrate that clearly.

Furthermore, the very fact that you are guarded against accident in this way is a decided asset to you in your business career. It gives one a feeling of security, eliminates worry, and acts as a stimulus generally.

Of all policies now on the market, the Triple Indemnity Policy, issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation is the most liberal. It provides for three times the face value in case of death as the result of a railroad accident, besides guaranteeing all the other privileges found in other policies.—Adv.

BRANDON

is a City of 12,000 population, and has doubled its population in the last five years.

I have the Finest Blocks of Brandon City Property left in the old survey, all starting within one mile of the City Hall.

- 1. I handle only lots that are in demand for actual building.
- 2. The Blocks left are immediately next to buildings.
- 3. There are buildings already situated on many of the Blocks in which I have Lots for Sale.

I WANT YOU TO COME TO BRANDON

- I Guarantee you absolute satisfaction or your money refunded.
- I will pay your return railioad fare up to \$10.00 if Two Lots are purchased, \$20.00 if Four Lots or more are purchased.
- Write for full description, circulars and maps of this property.
- Lots from \$100.00 to \$300.00, almost any terms grant ed that you ask for Torrens Title.

Come to Brandon right now. /

JOHN WADGE, Brandon, Man.

Absorbed the IN the TRADE RH COMMERCE, T

Toront

Vol. 41-No. 3.

Che Handler Constant of Canada in the Published every saturday by PRINTING COMP THE MONETARY TIMES was established in 1867, sorbed in 1869, THE INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRADE REVIEW, Of Montreal; and THE TORO Present Terms of Subscription, f Canada and Great Britain : Canada And Canada And Canada And Canada And Canada And Canada And Canada

HEAD OFFICE: 62 Church Street, an Winnipeg Office: 330 Smith Street. Phone 5758. Montreal Office: B32 Board of Trade Build

Vancouver Office: 417 Richards Street. Re Representing in Eastern Canada: The Market I the leading grain trade publications of the West. In no case should letters in connection with M individuals, whose absence from the office

with them. All n incorrective are sent direct Subscribers who receive them late favor by reporting to the Circulatio

The editor of the Monetary 1 munications from readers on bankin and kindred subjects.

CUTTING THE

Municipal finance is proverl cism. Money scarcity is apt to and town councils usually offer a pouring of monetary vituperation the sole sufferers of the effects gency. Anyone who handles markets will experience any pre

Critics of civic finance mig their interesting opinions so wide Halifax was unable to obtain the city bonds. This fact made tong there was an outcry that Canadi too much, and were becoming Ugly rumours were circulated a dition of various cities. Winnipe published, throughout the length continent, with many imaginative men who make a fair living from Canadian news to the United St

People did not pause to cons are not immune from the stress money markets. To the minds sion of business was all right development of industries was not captain of industry; extension system was the correct thing for building up and improvement of was a most improper thing.

Halifax feels keenly the ma financing has been held up for ridicule. When one considers th Halifax city council are far from portion of the money, which is a to have been borrowed last year



FIRST.

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matters of this kind. nplex every year, and st accident at so low a o at least look into the

and not need than to passes but what one is le who go out to their are stricken down. e and give this subject w when your turn will e forearmed. Do not e you are not engaged travelling that your t are reduced. All erthe ordinary walks of moment's consideration

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and kindred subjects.

The editor of the Monetary Times will welcome com-

munications from readers on banking, financial, commercial,

CUTTING THE COAT.

cism. Money scarcity is apt to breed complaints. City

and town councils usually offer a fertile field for the out-

pouring of monetary vituperation. Business men are not

the sole sufferers of the effects of the financial strin-

gency. Anyone who handles money in the money

their interesting opinions so widely had it not been that

Halifax was unable to obtain the price it desired for its

city bonds. This fact made tongues busy. Immediately

there was an outcry that Canadian cities were spending

too much, and were becoming recklessly extravagant.

Ugly rumours were circulated as to the financial con-

published, throughout the length and breadth of the

continent, with many imaginative daubs, by the gentle-

men who make a fair living from providing sensational

are not immune from the stress and vagaries of the

money markets. To the minds of some critics expan-

sion of business was all right for the business man;

development of industries was not out of the way for the captain of industry; extension of - the branch bank

system was the correct thing for the banker. But the

building up and improvement of our cities and towns

People did not pause to consider that municipalities

Canadian news to the United States press.

was a most improper thing.

Critics of civic finance might not have published

markets will experience any prevailing difficulties.

Municipal finance is proverbially the butt of criti-

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	OURNAL OF COMMERCE, 1869;
	1870; and the JOURNAL OF
COMMERCE, Toronto.	
Vol. 41-No. 3. Toronto, Montreal, Winnipe	g, Vancouver, July 20th, 1907. Fifteen Cents.
The Monetary Times	, CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.
A JOURNAL OF CANADA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.	Editorial. Page.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MONETARY TIMES	Cutting the Coat Assessment Life Assurance
THE MONSTARY TIMES was established in 1867, the year of Confederation. It ab-	Commercial Competition
BOTHE IN 1869, THE INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of MONTREAL; IN 1870, THE FRADE REVIEW, Of MONTREAL; AND THE TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE Present Terms of Subscription, payable in advance:	Best Wheat Inspection in the World
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In no case should letters in connection with MONETARY TIMES affairs be sent to individuals, whose absence from the office may lead to delay in dealing with them.	Miscellaneous :
All nime represent direct to Friday evening trains. Subscribers who receive them late or not at all, will confer a	Some Publications Reviewed
favor by reporting to the Circulation Department.	Money and Municipalities

to invite tenders for a loan. Upon learning that the city bonds would not sell at a higher price than 97 or thereabouts, the city decided to withhold the issue, expecting, to realize a higher price this year. Thus they did not deviate from the paths of the expert. The city decided, when they failed this year to obtain anything like an offer of 97, to take up the role of bond dealers.

This, in some respects, was an unwise step. Bond dealers have an established clientele. A city would naturally experience some difficulty in disposing of its debentures. While it was running around, offering its wares for sale, bond dealers would be placing the d bentures of other cities. Naturally, a municipality would meet with a certain degree of success. There are always people who will back their particular city's investments against those of any other. But only thus far Halifax may have erred.

A Montreal paper, in criticizing municipal financing, puts unpleasant, but natural, facts in the most undition of various cities. Winnipeg's money affairs were pleasant light. "Winnipeg has been hawking her credit published, throughout the length and breadth of the "in every probable part of Eastern Canada," it says. No self-respecting city likes to be accused of "hawking its credit." Winnipeg could have placed almost a many thousands of dollars worth of debentures as it desired, but Winnipeg was not satisfied with the price obtainable. Which happens to be a common complaint just now.

Not a great many of our cities need to be reminded that this is a time for retrenchment. We admire their aspirations to become cities beautiful. But the present is no time for municipal luxuries. Several growing centres in Western Canada have decided to do without those things which, for the present, they can afford to Halifax feels keenly the manner in which its civic forego. Municipalities need not fear their carping financing has been held up for discussion, and even critics, for they are experiencing what the whole ridicule. When one considers the facts, the sins of the country, indeed the whole world, is experiencing-Halifax city council are far from being black. A large "tight money." They are growing with the country and portion of the money, which is at present required, was its industries. They must cut their municipal coat to have been borrowed last year. It was contemplated according to their financial cloth.

MONETARY TIMES THE

ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE.

That life insurance, as carried on by fraternal societies upon the assessment system, is now proving a delusion and a disappointment to many thousands of persons, was illustrated in these columns recently in an article, entitled "Ancient Order of United Workmen." It was therein shown that within the four jurisdictions nearest to Toronto-Ontario, Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts-the decrease of members in the past four years was very alarming. The following figures show the contrast between 1902 and 1906 as to members remaining on the books :--

Jurisdiction.	Members in 1902.	Members in 1906.	
Ontario Michigan	45,404	37,457 2,868	
New York Massachusetts	32,744	5,249 30,138	
Totals ,	134,565	75,712	

The 134,565 members held on December 31st, 1902, \$230,782,000 of insurance, while the 75,712 left on the books on December 31st, 1906, represented only \$126,-996,000. But Michigan and New York, combined, make a worse showing, having dropped from \$93,410,000 to \$10,575,000-a decrease of \$82,835,000. That is almost equal to the failure of eight assessment societies, each carrying \$10,000,000 of insurance. Every single one of the 45,596 brethren who formerly held the \$82,835,000 of certificates, except in the case of the few who died, went out without a dollar of surrender value, no matter whether they had contributed for one year or for c twenty.

There are a great many operating assessment societies which are carrying certificates for less than ten millions of dollars, so that the decrease in Michigan (and New York, during the four years as shown above, G is the same, in effect, as if eight of such societies were to have closed their doors.

Now comes the news from Detroit that the Grand Lodge of Michigan has voted to surrender its charter. because, though the rates were increased three times by the central organization at Meadville, Pa., and special help extended, the death claims came along faster than the receipts. Some of the older members, it is thought, F if they choose to pay the enormous price, will have their certificates carried by the Supreme Lodge. It is only F a matter of time when New York, Maine, Illinois, Texas G and other State Grand Lodges must be compelled to G take the same course. Then, with all the uninsurable and old United Workmen thrown upon its hands, the H Supreme Lodge will be compelled to make another In relief call.

Very few young or healthy members will respond, Ic and the whole Ancient Order is likely to pass into the hands of a receiver, and be closed up. Its troubles have come thick and fast during the past ten years. It had K to increase its rates in 1898, but that only lasted till 1903, and in 1906 a third increase was necessary. On K December 31st, 1905, the Supreme Lodge had \$507,-987,906 of certificates in force, but the #1906 increased assessment reduced it in the one year to \$406,296,366, La notwithstanding the "new blood," of which very little came in. One-fifth gone in one year !

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Both the Ontario and the Massachusetts branches of the Order operate under separate charters, indepen- Le dent of the Supreme Lodge. Therefore, they will not be directly affected by the failures in Michigan, New York Le or elsewhere; nor, on the other hand, will they have any Mo title to relief from the parent body. If their healthy members drop out, and new members cease to come, M and death claims exceed the income, as appears likely to be their monthly experience pretty frequently, they will have to make larger and larger calls upon their own remaining members for the needful dollars, after their Na little reserve fund now in hand is seen to be inadequate. Ne Last month the death claims in Canada took out \$127,437.32, while the receipts from the month's assess- Pa

ment were only \$90,142.15, thus producing a shortage of \$37,295.17. At the same time the delayed clai now amount to \$158,916.56, so that the estimated assessment income for June of \$90,000 bids fair to add \$68,916.56 to the \$37,295.17. Therefore, a total of \$100,211.73 seems needed to produce a clean slate. The total funds on hand have dropped, during the past two months, from \$1,060,766.98 to \$1,014,283.43.

The great decrease of new members now entering nearly all the assessment societies is worthy of notice. It has a significance of which all present members should take heed. A few instances are given, in alphabetical order, of well-known and apparently well-established societies, other than the four mentioned above, whose issue of new certificates per year has experienced a decided decline in the past few years. In most cases, the figures in the first column are those of 1902, or of some other past year not far back.

some other past year not far ba	CR.	n l.
	Frank	During
	Formerly.	1906.
Ahwas Israel, New York	\$ 3,193,000	1,008,000
Am. Ben. Society, Boston Amaranth Order, Detroit	1,009,500	663,000
Amaranth Order, Detroit		252,000
Am. Fraternal Helpers, Boston		21,000
A.O.U.W., Des Moines, Ind	501,000	2,452,000
" Peoria, Ill.	4,567,000	720,000
" Augusta, Maine	1,911,000	62,000
" Grand I., Neb	9,088,000	3,014,000
" Campden, N.J.	515,000	174,000
" Dallas, Texas	2,444,000	868,000
Ben Hur Tribe, Crawfordsville	21,546,450	17,717,800
Brotherhood of Am., Des Moines,		1.11-11-11
Iowa	2,472,500	1,797,500
Capitol Life Assn., Springfield, Ill.		
Cath. Ben. Legion, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1,620,000	49,310
Cath. Knights of Ohio, Cleveland,	1,142,000	353,250
Ohio Cath Mut. Benefit, Hornellsville,	1,267,500	431,000
ath Mut. Benefit, Hornellsville,	a second and a second	
N.Y	6,654,000	2,201,000
ath. Foresters, Chicago, Ill	13,832,000 1	10,611,500
ath. Relief Assn., Auburn, N.Y	917,500	704,000
ath. Women's Legion, New York	2,118,500	400,000
Columbian Knights, Chicago, Ill.	4,181,500	1,554,000
Court of Honor, Springfield, Ill.	15,869,000	8,740,500
ourt of Honor, Springfield, Ill oresters, I.O., Toronto, Ont		9,000,250
raternal Aid, Lawrence, Kas	8,634,000	4,245,000
raternal Bankers, Cedar Rapids,	0,034,000	4,-43,000
Ia	2 282 600	1 860 000
Ia. raternal Life Ins. Assn., Hast-	3,283,600	1,860,000
inge Neb	1.	
ings, Neb.	1,176,000	220,500
raternal Reserve Assn., Peoria,		
III	2,264,000	439,500
raternal Union of Am., Denver,		A Carter
Col	11,184,000	8,109,000
leaners, A.O., Cairo, Mich	7,384,000	5,505,500
rand Fraternity, Philadelphia		
Pa.	7,975,324	4,148,750
lighland Nobles, Waterloo, Iowa.		2,975,000
deal Reserve Life, Detroit, Mich.	4,172,000	
nternational Congress, Dowagiac,	980,000	273,200
Mich		1 16 000
Mich.	1,060,000	16,000
wa Legion of Honor, Cedar		7
Rapids, Ia.	928,000	247,500
nights of Maccabees, Port	1. 1.	
Huron, Mich	90,716,500 1	6,466,000
nights of Modern Maccabees,		
Port Huron, Mich.	21,117,500	9,056,500
nights of St. John and Malta		
New York City	194,750	85,500
New York City adies' Cath. Ben. Assn., Erie,		
Pa	10,373,000	4,010,000
adies' Cath. Ben. Assn. of Mac-	10,373,000	4,010,000
cabees, Port Huron, Mich	0= 06= 000	9,506,500
adies' Cath. Ben. Assn. of	95,967,000	9,500,500
Modern Maccabees, Ann Arbor,		
Mich.	2 1 1	01
Mich.	9,629,000	2,869,750
egion of Honor, St. Louis, Mo oval Americans, Springfield, Ill.	524,000	132,000
oyal Americans, Springfield, Ill.	30,697,500	2,985,000
oyal Mystic Legion, Hastings,		
Neb.	2,416,500	371,500
Samaritans, Dump	1	
Minn.	2,469,500	1,092,500
ysuc Tollers, Des Moines, Iowa	3,698,000	337,000
ational Frat. League Green Bay	3,090,000	33130-2
Wis.	2 260 000	686,000
ational Prov. Union, Brooklyn,	2,360,000	000,000
N.Y.	a milder more	
ational Union, Toledo, Ohio		291,250
ew Fra Association Onio	16,668,000	7,429,000
ew Era Association, Grand	1	Mar - Williams
Napios, Mich.	2,760,500	714,000
orth Am. Union, Chicago, Ill.	4 272 000 1	1,256,500
thfinder, Cleveland, Ohio	8,345,400	2,335,650
		1

July 20, 1907.

Name and Address.

Pilgrim Fathers, Lawrence, Mass Prudent Pat. of Pompeii, Wash ington, D.C. Royal Arcanum, Boston, Mass.. Royal Highlanders, Aurora, Neb. Shield of Honor, Baltimore, Md.. Sons of Benjamin, New York Cit Switchmen's Union, Buffalo, N.Y Western Cath. Union, Quincy, Ill Women of Woodcraft, Portland Ore. ...

Woodmen of the World, London Ont. ... Woodmen of the World, Denver Col. Workmen's Ben. Assn., Boston Mass.

Yeomen of America, Aurora, Ill.

These figures speak for th lines show that, formerly, new \$13,870,500 were issued in on societies in 1906 were able to only \$5,116,000. The central insurance for \$23,427,324, and The last six formerly issued \$6 now only \$31,451,650.

For better illustration, the given in a table along with a ties, not embraced in either of thus :--

Six at the top..... Six at the centre..... Six at the foot ... Knights of the Maccabees..... Knights of the Modern Maccabees Ladies of the Maccabees...... Royal Arcanum

Totals of the 22 societies.. \$

These tables cause one to sp happen the next breakdown.

COMMERCIAL CON

If you walk into a Canad store and ask who is the mo tradesman, the reply will be, "T which firm places various goods equal to, and at a cheaper pric will be told, "The German firm. which has grown enormously v which is worthy of exploitation you will find that the card which the English, New York, and Ca one from Germany. In a small signs of the commercial aggressi country.

Unostentatiously, the Gen placing his wares successfully world. England is feeling the p The results of such enterprise are of its birth. Canada's industri almost unparalleled. The pro States is proverbial. But Gern quietly. It has assaulted the clif lapping waves of enterprise. T placed on the home and foreig factories in 1906 reached record f as in this, manufacturing expan the resources of the money man tries there was a shortage of l stock was insufficient to handle

The new joint stock compa Germany totalled 212, with a 000,000, comparing with 198, v \$100,000,000 in 1905, and with capital of only \$36,000,000 in 19

90

producing a shortage the delayed claim that the estimated ,000 bids fair to add herefore, a total of ce a clean slate. The during the past two 014,283.43.

embers now entering is worthy of notice. esent members should iven, in alphabetical ently well-established tioned above, whose has experienced a ars. In most cases, those of 1902, or of

During rmerly. 1906. \$ 1,008,000 ,193,000 ,000,500 663.000 619,000 252,000 981,000 21,000 2,452,000 501,000 ,567,000 720,000 ,911,000 62.000 ,088,000 3,014,000 174,000 868,000 515,000 ,444,000 ,546,450 17,717,800 ,472,500 1,797,500 ,620,000 49,310 ,142,000 353,250 ,267,500 431,000 2,261,000 654,000 832,000 10,611,500 917,500 704,000 400,000 181,500 1,554,000 869,000 8,740,500 29,000,250 271,500 4,245,000 634,000 283,600 1,860,000 220,500 176,000 264,000 439,500 184,000 8,100,000 384,000 5,505,500 4,148,750 975,324 2,075,000 172,000 980,000 273,200 16,000 060,000 928,000 247,500 16,466,000 716,500 9,056,500 117,500 85,500 194,750 4,010,000 373,000 9,506,500 967,000 629,000 2,869,750 524,000 697,500 132,000 2,985,000 371,500 416,500 \$69,500 1,092,500 337,000 698,000 686,000 360,000 291,250 141,500 7,429,000 68,000 714,000 760,500 273,000 1,256,500 2,335,650 \$45,400

	and the second se
Name and Address.	Formerly.
Pilgrim Fathers, Lawrence, Mass. Prudent Pat. of Pompeii, Wash- ington, D.C. Royal Arcanum, Boston, Mass Royal Highlanders, Aurora, Neb Shield of Honor, Baltimore, Md Sons of Benjamin, New York City Switchmen's Union, Buffalo, N.Y. Western Cath. Union, Quincy, Ill. Women of Woodcraft, Portland,	2,613,000 3,635,625 59,766,000 7,781,000 1,359,750 2,550,000 6,151,200 946,500
Ore	10,927,500
Ont. Woodmen of the World, Denver,	4,009,500
Col. Workmen's Ben. Assn., Boston, Mass.	46,908,000

Yeomen of America, Aurora, Ill. 8,763,700

July 20, 1907.

These figures speak for themselves. The first six lines show that, formerly, new certificates representing \$13,870,500 were issued in one year, while the same societies in 1906 were able to draw new members for only \$5,116,000. The central six formerly wrote new insurance for \$23,427,324, and now only \$13,165,950. The last six formerly issued \$69,674,000 in a year, and now only \$31,451,650.

For better illustration, the foregoing figures are given in a table along with a few of the larger societies, not embraced in either of the other three groups, thus :--

Six at the top Six at the centre Six at the foot Knights of the Maccabees	23,427,324 . 69,674,000 . 90,716,500	During 1906. \$ 5,116,000 13,165,950 31,451,650 16,466,000
Knights of the Modern Macca bees Ladies of the Maccabees Royal Arcanum	21,117,500	9,056,500 9,506,500 17,817,500
Totals of the 22 societies	\$304,539,524	\$102,580,100

These tables cause one to speculate as to where will happen the next breakdown.

COMMERCIAL COMPETITION.

If you walk into a Canadian wholesale jewellery store and ask who is the most aggressive national tradesman, the reply will be, "The German." If you ask which firm places various goods on the Canadian market equal to, and at a cheaper price than the English, you will be told, "The German firm." Turning to a market which has grown enormously within recent years, and which is worthy of exploitation-picture postcardsyou will find that the card which competes keenly with the English, New York, and Canadian production is the one from Germany. In a small way in Canada we see signs of the commercial aggressiveness of this European country,

Unostentatiously, the German manufacturer is placing his wares successfully in the markets of the world. England is feeling the pinch of this competition. The results of such enterprise are seen best in the country of its birth. Canada's industrial expansion has been almost unparalleled. The prosperity of the United States is proverbial. But Germany has been working quietly. It has assaulted the cliffs of commerce with its lapping waves of enterprise. The quantities of goods placed on the home and foreign markets by German factories in 1906 reached record figures. In that country, as in this, manufacturing expansion did much to drain the resources of the money market. In several industries there was a shortage of labor. Railway rolling stock was insufficient to handle the growing trade.

The new joint stock companies floated in 1906 in Germany totalled 212, with a capital of over \$117,-000,000, comparing with 198, with a capital of under audible. Our London correspondent notes that the capital of only \$36,000,000 in 1904. The Prussian sav- time to time, of small banks. This is good adver-

THE MONETARY TIMES

20,017,300

164,000

5,230,000

During ings banks showed an increase of \$131,000,000 in de-1906. posits in 1905 to a total of \$2,020,000,000. The returns 401,500 for last year, which are not yet available, will doubtless show further gains. The income-tax returns show that 472,450 in 1900 the number of persons liable to income tax was 17,817,500 3,380,000, and the total income assessable was \$2,007,+ 5,289,000 134,000. Last year the number was 4,675,000 and the 427,750 917,500 assessable total \$2,609,889,000. The increase last year 3,627,600 was about 7 per cent. as against 1905 on the amount of 627,500 income taxable, but since 1892 the advance has been 80 4,313,100 per cent.

These figures show the exports and imports for the 1,099,750 last five years :---

0	Imports.	Exports.
	Per	cent. Per cent.
0		ease. Total. increase.
	1902\$1,412,691,000	1.6 \$1,171,084,000 6.6
5	1903 1,538,091,000	8.8 1,248,320,000 6.5
:	1904 1,667,862,000	8.4 1,293,423,000 3.6
	1905 1,809,427,000	8.4 1,421,461,000 9.9
Ì	1906 2,029,150,000 1	2.1 1,519,258,000 6.8
- 1		

The unusually favorable condition of international commerce gave Germany many markets which, perhaps, it would not have had in times of less commercial prosperity. The German manufacturer has an exemplary habit of making just the article his customer, wants. Those of many other countries frequently keep in stock patterns rusty and dusty with age. Many British firms number each article they manufacture. You quote 5,000 them a number five years hence and they will make you 5,950 an exact duplicate of the article you purchased years back. You might venture to ask some of them to vary the pattern according to your taste. The probability is you would be told that such a thing was impossible. There is all the difference in the man who says: "Take what I have or go without," and the man who says

Tell me what you want, and you shall have it." This is a chronicle of commercial competition, and one which affects the world's markets. It has a moral: Keep track of German enterprise.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

To gain sanitary perfection and all the health giving qualities from sunlight filtering through the roof and walls, as well as the windows of his residence, G Parker Woodbury, a Wall Street magnate, is having a country home built entirely of glass. This is not the first time a Wall Street magnate has lived in a glass house.

* * * * *

The International Horse Show, which was such a decided success in London recently, is to be a permanent annual event. This is the decision of the directors, and an admirable one. Hands from this side of the water managed to reach the prizes in no unmistakable manner. International horse shows and kindred functions accomplish almost as much as international peace shows.

* * * *

Whenever there is war talk there is sure to be discovered someone somewhere drawing elaborate plans of fortifications and taking surreptitious snapshots of forts. Japanese spy has been caught redhanded; and, strangely enough, in California. This is a good story; probably a few people believe it. One day we shall know to whose interest it is to engineer columns of empty war twaddle.

English banking circles were much perturbed at the recent announcement that one of their own institutions was about to embark upon an advertising campaign. Later this was denied. The bankers' sigh of relief was \$100,000,000 in 1905, and with 104 companies having a British banks' chief advertisement is the purchase, from

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tising. But banks cannot be bought like baubles. The English bank may find it is necessary in the near future and in these days of competition, to tell the public of their advantages. There was a day when bankers were thought to be in higher spheres than commercial. They did not like this false position; neither did the public. It is good, for all that intimate business relations exist between the bankers and the public.

92

* * * *

There is one source to which Canadian capital is flowing pretty freely these days. If you glance around in our big cities, you will find scores of notices announcing that "This building is being erected for Messrs. ----." It would be interesting to know just how much money is being spent upon handsome new offices and the alteration and extension of business premises.

. . .

A New York financial paper quotes a Montreal banker as saying that Canada is so prosperous that a critical condition in the money market seems to be in prospect unless the demand eases off? "But if the demand for bank accommodation in Canada is so large "as this official states," continues the journal, "why " did the Canadian bankers increase their loans outside " of Canada by nearly \$4,000,000?" The Montreal banker's statement would appear to answer the New York journal's question.

The Orangemen's parade in Toronto last week was a very striking exhibition of how not to do it. Manager Fleming, of the Street Railway, is correct in saying that the public must not be inconvenienced by processions. The Mayor and one of the Controllers did an unwise act in what practically amounted to defending the Orangemen's riot. A few of the paraders, and too many of the public, appeared to imagine themselves fighting over again the Battle of the Boyne. The one thing lacking in the whole of the arrangements was tact. Big cities the world over manage their processions without a hitch of any kind. While there is human nature there will always be parades. Amicable traffic arrangements should not be an impossibility.

* * *

Certain British journals are solemnly warning their readers of the Cobalt "wildcat" proposition. Investors must be thoroughly sick of hearing of the Cobalt faker. If Cobalt, from the first had been considered a mining district and nothing more, all would have been well. Certain interested people gave it a moral halo, with the result that people who knew not the difference between a stock certificate and an income tax account plunged wildly into the net of the first enterprising gentleman with unlimited cheek and an encyclopædic vocabulary. Investors have been told to discriminate when dealing with Cobalt. They ought to know that. The impudent will always prosper on the shekels of the ignorant. When Barnum was about to turn away thousands from his show one day he quickly fixed up a side show and admitted the overflow at the usual price. "This way to "the lioness" was the first sign, "This way to the "' tigress" was the second, "This way to the egress" was the third. When people found themselves in the street they were surprised. Coba investor's should keep clear of the side booth.

Canada wants capital. Extremists of any variety will scare it. Capital and labor will not always be bitterly grappling. Differences should be balanced by a little thinking. The solution of capital and labor problems may be found to be far easier than frequent controversies would indicate. Extremes are undesirable. To direct capital to Canada, it is necessary that employer and employee be reasonable beings. A man will invest money in the country in which he knows real men, whether they be master or not, handle its affairs. Sir whether they be master or not, handle its affairs. Sir Edgar Speyer, speaking in London of the disturbances build a 215,000-barrel mill, which will cost about \$50,000.

in the investment markets, said: "While the main causes of this depression are what may be called natural causes. cannot but agree with the view of that eminent financial authority, Lord Rothschild, that the talk of what is loosely termed socialistic tendency has had a frightening result in many quarters. It is imperative that an impression of capital being threatened, or not sufficiently protected, should be dispelled." These views contain a moral for two parties. Capital is wanted for development. Development benefits.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The license to do business of the Great Northern Oil and Gas Company, Limited, has been revoked. The capital stock of the Colonial Weaving Company,

Limited, has been increased from \$60,000 to \$110,000. Two hundred thousand dollars have been added to the

capital stock of the St. Catharines and Niagara Power and Fuel Company, Limited. A branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia will be opened in

Catharines, Ont., next week, under the management of I. W. Corning. Mr.

Confirmation has been given a by-law of the Trout Lake Cobalt Mining Company of Montreal, Limited, providing for a decrease of the capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

At a meeting of the United Railways of Havana, the shareholders unanimously approved the proposed increase of capital necessary to acquire a controlling interest in the Havana Central Railway Company.

The Cobalt Right-of-Way Mining Company have declared a dividend of seven per cent., which is the second at the same rate within three months. This dividend is on two carloads of ore, which realized \$9,540 and \$51,300, and gave a gross profit of \$61,840, after paying all expenses.

The gross earnings for the month of June of the Merican Light and Power Company are given as \$388,387, an increase of \$74,961. For the six months the gross earnings were \$2,202,950, an increase of \$538,116. The expenses per cent. to gross earnings were 39.70, a decrease of 7.48.

The Bank of Montreal will shortly open a branch at Medicine Hat, Alta., under the management of Mr. E: Martin, formerly manager at Raymond. The following : pointments have been made lately by the Bank of Montreal: R. S. Mabee, acting manager at Millbrook, to be accountant at Lethbridge; J. M. Clancy, accountant at Calgary, to be manager at Raymond.

Branch bank inspection per automobile is the latest en terprise. Mr. J. Hanbury, accompanied Tomkins, of London, Eng., a director of the Bank of Brit-ish North America; Mr. W. MacKenzie, the Western superin-tendent of the institution of the superintendent of that institution; Mr. C. Skellen, the Brandon manager, and Mr. F. Hanbury, left last week on an automot bile trip to Souris, Reston, Virden, Oak River, Wheatland and Alexander. The party will visit the branches of the bank

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company has purchased the North Shore Power Company. The Shawinigan Company will immediately inaugurate improvements in the machinery and equipment. The North Shore Company was capitalized an \$150,000 bonds, and \$100,000 stock. The Shawinigan Company practically secures control of the elec-tric light and power business of Three Rivers, and thus greatly strengthens its position. There is great activity in Three Rivers, and there will probably be considerable expan-sion there. sion there.

The American syndicate which has been negotiating for he purchase of the Spanish River Pulp Company's property aas completed the deal, paying the purchasers \$100,000 cash down. The purchasers will pay \$1,060,000 on January 1st next, and the balance of \$1,000,000 later, the total price to be paid for the property being \$2,160,000. The Spanish River Company has \$500,000 in bonds, \$500,000 in preferred stock and \$750,000 in common stock, with about \$300,000 of other liabilities.

Canadian banks now hold over half a million dollars of unclaimed money, which is an increase of \$53,000 over the previous year. The largest unclaimed balance in any Canadian bank is reported by the Bank of Montreal. The sum is \$4,000, and stands to the credit of Mr. D. Watson. The last transaction in connection with the account was on July 4th, 1865. The second largest amount unclaimed is credited to Mr. John Martinell. The amount is \$3,687.93, and the date of the last transaction December 9th, 1880.

A

July 20, 1907.

CLEARING HOUS

The following are the figures Houses for the weeks ending with and July 18th, 1907, with percent over 1906 :---

July 19,'0	6. July
Montreal\$28,527,958	\$35,29
Toronto 21,643,798	27,89
Winnipeg 9.488,173	13,74
Halifax 1,836,650	2,349
Hamilton 1,657,111	2,02
St. John 1,234,021	1.67
Vancouver 2,708,422	4,35
Victoria 901,840	1,30
Quebec 1,921,996	2,38
Ottawa 3,217,350	3.43
London 1,204,846	1,534
Edmonton 930,511	1,01
Galgary 1,030,274	1,62
Total \$76,302,950	\$98,65

	1	100		
	1423			
- 9.0	- mar 20.	BTO	 	

Stock Bonus with Bonds in E **Earning More Than**

In order to familiarize the ge tion of the company in anticipati curities on the Toronto and Mont to place the remainder of the issue already been sold, an offering o Railways Company, Limited, is ment on another page. The sub which the yield upon the investm subscriptions carry stock bonuses value of the bonds.

The electric railway and electric company has been in operation for is stated as an unusual feature in ing a stock bonus is that the pres-the Porto Rico Railways Company interest on the whole outstanding \$1,000,000 of the proceeds of the i ed in earnings, and the expenditu made will greatly increase both gr

The prospectus outlines the quite fully, and the securities are A E. Ames and Company Limite in conjunction with the Royal Montreal and Halifax, and J. C. of Halifax. Mr. Ames has made within the last year in connection directors and officers of the compa

Porto Rico is a possession o what is said to be the third dense world, and has free entry for its States. This preference, coupled favorable climate, has led to such country since the American occup the exports and imports were 21/2 were in 1901.

BEST WHEAT INSPECTION

Oldest Liverpool Miller Gives (Pleasing Opinions-British Mo Combination-Banking and

(From Our Own Cor

Prospects of Canadian grain in very favorable. Just how bad the our harvest cannot be accurately for will be a poor one-probably extre More Canadian Wheat for Britain.

Mr. Nelstrop, the oldest miller commends the quality of the Man praises the system of inspection. inspection of wheat in the world. he would buy for his purposes spection" are phrases that Canadia hear. They were used to encour keep classification in their own l inspection to be made outside the The words were used in the Royal Commission on grain the country. The Commissioners can

While the main causes called natural causes, of that eminent finanat the talk of what is has had a frightening nperative that an imed, or not sufficiently These views contain is wanted for develop-

ANCIAL.

the Great Northern Oil n revoked al Weaving Company,

50,000 to \$110,000. have been added to the and Niagara Power and

cotia will be opened in der the management of

y-law of the Trout Lake Limited, providing for 3,000,000 to \$1,500,000 ailways of Havana, the the proposed increase trolling interest in the

Company have declarch is the second at the his dividend is on two and \$51,300, and gave g all expenses.

h of June of the Mexgiven as \$388,387, an ths the gross earnings 116. The expenses per a decrease of 7.48.

rtly open a branch at agement of Mr. E: S nd. The following a the Bank of Montreal: prook, to be accountant tant at Calgary, to be

nobile is the latest ennied by Mr. r of the Bank of Brite, the Western superin-Skellen, the Brandon st week on an automo Dak River, Wheatland t the branches of the

er Company has purany. The Shawinigan improvements in the h Shore Company was 100,000 stock. The 100,000 stock. es control of the elecree Rivers, and thus re is great activity in be considerable expan-

s been negotiating for p Company's property rchasers \$100,000 cash 60,000 on January 1st ter, the total price to bo,000. The Spanish \$500,000 in preferred with about \$300,000

lf a million dollars of e of \$53,000 over the balance in any Cana-Montreal. The sum Mr. D. Watson. The account was on July unclaimed is credited s \$3,687.93, and the oth, 1880.

Alta., have decided to cost about \$50,000.

THE MONETARY TIMES

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

July 20, 1907.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks ending with July 19th, 1906; July 11th, and July 18th, 1907, with percentage, increase or decrease over 1006 :---

July 19,'06	July 11,'07.	July 18,'07.	Change
Montreal\$28,527,958	\$35,298,886	\$23,131,467	-18.2
Toronto 21,643,798	27,896,166	24,865,589	+29.3
Winnipeg 9.488,173	13 744.547	11,577,066	+22.01
Halifax 1,836,650	2,349,188	2,094,793	+13.5
Hamilton 1,657,111	2,024,418	1,728,646	+ 4.3
St. John 1,234,021	1.679,631	1,412,019	+14.4
Vancouver 2,708,422	4,354,898	4,182,423	+54.4
Victoria 901,840	1,305,667	1,131,777	+25.4
Quebec 1,921,996	2,383,643	2,133,328	+10.9
Ottawa 3,217,350	3,436,048	. 3,210,922	+ .07
London 1,204,846	1,534,109	1,452,034	+20.5
Edmonton 930,511	1,017,348.	1,098,726	+18.07
Galgary 1,030,274	1,628,044	1,357,7,37	+31.7
Total\$76,302,950	\$98,652,593	\$79,385,577	+ 4.03

PORTO RICO RAILWAYS.

Stock Bonus with Bonds in Established Company Now Earning More Than Bond Interest.

In order to familiarize the general public with the posi-tion of the company in anticipation of the listing of its securities on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges, and to place the remainder of the issue, a large part of which has already been sold, an offering of bonds of the Porto Rico velopment is likely to be gradual. It would hardly pay a Railways Company, Limited, is being made by advertise-ment on another page. The subscription price is 92%, at franctic for more business. The fashionable pose is to which the yield upon the investment is 5% per cent., and pretend publicly that you do not need business. That subscriptions carry stock bonuses of 50 per cent. of the par value of the bonds.

The electric railway and electric lighting business of the company has been in operation for several years, and what a is stated as an unusual feature in an issue of bonds carry-ing a stock bonus is that the present rate of net earnings of the Porto Rico Railways Company considerably exceeds the interest on the whole outstanding bond issue, although over \$1,000,000 of the proceeds of the issue are not yet representin earnings, and the expenditure of that sum now being made will greatly increase both gross and net earnings.

The prospectus outlines the position of the enterprise quite fully, and the securities are strongly recommended by Trust. A E. Ames and Company Limited, who make the offering, carried on discreetly for some mo in conjunction with the Royal Securities Corporation, of was something like certain has Montreal and Halifax, and J. C. Mackintosh and Company, ment as to its nature been made. of Halifax. Mr. Ames has made two visits to Porto Rico within the last year in connection with this enterprise with directors and officers of the company. Porto Rico is a possession of the United States, with

what is said to be the third densest rural population in the what is said to be the third densest rural population in the Understandings between British products and inter-world, and has free entry for its products into the United national understandings have existed previously. These States. This preference, coupled with the fertile soil and are not enough. In Germany, union makes power, and favorable climate, has led to such rapid development of the power takes business. The English also have to combine, country since the American occupation that, roughly, both the exports and imports were 21/2 times in 1906 what they were in 1901.

BEST WHEAT INSPECTION IN THE WORLD.

Oldest Liverpool Miller Gives Grain Commission Some Pleasing Opinions-British Money and Cobalt-Steel Combination-Banking and Insurance Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, 5th July. Prospects of Canadian grain in the English market are very favorable. Just how bad the dismal summer will make, May be Trade Depression. our harvest cannot be accurately foretold. The British crop will be a poor one-probably extremely poor.

More Canadian Wheat for Britain.

Mr. Nelstrop, the oldest miller in the Liverpool market, commends the quality of the Manitoba wheat, but he most praises the system of inspection. "The only satisfactory which rob manufacturers of their profits. Witness the inspection of wheat in the world The only whea he would buy for his purposes upon a certificate of in-spection" are phrases that Canadians should be gratified to hear. They were used to encourage the Government to inspection to be made outside the frontier.

they have been met cordially and frankly in this country, and that our millers are anxious to see the trade on such lines that more Canadian grain can be bought. A desire of the Provincial Government to set itself

straight with the British investor is manifested by Mr. Thomas Mulvey's letter to the Times. Criticisms on Cobalt finance have met the Assistant Secretary's eye. He thinks these particularly severe, and fears that Englishmen are getting a wrong idea of the position taken in company matters by the Government of Ontario.

Hence his letter to say that English and Ontario com pany laws are virtually identical. Hence his assurance that his Government is thinking out means to make American-owned Cobalt companies file prospectuses of the standard type.

Cobalt and the British Investor's Complaint.

Mr. Mulvey has nothing to say of what is probably the chief objection in England. Cobalt promoters have made very free play with Government certificates that there is ore in the claim. People who know anything know that the Legislature is not guaranteeing profitable results or divi-dends on capital. But just as ignoramuses are deluded by the revenue stamp on patent medicines and the brandishing of "By Royal Letters Patent," so are simpletons led to sup-pose that Cobalt companies have some kind of official backing. A common British view is that the Government certification does less good than harm.

Except in the most furtive way, British banks do not advertise in any manner that necessitates use of paper. They advertise by erecting big buildings and by buying out private and smaller banks. Consequently a rumor that a leading joint stock bank was to open a campaign of really modern advertisment created some sensation.

attitude is not for private wear.

Bonus Distribution for Prudential Policyholders.

A while ago the Prudential Life Insurance Co. began bonus distribution to holders of its small weekly payment policies. The bonus is now to be regularized. After shareholders have got their 10 per cent., two-thirds of any sur-plus profits are to go toward industrial bonuses. The remaining third is to be split between the shareholders and the earners of bonus upon the outside staff. The matter is significant, because it marks the approximation of "ordi-nary" and "industrial" business to the same lines.

A big thing now in the making is the British Steel st. Negotiations leading to its formation have been carried on discreetly for some months. Not until its advent was something like certain has any responsible announce-

The idea is to form a pool to regulate output and to distribute orders pro rata. This is combination on the German model. And it is to meet German competition more effectually that a trust or cartel is needed.

or otherwise lose the natural advantage they have over Germans, whose coal and iron are not close together, and whose works are not near the sea.

That is why firms like Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Cammell, Laird and Co., Darman, Long & Co., Guest, Keen & Co., John Brown & Co., and Stewart & Lloyd entertain the project favorably. Assuming the bargain to be clinched, the combine will control a production of some 10,000,000 tons of steel annually. The concern will be strong enough to talk back very pertinently to its German and United States rivals.

The cry that had trade is coming grows louder. Gers man oracles were first to declare that the iron trade was in danger. Now, the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce says that order-books in the cotton trade are leaner than at any time this year."

Affairs will run for a few months yet of their present momentum. Mr. Langdon does not see where business is to get its new impetus.

conjoint action of cotton

keep classification in their own hands, and not to allow of speculators' raw cotton. The coalescence of the weaving inspection to be made outside the frontier. The words were used in the hearing of the Canadian Royal Commission on grain that is now touring this country. The Commissioners can truthfully report that perity, they can mitigate some of the hardships of adversity

93.

CANADIAN BANKING PRACTICE.

94

By H. M. P. Eckardt.

XI.

The regular balance days of the branch may come twice or four times a month. On each one of them a balance of the ledger is to be struck. Before proceeding to it, the ledger-keeper makes certain that all his entries up to the evening of balance day are received and entered. Then, after the ledger is called off, he takes it, and going through every account from A to Z, takes the balances into his balance book. As he goes along he makes a careful record of the outstanding cheques (accepted and entered in the accounts, but not yet paid by the bank). These he readily discerns by reason of their not being initialled. The list of balances is then added.

Refractory Deposit Ledger Balance.

The total of the outstanding cheques is added to the total of the credit balances. The result represents the amount of deposits in his ledger. The total of the debit balances or overdrafts represents the amount of loans. made in that form by the branch. To find out if his balance is correct he must refer to the general ledger. In one of its accounts each day are posted the totals of the deposits and cheques in current accounts as shown in the cash book. On a slip of paper the ledger-keeper takes the grand total of his credit balances and outstanding cheques, and deducts from it the amount of his debit balances. The difference should agree with the balance of "current accounts" shown in the general ledger. If it does not agree, on the general ledger being balanced or proved correct, the deposit ledger balance is said to be "out."

It is a heavy task sometimes to find a refractory deposit ledger balance. A very large number of entries have passed through, any one of which may be the erratic one. It might be in the posting, or in the extension of the balances; it might have been missed in the calling off; it is just possible that the previous balance may have been false, in which case the whole work back of it till a true balance was found will have to be gone over. The long, weary hunts for balances are decidedly wearing on conscientious officers. Generally it is a matter of working late at night, and it is not always easy to rid the mind of the worrying problem sufficiently to get a proper rest after abandoning the search and going to bed.

Balancing Pass Books and Returning Vouchers.

The recital of the ledger-keeper's duties will be concluded with a description of the manner in which the customers' pass books are balanced and the cancelled vouchers returned to them. On the last days of the month, as the customers bring in their books with deposits, they are asked to leave the books to be balanced. As many books as possible are gotten in.

Though the pass books generally have, on the outside or inside of the front page, a printed request for the customer to leave it at the bank for balancing at the end of each month, a great many customers never leave their books unless they are asked. The first thing is to write in all the entries. Formerly, the books had to be balanced; that is, all the credits and all the debits added up and the balance proved with them.

Now, since pass books showing progressive balances have come more generally into use, the balancing is not so rigidly insisted upon. The next operation is to tick off the vouchers. This is quite a big task, and are sorted away with this circumstance in view, and terest from the first of that month.

each customer's vouchers are thus gathered together in an accessible place.

When the vouchers are all found and all debit entries in the pass books ticked off, the books are ready for handing out. But these vouchers provide the chief means by which the bank can prove the correctness of its customers' accounts in the event of their disputing the point. Hence, they cannot safely be given up until the customers have acknowledged their receipt and confirmed the correctness of their accounts. As each customer comes in, after the beginning of the month, the ledger-keeper hands him his book and cancelled cheques after taking his receipt and confirmation of account.

Thus, he is debarred from disputing his account up to the end of the previous month. For the items in his account for the current or running month the bank has, of course, the vouchers he has himself issued, and it can at any time prove any account on its books by producing vouchers back to the date on which the customer last confirmed it.

The savings bank ledger is a book having an affinity with the current account ledger. The savings bank department, as at present constituted and run, is a comparatively recent development in Canadian banking. Twenty-five years ago the great bulk of the bank deposits was (contained in the current accounts and deposit receipts; the savings department was almost unknown.

Under the deposit receipt system, when a bank takes sum of money at interest from a depositor it gives him a certificate or receipt in which the receipt of the money is acknowledged, and a contract entered into by which it agrees to account to him for the principal sum, with interest at a specified rate, if the money remained not less than three months, the depositor to give the bank ten or fifteen days' notice of withdrawal, on which notice interest to cease. The receipts are stamped, "Not negotiable," or "Not transferable." Several features in connection with the deposit receipts were highly advantageous for the banks.

Better Opportunity to Enforce Claims.

In the first place, the bank contracted not to pay the principal in cash to the depositor, but to account to him for it. This circumstance, taken with the nonnegotiability of the document, gave it a better opportunity to enforce claims of one kind or another against a deposit receipt-holder than it has against the owner of a savings bank account balance. Then the fact that the depositor must come in person to withdraw his money made the deposit less liable to capture by another bank. The stipulation that the deposit should remain three months to entitle it to interest was more advantageous for the bank than the present savings bank stipulation that the money must remain one month in order to draw interest.

The interest on money left on deposite receipt runs at simple interest. Many banks now compound interest on their savings bank balances four times a year. While some few deposit receipts were brought in, under the old system, every three months for the addition of the interest to the principal, the most of them ran for six months, and a considerable number for over a year Some few were allowed by the holders to run for several years at simple interest. The average term of a deposit receipt would probably be somewhere between nine months and a year.

Minimum Balance at the Savings Bank.

With regard to the notice clause, though notice was not exacted, it was customary to deduct the ten or fifteen days' interest at withdrawal. But this last is fairly' offset by the minimum balance feature of the it may be that the whole staff is called on to assist, so savings bank department. This rule, when strictly that the books may be ready to hand out on the morning enforced, means practically that the interest on a new of the first day of the next month. For every debit deposit made by a depositor commences to run from the entry shown in each customer's pass book a voucher beginning of the following month; and, similarly, on must be produced and the entry ticked. The vouchers money withdrawn through the month, he loses his in-

July 20, 1907.

MONEY

Prominent Canac

Opinions differ widely as to stringency. Industrial expansion popular explanation. Very few anticipated the rise in interest r stocks. It is not generally exp come much dearer. Low rates somewhat upon a lessening of inc an event which is apparently very The stringency ove the warning. Which is curious. with very little warning. Which little is known of the laws which economic and industrial spheres.

Some Opinions-Old and New.

The Monetary Times has in ciers, commercial men, stockbr throughout the Dominion, and t Other expressions will appear ne

Mr. Charles Hosmer, a direct cial and industrial concerns, did could have done more than the situation.

"It is not as if tight-money plaint," said he. It is world-wid it is not more marked in other do not see how our banks could

"To what do you attribute th "Students of economic matte the past few years, and also to property in various ways. We, that the expansion of all sorts of ment and extension of railways, have not kept pace with the req This, in spite of the fact that even meet the situation."

"It has been suggested as should increase their capital." Circulation Sufficient for Crop M

"I do not think that the cu been refused money to carry on they had proper security to offe movement there has never been a Banks may have had to borrow f aggregate, there has always bee lion dollars, which could have be manded. I have no doubt that be the same, and that the circula It the banks decided to increase who would be able to buy the st of money locked up is very grea released at will. The banks are their funds up for long periods. amount on call, at New York, to cies."

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"Do you think the turn will" "So far as Canada is concerr for many years. But this will n tries, and Canada will be influen outside world. Money will proba to come."

"By the way," said Mr. Hos compare the inspection of wheat with the same periods of last ye good deal of money is being u available for other purposes a ye money will be employed for th work of shipping the 1906 crop; movement of this year's crop. duty of the banks, and they will just as much grain as the railway Almost a Dozen Reasons.

A Toronto wholesale merchan a pet theory for the embarrassin Boer war," he said, "the Russo-J earthquake disasters last year, C tion, industrial expansion, transp of New York Stock Exchange m are a few of the causes which ha "Perhaps it would be correct right to some degree. I think

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deposite receipt runs w compound interest times a year. While ght in, under the old addition of the inf them ran for six r for over a year rs to run for several ge term of a deposit here between nine

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use, though notice to deduct the ten or l. But this last is ince feature of the rule, when strictly e interest on a new nces to run from the and, similarly, on th, he loses his inTHE MONETARY TIMES

MONEY STRINGENCY IN CANADA

Prominent Canadian Bankers, Brokers and Commercial Men Speak of the Financial Situation.

stringency. Industrial expansion is perhaps the most popular explanation. Very few financiers appear to have anticipated the rise in interest rates, and the decline in stocks. It is not generally expected that money will be-come much dearer. Low rates would appear to depend somewhat upon a lessening of industrial activity in Canada— an event which is apparently very far distant. The situation is curious. The stringency overtook the industrial world, with very little warning. Which would tend to show how little is known of the laws which are supposed to govern in economic and industrial spheres.

Some Opinions-Old and New.

July 20, 1907.

The Monetary Times has interviewed prominent financiers, commercial men, stockbrokers, and other gentlemen throughout the Dominion, and their views are given below. Other expressions will appear next week.

Mr. Charles Hosmer, a director of many Montreal finan-cial and industrial concerns, did not think that the banks could have done more than they were doing to relieve the situation

"It is not as if tight-money were merely a local com-plaint₄" said he. It is world-wide, and I am not sure that it is not more marked in other countries. Consequently, I do not see how our banks could relieve the situation."

"To what do you attribute the conditions?" "Students of economic matters go back to the wars of the past few years, and also to the great destruction of property in various ways. We, in Canada, certainly know that the expansion of all sorts of industries and the development and extension of railways, rapid as they have been, have not kept pace with the requirements of the country. This, in spite of the fact that every effort has been made to meet the situation."

"It has been suggested as a remedy that the banks should increase their capital."

Circulation Sufficient for Crop Movement.

"I do not think that the customers of the banks have been refused money to carry on their businesses, so long as they had proper security to offer. Even during the crop movement there has never been an actual lack of circulation. Banks may have had to borrow from each other, but, on the aggregate, there has always been a margin of several million dollars, which could have been issued had necessity de manded. I have no doubt that this fall the experience will be the same, and that the circulation will be found sufficient. If the banks decided to increase their capital, I hardly know who would be able to buy the stock just now. The amount of money locked up is very great, and it cannot be always released at will. The banks are doing their best not to the their funds up for long periods. They always keep a large amount on call, at New York, to provide against emergencies."

"Can anything be done to relieve the situation?"

"It will right itself in time. The high rates for money will have the effect of putting the breaks on speculation, and will be further influenced by the completion of some of the large undertakings which are now calling for much capital. When we begin to catch up, matters will gradually adjust themselves."

"Do you think the turn will come soon?"

"So far as Canada is concerned, expansion will continue for many years. But this will not be the case in all countries, and Canada will be influenced by the situation in the outside world. Money will probably be dear for some time to come.

"By the way," said Mr. Hosmer, in concluding, "if you compare the inspection of wheat at Winnipeg, each week, with the same periods of last year, you will find where a good deal of money is being used this season, which was available for other purposes a year ago. A large amount of money will be employed for the next month or so in thework of shipping the 1906 crop; and then will commence the movement of this year's crop. This is a most important duty of the banks, and they will doubtless be able to finance just as much grain as the railways will be able to move."

A Toronto wholesale merchant thinks that everyone has a pet theory for the embarrassing money situation. "The Boer war," he said, "the Russo-Japanese war, the numerous earthquake disasters last year. Cobalt real extent numerous earthquake disasters last year, Cobalt, real estate specula-

Opinions differ widely as to the cause of the money some desirable, some undesirable, have created the situation

terested in this way than the average man imagines.

"People who have been in the habit of allowing their savings to remain in the banks, thus strengthening the bank's position, have withdrawn it in the boom of a get-richquick craze. Of course, industrial expansion accounts for a great deal, but the other two reasons in my opinion are the chief contributory ones."

"What is making money so tight?" "If your question refers to the Canadian market," said a Toronto banker, "I answer that Canada is building for the future, and at a remarkable pace. She is putting money into plants, electrical, smelting, and others; into mines, into manufactures, into new boats and railroads. She needs a lot of money to do all this. The supply of her own money has never been adequate for her wants, and she has always had to borrow. "When she goes abroad now-a-days to borrow, other

peoples are found applying to the great money centres, for expansion has seized upon them too, and there does not ap-pear to be ready money enough to go around. The situation is aggravated here by the serious railway tie-up of last win-ter in the West, and further still by the late opening of spring. Besides, Cobalt and other speculative ventures have locked up a lot of money that might have been available. Industrial Expansion the Chief Cause. Mr. A. G. Ross, the Montreal manager of the National

Trust Company, thinks the situation has been brought about by the extraordinary commercial and industrial expansion of the past few years: "There are, of course," he added, "a number of contributory causes as well, but the industrial and commercial expansion has made the greatest demand upon banking capital.

"The expenditure upon railways has been enormous, in the extension of lines construction of tunnels, bridges and terminals, and the same thing applies to the city and suburban electric railways which have greatly extended their areas of operation.

"Foundries, rolling mills, flour mills and nearly every class of factory has been increasing buildings and plants, while pay-rolls are much heavier, owing to the greater number of hands employed and the increased wage of the men.

"As banks generally pay first attention to the demands of commerce and trade, it is only natural that the borrowers on bonds, stocks and such securities should at present find it difficult to obtain the funds they require. "The great bond houses find a very dull market, as men

who ordinarily invest in bond securities are finding more profitable investment of their funds in the extension of their own business operations, whether industrial or commercial, and this gives the investor the best opportunity for years past to purchase at prices to yield a high interest return.⁹⁹ Effect on Real Estate Loans.

"Have real estate loans been much affected?"

"Yes. Borrowers on first mortgage security who got the money they required a few years ago at from 4½ to 5 per cent. are now compelled to pay 5½ to 6 per cent., and accept these rates for terms of three and five years. Advantage of this condition is being fully taken by trustees and executors having funds to invest.

"Do you think the rate on money has permanently altered or is the present high interest period only a temporary phase?"

"It is a temporary condition, and when commercial and industrial activity slows down a little, as it must, the surplus funds that are always accumulating will find their way into bond and stock investments as heretofore." "Could anything have been done to prevent the present

situation ?"

"It is possible that it might have been to some extent avoided if the world's great bankers and financiers had an-

tion, industrial expansion, transportation problems, vagaries views of the monetary situation, whether local or general, of New York Stock Exchange methods, and labor troubles and co-operate with one another in keeping financial cor are a few of the causes which have been given. ditions throughout the world as normal as possible, and this ditions throughout the world as normal as possible, and this "Perhaps it would be correct to say that all of them are will gradually adjust matters and relieve the present dis-right to some degree. I think a combination of events, crepancy between the supply and demand for money."

The Insurance Chronicle July 20th, 1907.

SOUNDING THE, ALARM.

Mr. Randall Davidson, of Montreal, has deserved

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND CASUALTY NOTES.

The Ottawa offices of the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company have been removed to convenient premises on Wellington Street, opposite the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Emo, the general manager, reports an increase of \$40,000 in premiums in the first half of this year as compared with same period 1906.

The first meeting of the promoters and provisional direc-tors of the new Prudential Life Insurance Company of Canada was held in Montreal last week. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000, of which \$500,000 is offered for subscription Mr. R. H. Matson, of Toronto, was appointed director and secretary-treasurer, and has already entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. Matson knows Canada well, and has had a long experience of life assurance, both field and office work. He has many friends; and his perseverance deserves full reward.

At a recent session of the Texas Legislature "Judge" Robertson introduced a bill to require life insurance companies, doing business in the State, to invest in Texas securities or real estate 75 per cent. of the reserves on Texas policies and deposit the securities in the State, to be taxed by local authorities. An estimate is that the reserves on Texas policies amount to \$40,000,000, making \$30,000,000 as the amount for investment in the State. Intelligent press comment showed that, from the standpoint of the policyholder, the agent, the landlord, the borrower, the people generally, a grave mistake was made by the passage of a radical and unnecessary law with which it is impossible for the companies to comply. And the companies are not complying; the Mutual, the New York, the Metropolitan, the Ætna, the Union Mutual and nine others have left the

A week or two ago the showing made by the fire department of the Royal Insurance Company for 1906 was referred to in these columns. It is of interest now to learn that the life department of the Royal" is about to enter into a more extensive development of its business in Canada. told that Mr. A. R. Howell, the life superintendent, is at present in the Far West for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of new branches at Winnipeg and Calgary. Under the scheme of extension a s inspector of the life department, in the person of Mr. E. L. Coleman, has been arranged for at Toronto. Mr. Coleman has been in the service of the life department of the company for some years. It is also intended to appoint a sub-inspector at London, Ont. It is stated that the applications for new business for the year 1907 show a very large increase over the applications for the corresponding period of 1906, so that a company with the prestige of the Royal Has anything been done? Yes. One new pump is of the Royal is shown by the figures of the company's report for 1906. The total premiums of the year were £687,-127, equal to \$3,435,000. In 1906 there were written 3,110 new policies, assuring £1,347.532, equal to \$6,737,660 of assurance.

ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS' CONVENTION. International Association Has Successful Cathering, But Overlooks an Important Matter.

The convention at Frontenac, N. Y., last week of the International Association of Accident Underwriters was a most agreeable gathering. An average attendance enjoyed the excellent arrangements made. The president, Mr. Alexander, gave a comprehensive address, and Mr. Tillinghast's paper on the qualifications of an Accident Adjuster was a forcible exposition of the subject from the point of view of a breezy Westerner.

a breezy Westerner. Equally noteworthy, but totally different in style, was Mr. Farr's paper on "What Is a Legal Accident?" Able, scholarly, polished the paper was unusually enjoyable. Neither of the state superintendents present threw any noticeable light on the subjects of discussion. Mr. Cohen, noticeable light on the subjects of discussion. Mr. Cohen, editor of "Views," was more interesting. Mr. Faxon's exaposition of the Missouri Suicide Law was able, but outside the consideration of the Canadian.

The hospitality of the occasion was memorable. From "else," says Mr. Davidson; "but public opinion seems "dead here." Individual protests, a remonstrance from the Board of Trade, threats of higher rates and the

One wonders why all this intelligent disquisition, this earnest discussion, this friendly intercourse of sensible men engaged in an honorable business does not result in their doing something collectively, which every individual needs July 20, 1907.

and desires, i.e., implementing an peatedly and unanimously made. do away with certain features of r crafty and pretentious, and to ad which is upright and reasonable. we believe they will do it, some d cident Underwriters will mean littl place for having social pleasure, i ing each other and for resolving most amiable way.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Officers Are Busy With the Prepar in Toronto Next

Arrangements are in progress gathering, which, according to the body will be the largest convention any ever held by the Life Agents many of the American members ha vacations in mid-August so as to will come to Toronto for the conver ing to Muskoka or the Upper Lak rence. Requests to have rooms se in great numbers from such people Canada Life is kept busy attending

The Mayor of Toronto has pror gates on behalf of the city. It is will be welcomed by Mr. Goldman, the Torontc life companies, and by representing the Life Officers' As president. Hon. W. A. Weir, Min the Province of Quebec, is to be of Canadian Association banquet on ' 20th, and it is likely that Mr. Lem eral of Canada, will speak at the Association.

It is significant of the interest gathering by Canadian life underwin Canada Life has arranged to bring tion week about 100 of its agents. a meeting of their own, while here but they will be entertained also taken to the Kawartha Lakes or to prominent Canadian company is co

FIRE AND MARIN

The controlling interest of th Company has passed into the ha Ormsby and Clapp, insurance brok Corbold is manager of the compan * * *

On Monday a fire, supposed to drug, produce, and book stores stores, post office, telephone office, places at Hartland, near Woodstoc loss is \$100,000 or thereabout, insu

A subscriber who has a large look after and keep insured, asks th not possible for fire insurance co notifications they send out as to rend and interim receipts, the locality of each receipt. The suggestion is ma will be the best judges as to its pr doubtedly be a convenience to insu *

The ratepayers of London, Or that the city needs new sources of plans are proposed. At a recent able to produce a letter from Mr president of the Fire Underwrite opinion, if a high-pressure service ance with Mr. Howe's requirement risks coming under the protection not less than 25 per cent. lower tha wise rate. Such a reduction on this manufacturers.

One of the oldest underwriters the dangers of overhead electric win much interested in the Monetary T page 56. The words of the expert who shall say they are too severe? under a most serious menace from tric wires in her streets. Some day being killed by 'contacts' or of a g wires. Then and only then wil

well of the community in which he lives by his courageous exposure in a Herald interview of the shameful laches of the city authorities in arrangements for fire protection. The state of things in Montreal as he pic-

tures it-conditions which forebode conflagration on the one hand and threats to withdraw insurance on the other-must be unknown to the average business man of that great city.

Examine for a moment the statements of this fire insurance manager concerning fire-fighting arrangements and fire investigations in one of our chief cities: "The enquiries [of the Fire Commissioners] are held in "sectet; they should be public. They are held by unqualified men; they should be held by men who know "their business. These men are appointed by the Gov-" ernment, and, although the fire underwriters pay two-" thirds of the cost of the maintenance of the Fire "Commissioners, they have no say in the selection of "the men to discharge these important duties."

There are further reminders of what has been discussed, admitted, promised, for years in improvement of Montreal's fire-fighting machinery, but has never been done. In 1901 Mr. Janin, superintendent of the civic waterworks, declared publicly that he must absolve himself from blame, should any serious disaster occur by reason of the possible breakdown of one or more of the pumps at the waterworks. In August, 1901, the chief of the fire brigade, Mr. Benoit, publicly disclaimed responsibility for fires during the winter to follows declaring that no city of its size in either the United States or Canada was so inadequately supplied as Montreal, especially with hose. In October, 1904, Mr. Benoit stated that the city was short 20,000 feet of hose. And in 1905 the council of the Board of Trade protested to the Mayor that the fire protective measures were entirely inadequate to the growing needs of the city.

being slowly put together. The city obtained leave from the Legislature to install a high-pressure water system. The underwriters were to reduce premium rates when that should be provided. But it has not been provided. Toronto and Winnipeg are installing systems without any such promise of reduction. They recognize how essential these are. Had it been installed in Montreal, says Mr. Davidson, it would have cost the merchants, say, \$800,000, and they would have saved in premiums during the first year no less than \$340,000.

Another startling fact is that there are only four policemen on duty at night in the congested area of that city, and that there are, for the whole city of 300,000 or 400,000 people, only 102 policemen on duty at nights to patrol 180 miles of streets.

Then there is the electric wire huisance and menace, to which reference has been made already. The Canadian Engineer, which gives in its issue this week an illustration of the tangle of wires which infests the streets of Montreal, says: "It is difficult to believe that "a great and prosperous community like Montreal can " be content to rest long under such a stigma as is here "conveyed." "It would not be tolerated anywhere excursions on the water to golf on the green no form of withdrawal of insurance-if none of these things move convention was worthy of the highest praise. a supine and care-free city council, it is evident that mass meetings and denunciations will not: A great fire would bring them to their senses.

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UALTY NOTES.

ian Railway Accident removed to convenient ite the Houses of Parnager, reports an infirst half of this year

s and provisional direcance Company of Can-The authorized capital ffered for subscription appointed director and ntered upon the duties ada well, and has had both field and office s perseverance deserves

s Legislature "Judge" re life insurance co e, to invest in Texas the reserves on Texas the State, to be taxed that the reserves on o, making \$30,000,000 state. Intelligent press ndpoint of the policyborrower, the peop e by the passage of a ch it is impossible for e companies are not ork, the Metropolitan, e others have left the

ade by the fire departnow to learn that the to enter into a more s in Canada. We are superintendent, is at se of making arrangebranches at Winnipeg of extension a su the person of Mr. W. for at Toronto. Mr. the life department of so intended to appoint stated that the appli-1907 show a very large corresponding period prestige of the Royal ess. The very consid-d by the home office of the company's ref the year were £687,ere were written 3,110 qual to \$6,737,660 of

CONVENTION.

essful Cathering, But Matter.

Y., last week of the Underwriters was a ge attendance enjoyed e president, Mr. Alexand Mr. Tillinghast's cident Adjuster was a the point of view of

ifferent in style, gal Accident?" Able, unusually enjoyable. present threw any scussion. Mr. Cohen, ing. Mr. Faxon's exwas able, but outside

as memorable. From he green no form of d. As to the banquet. n record, not only were musiq was rare. In the music of the 1907

praise. gent disquisition, this ourse of sensible men bes not result in their very individual needs July 20, 1907.

THE MONETARY TIMES

peatedly and unanimously made. This agreement is one to of your article say, 'cannot be matched elsewhere.' do away with certain features of modern policies which are crafty and pretentious, and to adhere to a form of policy which is upright and reasonable. Until they do this—and we believe they will do it, some day—the convention of Ac-cident Underwriters will mean little more than a delightful place for having social pleasure, for welcoming and prais-ing each other and for resolving "how not to do it" in the most amiable way.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIFE ACENTS.

Officers Are Busy With the Preparations for the Convention in Toronto Next Month.

Arrangements are in progress for next month's big gathering, which, according to the officers of the National body will be the largest convention, in point of numbers of any ever held by the Life Agents' Association. A great many of the American members have arranged to take their vacations in mid-August so as to participate in it. They will come to Toronto for the convention, afterwards proceed-ing to Muskoka or the Upper Lakes or down the St. Lawrence. Requests to have rooms secured are already coming in great numbers from such people, and Mr. Bastedo of the Canada Life is kept busy attending to them.

The Mayor of Toronto has promised to welcome the delegates on behalf of the city. It is probable also that they will be welcomed by Mr. Goldman, of Toronto, representing the Toronto life companies, and by Mr. Burke, of Montreal, representing the Life Officers' Association, of which he is president. Hon. W. A. Weir, Minister of Public Works for the Province of Quebec, is to be one of the speakers at the Canadian Association banquet on Tuesday evening, August 20th, and it is likely that Mr. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General of Canada, will speak at the banquet of the National Association.

It is significant of the interest taken in the approaching athering by Canadian life underwriting companies, that the Canada Life has arranged to bring to Toronto for conven-tion week about 100 of its agents. They will naturally have a meeting of their own, while here, for consulting purposes but they will be entertained also by the company, possibly taken to the Kawartha Lakes or to Niagara Falls. Another prominent Canadian company is considering a similar move.

FIRE AND MARINE NOTES.

The controlling interest of the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company has passed into the hands of Messrs. Burnett, Ormsby and Clapp, insurance brokers, Toronto. Mr. C. E. Corbold is manager of the company.

* * * *

On Monday a fire, supposed to be incendiary, destroyed drug, produce, and book stores, hardware and grocery stores, post office, telephone office, and many other business places at Hartland, near Woodstock, New Brunswick. The loss is \$100,000 or thereabout, insurance partial.

A subscriber who has a large number of properties to look after and keep insured, asks the Monetary Times if it is not possible for fire insurance companies to print on the notifications they send out as to renewals, and on the renewal and interim receipts, the locality of the property covered by each receipt. The suggestion is made to the companies, who will be the best judges as to its practicability; it would undoubtedly be a convenience to insurants.

The ratepayers of London, Ont are awake to the fact that the city needs new sources of water supply, and several plans are proposed. At a recent meeting Col. Little was able to produce a letter from Mr. Morrisey, of Montreal, president of the Fire Underwriters, saying that, in his opinion, if a high-pressure service be installed, in accordance with Mr. Howe's requirements, the effect will be that risks coming under the protection of such service will rate not less than 25 per cent. lower than such risks would otherwise rate. Such a reduction on this is important for London manufacturers.

and desires, i.e., implementing an agreement they have re- awaken to a state of things which, as the concluding words * * * *

A memorable day in the history of Newfoundland is July 8th, when fifteen years ago half the city of St. John's was wiped out of existence by fire. But the disaster was not without its benefit, for one result of it was the purification of the city, which had been for long a lurking-place of fever, diphtheria and disease. "We were taught a much-needed lesson. Have we profited by it?" According to the "News," "the too obviously unsanitary condition of the city gives a very pronounced negative to this question. St. John's is rapidly falling back into the unhealthy, because unclean, condition which disgraced us prior to the fire of 1892." The figures published in a recent official report as to an epidemic of scarlet fever in June and July, are a telling commentary on the supineness of the citizens.

DISHONEST APPROPRIATION.

One of the coolest and most persistent examples of commercial thievery is found in Iowa, where a new fire insurance company pirated the name, the sign, and the letter-heads of a strong Old Country company. The "Atlas," as the Iowa company called itself, operated for years in that State under the title of the "Atlas Mutual Fire Insurance Company," the headquarters being at Des Moines. In 1905 it was decided to re-organize the company and put it on a stock basis under the title of the "Atlas Assurance Company," an absolute copy of the Old Country company's title. They at the same time adopted the same sign of the British company, namely, the old man and the globe, and they had this printed on their letter heads, advertisements, etc.

The Atlas brought an action against the Iowa company several years ago for using name and sign, and judgment was given in favor of the former in the District Court of the State. The Iowa company appealed against this decision in the Supreme Court of the State, and the latter confirmed the decision of the Lower Court, prohibiting the new company from using the term "Atlas" or the sign it used, in any form whatever.

The righteous result of this very proper action should deter parties organizing new companies, insurance or other, from too readily adopting a similarity of name and the insignia of other offices which have been rendered valuable to their proprietors by long and honorable dealings. The case of the Iowa so-called "Atlas" is not alone, for there have been various instances of duplication or imitation of names in the underwriting field of the United States. Several companies have been refused licenses in Indiana and Illinois because of these colorable imitations. The Atlas is to be congratulated on its fight for a principle, and its defeat of such dishonest trickery.

MONTREAL WATER WORKS.

The water-driven turbine pumps of the Montreal waterworks department are getting less and less water flow as the summer season advances; this throws more and more work on the over-laden steam-pumps. The greater need, therefore, for the new pump, ordered so long ago. Yet from two to three months more is required, we are told, for its com-Yet from two pletion. The Herald gives a grim account of the con-dition of the pumping station, whose dangers already were exposed months ago. exposed months ago. There is old wood and brick con-struction, lit by coal oil lamps. True it was wired for electricity, but in a cheap and dangerous way which the C. F. U. A. would not sanction, and so no current has been run through the wires yet. Some day it is intended to complete the task properly. The station is in two parts, the turbine building and the steam-pump building, the latter 40 years old and in part ruinous. If a fire occurred in the older part, the newer portion must be destroyed and greater damage done to the pumps, old and new. The city appears to be running great risks in a penny-wise and easy-going policy.

The days of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toufacturers. * * * * One of the oldest underwriters in Canada, referring to One of the oldest underwriters in Canada, referring to One of the oldest underwriters in Canada, referring to the dangers of overhead electric wires in cities, says: "I am much interested in the Monetary Times article of last week, page 56. The words of the experts' report are severe, but who shall say they are too severe? Montreal is day-by-day under a most serious menace from the multiplicity of elec-tric wires in her streets. Some day we shall hear of people being killed by 'contacts' or of a great fire caused by these wires. Then and only then will her influential citizens 28th, School Children's Day; Thursday, August 20th, Manu-facturers' Day; Friday, August 30th, Press Day; Saturday, August 31st, Commercial Travellers' and Pioneers' Day; Monday, September 2nd, Labor Day; Tuesday, September 3rd. Stock Breeders' and Fruit Growers' Day; Wednesday, September 4th, Farmers' Day; Thursday, September 5th, Americans' Day; Friday, September 7th, Citizens' Day; Mon-day, September 9th, Get-Away Day.

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Volume 41.

the negotiations had recently-or were still-going forward between large interests which had become reconciled to each SECTION

other, and that a peaceful settlement was looked for. Whether President Plummer's somewhat unusually re whether President Futuriner's somewhat unusually re-ticent attitude has any significence in view of the above state-ment, is difficult to say. In a message telegraphed from Sydney he is reported to have answered an interviewer as follows: "I have nothing further to say at present respecting our difficulties with the Coal Company." After saying many good things of the progress of the Steel Company, he com-cluded: "The company is now on a sound and prosperous basis with the exception of our coal supply, and that ques-tion will, in good time, be satisfactorily solved."

He also intimated his belief that certain interests in the East are trying to hurt the steel plant by making statements injurious to it.

Montreal's Streets to be Improved.

The average Montrealer is convinced that the streets of his city are among the worst in the world. Year after year passes, and notwithstanding anything the citizens or the newspapers may say, the streets instead of improving appear to be getting worse. Lack of money, the officials claim, is responsible for the situation. At last it would appear that good streets, or better streets, is a possibility of the near future, some \$1,341,333 having been voted the Roads Com-mittee this year. This sum may not appear large to many cities of equal population, for this purpose, but to Me realers it is exceedingly so. In fact, it is the largest sum ever voted for this purpose, for a single year, the usual ap propriation being below half a million.

Bankers and merchants having to carry over large cash balances in their vaults will be interested in hearing that the Montreal police believe they have effected the capture of at least one of the safe-crackers who blew up the Provincia Bank safe in St. Croix a week ago, Thomas Hazelton, a mar of 65 years of age, has been arrested. He is from the United States, and has previously made the acquaintance of the Montreal officers. Four men were supposed to be concerned in the robbery, and it is believed that they secured a \$30,000. The men placed dynamite in position and explod it by means of electric wires. Three steel doors and the vault were wrecked. When arrested, Hazelton had \$345 in Banque Provincial bills in his pockets.

Coal Shortage is Large.

No, the

wards took place

An official of one of the Eastern coal companies, speak ing of the shortage in the company's shipments to Montreal, this season, as compared with last, is reported to have said that the company would recover much of the lost ground be fore the end of the season. Dealers here think that under the most favorable/circumstances there is bound to be a very considerable shortage of soft coal in this city next winter,

Receipts here by water in May 1906 amounted to 211,438 tons, those in June 207,743, a total of 419,181, while receipts in May this year amounted to 82,742, and in June. 197,44 tons, a total of 280,180. The shortage for the first tw months of the season is accordingly 130,001 tons. The shortage which had to be supplied by imports from the United States at increased prices, last winter, was about 100, 900. so that Montreal is faced with a shortage of at least 239,000 tons, unless receipts increase during the balance of the year. This unusual shortage is due to the fact that the ice blocked the port of Sydney, N. S., till a very late date this spring, thus preventing the ships obtaining cargoes.

ANOTHER WATERWAY.

increase, while justified by the earnings, was declared at the The Canadian Canal System has been added to by the opening of the Kirkfield lift lock, which is on the Trent Valley Canal. On Saturday the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, perform-The point of dispute was what rate of dividend the com-pany should be allowed. The company wanted 7 per cent. dividends before the city should participate, while the city ed the opening ceremony. For the first time steamboats crossed the height of land in Central Ontario and entered Lake Simcoe. A canal of 160 miles in length has been gained by the joining of 130-mile stretch of the Trent Valley was only willing to allow 5 per cent., the rate which has been paid up to the present. The stock being now on a 6 per cent. basis may possibly influence the situation. It has Canal to a 30 mile stretch.

The dimensions of the new structure are as follows:-Height of lift, 48 feet 6 inches; dimensions of presses, es ternal diameter of cylinders, 8 feet; diameter of ram, 7 feel inches; working stroke 48 feet 6 inches; depth of water in chambers 8 feet; height of guide tower (steel) 94 feet: dimensions of chambers, two each, 140 feet long by 33 feet wide; depth of chambers of feet 10 inches; approximate weight of water in each chamber, 1,385 tons. The cost of the structure, exclusive of concrete breast walls was \$298,000.

which such elaborate plans are being made, will not go on, but that a settlement will unquestionably be reached. The Census and Statistics Department estimates the population of Canada to be 6,504,000. This was on April 1 of the present year. At the last decennial census the population My informant did not advise me as to the terms upon lation of Canada was 5,671,315, so that in the six years there



OFFE

July 20, 1907.

Common Stock 5% Thirty-year Cold Bonds (Par value, \$500 each.

W. B. ROSS, K.C., President.. President Trinidad Electric Co ROBERT E. HARRIS, K.C., P J. C. WHITE, President J. G. V S. J. MOORE, President Metropo D. E. THOMSON, K.C., Direc W. K. MCNAUCHT, M.P.P., H P. C. COSSLER, Vice-President RAMON VALDES, President Ba W. M. AITKEN, Vice-President Vice-President

Tarustee and Tr

Porto Rico was ceded to permanently a possession of the The altered position of which in 1901 were \$8,583,962, 1 rate of development of the bus \$9,366,230, and in 1906 were the climate and the fertility of The population of Porto third densest rural population in The Porto Rico Railway all the

business of San Juan, the capita 7½ miles distant from San Jua company, is now being develop An issue of \$500,000 of Trujillo-Alto to Caguas, the cen tobacco, and with tobacco facto into the interior from San Juan,

The population along th The Company's electric Net earnings were \$75,402,31 in indicate net earnings for 1007 bond issue of \$2,300,000, as the power, double tracking, buying in earning power in earning power. There is thus the unusu

of the Porto Rico Railways Co. proceeds of nearly two-thirds of net earnings.

Messrs. J. G. White & mate of earnings and expenses to pay interest on the \$2,300,000 stock Prospects are favorable expand steadily, and Messrs. W operation by water in a tropical

A LARGE PORTION O JECT TO SALE, OFFER, IN REAL AND HALIFAX, AND THE ISSUE AT 92% (AT W THE SUBSCRIPTIONS CARRY

An arrangement has been tional shares, at the time subsc Subscriptions are First D

Bonds may be paid for in Applications will be made real Stock Exchanges.

Subscription books may The right is reserved to To insure allotments, or Prospectus and applicati We regard an investmen at 921/2, as safe and desirable in particularly attractive in view of which should come into dividen Porto Rico within the last year

E. AMES

Peaceful Settlement Looked For.

influenced the stock market very little.

MONTREAL

Editorial, - T. C. ALLUM

might be thought.

Montreal.

tain all the funds they required. Head Office of Eastern Townships Bank.

Office: #32 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

the Montreal Office of The Market Record and The Daily Grain Letter, both published in Winniper.

MORE MYSTERY IN STEEL-COAL DISPUTE.

Further Talk of Secret Meetings and the Much-

discussed Peaceful Settlement-Another Bank to

Have Head Office at Montreal.

An instance of the money scarcity and the consequent difficulty of obtaining it was shown this week by the experi-ence of Hon. C. W. Robinson, Premier of New Brunswick, and Mr. Babbitt, the Deputy Receiver General of the pro-vince. These officials visited Montreal in quest of money. and when seen at the Windsor freely admitted that the rais-ing of money for provincial purposes was not so easy as might be thought.

In fact, they did not disguise the likelihood that they

asked one of the directors of the Eastern Townships Bank, to-day, as to the rumor that the directors had been thinking of removing the banks headquarters from Sher-

might have to return to Fredericton without the much-need-ed loan. The Premier said that it had been the practise in the past to preserve the Crown timber lands and not sell them, otherwise it would not be very difficult for them to ob-

brooke to Montreal. "Yes," he said, "there is little doubt that, sooner or later, the headquarters of the Eastern Townships will be in

"It will probably take place within a year. Of course, we could not establish our headquarters here at the present

time, our accommodation being barely sufficient for our local branch work. Our new ten-storey building, at the cor-ner of St. James Street and Victoria Square, should be fin-ished about the first of next May, and as soon as the branch has been installed properly in the new quarters, the head office will be removed to Montreal. If things go as expect-ed, the change should take place during toos."

"Will the bank continue to operate under its present name or will the name be changed, as some suggest?"

aware. I do not see any need of change, and much of the old association under which the business of the bank has been built up would be lost by such alteration. No, the name will remain as it is, but the head office will be in the

"There will be no change in the name, so far as I am

This contemplated move on the part of the Eastern Townships Bank is another recognition of the overshadow-ing importance of Montreal as a financial centre, it having been less than a year since the Royal Bank decided upon

On Wednesday, Montreal Light, Heat and Power was placed on a 6 per cent. dividend basis. Hitherto, the rate has been 5 per cent., but, as announced in these columns, re-

cently, there has been considerable talk of the stock being

put on a 6 per cent. basis. It is thought by many that the

present time largely because of the negotiations going on now with the City Council. over the new lighting contract

Apart from the foregoing there is almost an absolute lack of feature in the financial circles, in Montreal, this

dropped, the columns of matter which appeared daily hav-ing given way to an occasional paragraph. I have been in-

formed, on good authority, that a meeting of large interests has been held, and that a conversation afterwards took place

between a few of the most influential of those present, dur-ing which it was definitely stated that the legal fight, for

Even the Steel-Coal controversy appears to have been

"Will the change likely be carried out soon?"

ed, the change should take place during 1908.

new building on St. James Street.

Now on a Six Per Cent. Basis.

the same course.

week.

Advertising, - A. H. CLAPP

Monetary Times' Office, Montreal, July 18th.

which the settlement was being negotiated, but stated that has been an increase of 1,133,585.

were still-going forward become reconciled to each ent was looked for. somewhat unusually rein view of the above nessage telegraphed from nswered an interviewer as any." After saying many e Steel Company, he cona sound and prosperous al supply, and that ques-actorily solved."

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RWAY.

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partment estimates the o. This was on April 1 cennial census the popu at in the six years there

THE MONETARY TIMES July 20, 1907. 99 OFFERING OF 5%-30-YEAR COLD BONDS AT 92%, WITH STOCK BONDS OF 50% OF PAR VALUE OF BONDS. PORTU ILWAYS COMPANY, KICU KA CAPITALIZATION. Authorized. \$3,000,000 \$2,800,000 2,300,000 Common Stock 5% Thirty-year Cold Bonds..... 3,000,000 (Par value, \$500 each. Due November 1, 1936. Interest payable May 1 and November 1 each year.) BOARD OF DIRECTORS. W. B. ROSS, K.C., President. President Trinidad Electric Company; Vice-President Halifax Electric Tramway Co.; Director Dominion Coal Co. ROBERT E. HARRIS, K.C., President Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. J. C. WHITE, President J. G. Whité & Co., Engineers. S. J. MOORE, President Metropolitan Bank. D. E. THOMSON, K.C., Director Canada Landed and National Investment Co. W. K. MCNAUCHT, M.P.P., President American Watch Case Co. P. G. COSSLER, Vice-President J. G. White Co. RAMON VALDES, President Bayamon Railway Co. W. M. ALTKEN, Vice-President Montreal W. M. AITKEN, Vice-President Montreal Vice-President Montreal Trust and Deposit Co.; Director Trinidad Electric Co. F. W. TEELE, Consulting Engineer. Trustee and Transfer Agent: Montreal Trust and Deposit Co., Montreal, Canada. Counsel: Messre, Harris, Lovett, Henry & Stairs, Hailfax, Canada. Porto Rico was ceded to the United States in 1898 at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War, and is permanently a possession of the United States. The altered position of the United States. The altered position of the island, politically and commercially, has so stimulated trade that the total exports, which in 1901 were \$8,583,962, have shown large gains each year, the amount in 1906 having been \$23,257,530. The rate of development of the business of the island is further evidenced by the totals of imports, which in 1901 were \$9,366,230, and in 1906 were \$21,827,665. This rate of progress bids fair to continue with increased momentum, the climate and the fertility of the soil responding to better methods of cultivation which are being introduced. The population of Porto Rico, according to the census of 1900, was 952,243, the island being said to have the third densest rural population in the world. The Porto Rico Railways Co., Limited, was formed in October. 1906, under a Canadian charter, and acquired all the all the Electric Railway, Electric Light and Water Power

business of San Juan, the capital and chief city of the island; Santurce, a populous suburb, and Rio Piedras, a town 7½ miles distant from San Juan. The water power, which is estimated to be sufficient for all the needs of the company, is now being developed at Comerio Falls, on the La Plata River, 15 miles from San Juan. An issue of \$500,000 of bonds is now being made for an extension of 17½ miles from Rio Piedras through Trujillo-Alto to Caguas, the centre of a large and fertile valley, thickly cultivated, principally with sugar cane and tobacco, and with tobacco factories and sugar centrals in and tributary to it. This will be the only railway running into the interior from San Juan, and it must, from the nature of things, show heavy freight and passenger earnings.

The population along the line of railway is estimated at fully 100,000. The Company's electric railway and electric lighting business has been in successful operation for years. Net earnings were \$75,402,31 in 1905, and \$09,154 in 1906, while results for the first five months of the present year indicate net earnings for 1907 of over \$140,000. These earnings were produced by only \$850,000 of the full bond issue of \$2,300,000, as the proceeds of an issue of \$650,000 of bonds made last October for developing the water power, double tracking, buying new cars, etc., and the proceeds of this issue of \$800,000 have yet to be represented in earning newer. in earning power.

There is thus the unusual feature in an offering of bonds carrying a stock bonus that

The Present Rate of Net Earnings

of the Porto Rico Railways Co. considerably exceeds the interest on the whole bond issue of \$2,300,000, although the proceeds of nearly two-thirds of the whole bond issue are being spent so as to greatly increase both gross and net earnings.

Messrs. J. G. White & Co., of New York, constructing and operating engineers, have made a careful esti-mate of earnings and expenses of the entire system for the calendar year 1908, which shows net earnings sufficient to pay interest on the \$2,300,000 of outstanding bonds, leaving a surplus of over 5% upon the \$2,800,000 of outstanding stock. Prospects are favorable for large increases in net earnings wear by year, as gross earnings are expected to expand steadily, and Messrs. White & Co.'s estimates are on the basis of 463% operating ratio—a high rate for operation by water in a tropical country.

A LARCE PORTION OF THE ISSUE OF \$500,000 OF BONDS HAVING BEEN SOLD, WE NOW, SUB-JECT TO SALE, OFFER, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION OF MONT-REAL AND HALIFAX, AND MESSRS. J. C. MACKINTOSH & CO., OF HALIFAX, THE REMAINDER OF THE ISSUE AT 92% (AT WHICH PRICE THE BONDS WILL YIELD 5%% UPON THE INVESTMENT), THE SUBSCRIPTIONS CARRYING STOCK BONUSES OF 50% OF THE PAR VALUE OF THE BONDS.

An arrangement has been made under which subscribers for other than even thousands may even up fractional shares, at the time subscriptions are made, by buying or selling on the basis of \$30 per share.

Subscriptions are payable as follows: 12%% upon subscription, and 20% each on the First Days of September, October, November and December Next.

Bonds may be paid for in full on subscription, or on any instalment date thereafter. Applications will be made in due course to have the stock of the Company listed on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

Subscription books may be closed at any time without notice.

The right is reserved to allot smaller amounts than applied for, and to reject subscriptions.

To insure allotments, out-of-town subscribers may telegraph subscriptions at our expense.

A. E. AMES & CO., LIMITED

Prospectus and application forms furnished on request. We regard an investment in the thirty-year 5% gold bonds of the Porto Rico Railways Company, Limited, at 92½, as safe and desirable in itself, in view of the considerable surplus earning power over bond interest, and particularly attractive in view of the bonds being accompanied with a bonus of 50% of their par value in stock, which should come into dividends within a comparatively short time. This statement is made after two visits to Porto Rico within the last year by a member of our firm with directors and officers of the Company.

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

330 SMITH STREET. Phone 5758. Representatives gamated Press of Canada

In Association with The Market Record and The Daily Grain Letter.

TRUTH ABOUT THE CROPS.

Western Canada Must Not Look for as Large a Crop as Last Year-Money Stringency-Real Estate Situation.

Monetary Times' Office, Winnipeg, July 15th.

Between this date, the 15th, and the date upon which this will appear in the Monetary Times, although only a mat-ter of a few days, it is possible for such a change to take place that the writer hesitates to express an opinion as to the financial outlook in the West consequent upon the crop con-. The concensus of opinion is optimistic, yet, as ditions. the weeks go by it is becoming more and more apparent that it is absolute nonsense for the West to look for as big a crop

as was produced last year, much less a crop of 120 million sbushels as some newspapers predicted early in the summer. The railways have issued reports weekly and these are published in the daily press; in every case the most favor-able indications have been given. These reports are not the reports of experts, but are gathered from station agents along the respective lines, and are subject to more or less local prejudice.

Height of the Grain.

100

Analyzing one of the latest reports, a Winnipeg man pointed out to the writer a few days ago that only 5 per cent. of the districts reported the height which the grain had so far attained. The height mentioned was anywhere from ten to twenty-four inches, and probably represented the highest points in these particular districts. It is safe to say that in the other 95 per cent. the growth had not been worth mentioning.

It is true that in probably the majority of districts the yield will be fairly up to the averager." There is no doubt from the reports of many who come in to Winnipeg from all parts of the prairie provinces that there is failure in store for a portion of the farming community. In some places even if rain came at this date it would be too late to insure an average yield. Up to the present, the grain growers have regretted the continuation of west and south-west winds; what they are looking for now is the welcome south or southeast winds, and two or three days of rain. Probably by the time this is in print the west will have had the much desired moisture, and if so the crop yield of the Canadian West will not fall such a very great deal below that of last year, as the acreage is quite up to the record of 1906.

Industrial Stability of the West.

This uncertainty as to the crop outlook, together with the varying reports that one gets from all quarters, one man predicting bad crops and another predicting the biggest yield of any year, it would have been little surprise if busi-

ness in general had suffered from a stand-still. The fact that the prosperity of the West continues unabated except for the lull in real estate, and the considerable dropping off in building operations, indicates that while the wheat may be the reason of Winnipeg's existence, it is not the be all or end-all of this country's development from now on. The fact is that the West has entered upon an era of manufacturing that promises to be influential enough to tide it over almost any circumstances.

This week the seventeenth annual exhibition in Winnipeg is being held, and every one had this fact brought very clearly home to him. While there is a possibility of the wheat crop falling behind to some extent, it is almost certoin, barring heavy early frosts, that there will be no such thing as a general crop failure, and also that with the shortage in sight there is a chance to catch up. In addition to these hopes there is the compensation

that the world's wheat shortage will be such as to guarantee the very highest price for this year's crop. The difference in price in itself would make up for a considerable dropping off in the volume of grain products. Action of the Banks.

In so far as

SECTION ness men who want more money, but cannot get it for legitimate enterprise, are satisfied that the bankers are doing something in the interests of the country at large.

The bankers say that there is no other alternative any way, that they have reached their limit and until the de once more flow in in greater quantities they will have to pur sue a tight policy on loans. The chief complainant against the present methods of the bank are those men for whom the banks once created an unwise precedent of loaning money without that security which a sound and sane banking system would seem to require. To-day a stop has been put to a period of speculation, which, had it been allowed to run rampant for another few years, might have had disastrons effects.

Winnipeg is in the same position as almost every mun cipality throughout the West, they all feel the money sca scarcity, but with the lull in real estate they all look upon it as the best thing that could have happened the country. As an illustration of how it is regarded in other Western cities, is the following statement of Mr. A. York, an Edmonton man, on returning to that city from an extended trip to the Old Country.

Values of Inside and Outside Property.

"I think," he said, "real estate will take a drop here this summer-that is, outside property. I believe that the value of inside property is not too high, and do not fear any material change in the price of it, but outside property is, in my opinion, altogether too high. In the face of the present financial situation through the country the fictitious values of outside property cannot be maintained and the will take a drop to a more normal level. I look for real estate in this city to be slow for the next two years."

'Do you think this drop in the price will be beneficial?" "Yes, I think it will ultimately be the best thing that could happen to the city. Some will lose, of course, but the general effect will not be so disastrous, as it would have been had real estate speculation continued for another year. I think the city will be once more on a sound foundation when the drop in outside property comes. There are great op-portunities in this city, and if it is started on a sound level, with no fictitious boom, it will make very rapid progress,"

That seems to be a very general impression. same time, while this over-speculation has contributed locally to the stringency, Western bankers and business men re pudiate the claim made by some in the East that to the West is attributable the tightness of money throughout Canada. Must Not Blame the West.

All point to the fact that the scarcity of money exists in Europe as well as throughout America, that Ontario itself has contributed to it by its industrial expansion and its cobalting, and that altogether the West is as well off as any part of the country. In fact as stated last week, th West looks to being in a much better condition than the East when this year's crop is harvested. Shipments to the Orient continue from Western Canada

This month already the Lake of the Woods Company has made a shipment of 9,000 bags to Hong Kong. The general foreign demand is reported good. Asked as to the advis-ability of Canadian millers bleaching their low grades to give the color desired on the Oriental market, a representative of the Lake of the Woods Company stated to the Monetary Times that they at least would not do so, emphatically stat-ing that the bleaching process deteriorated the quality. The St. Albert Flour Mills have been purchased by Mr.

L. O'Coffey, of the Edmonton Real Estate Company, and will be in future run upon an improved basis by its new owner.

The Railway Commission has decided that the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific into Winnipeg shall be altered so as to run parallel with the Canadian Northern Railway, and not cut through the grounds of the Agricultural College.

BOARD OF TRADE HISTORY.

The early history of the Moncton Board of Trade con tains very little evidences of vigor or aggressiveness. attitude of the members has changed, and to-day they realize the power that comes of combined action. Moncton Board of Trade as it used to be rarely met, an for a long time was moribund; to-day, it is an organization that works.

make up for a considerable dropping ain products. On June 5th. 1801, thirty-three of the business men of Moncton met and "resolved" that they form the Moncton Board of Trade. There was no meeting after organization until February 16, 1802, and from that date there was none intil February 22, 1804. in so far as the monetary situation is concerned, thinks until rebruary 10, 1802, and from that date there was held in are practically where they were a week ago; money is still until February 23, 1804; another meeting was held in tight and promises to be so for some months at least. While April, 1804, but from that time until May, 1808, there were tight and promises to be so for some months at least. While the bankers at first did not admit that there was any united action as to loan policy, they do not hesitate, now that the fact has become universally known, to justify the concerted action of the Bankers' Association, nor, do the financial men of Winnipeg raise the slightest objection. Even the busi-basic basic basi

July 20, 1907.

Summary th of

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STOCK EXCHANCE 1

Monetary Tim Unless the unexpected happens dull summer, so far as business is parently has power to animate the l

The placing of Montreal Power did not materially affect prices, number of shares changed hands. stock is generally considered to h wrong time. This is discussed belo

The Mexican Light and Power ance again on the Toronto board o slight advance.

The advice of certain financial investments makes curious, and, in ing. For instance: "The Trethew and the stock comparatively low, but liked in Cobalt. Why, we do not whom?

The strike news and weekly s practically no influence on quotation wey have been the most active issu mid-week saw a fair advance in pric ter sold down from 79 to 71, and Tre

Monday.—A strong tone was everal Eleectric advanced 2¼ points, a vanced about 2 points, selling at 68 were quiet, Dominion selling at 233. was dull. C. P. R. was strong, se Power remained a feature, on the exp dividend; it sold at 92 1/2.

Tuesday .- Prices were irregular was 1½ higher and Sao Paulo was 118. The tone was stronger at Mo Montreal Power was the leade quiet. hands.

Wednesday.—There were no spec foronto. The most active issue at Toronto. shares were dealt in. The placing o a 6 per cent. basis, instead of 5 had n Apart from this issue, the market wa

Thursday .- The volume of busine change was light, with prices irregulation Rio, and Mackay common were the hundred shares to their credit in tran were steady. The chief feature of th the buying of Power stock, which of of 1,479 shares to the day's aggre The rest of the market was shares. undertone was strong.

Friday, 5 p.m.-Unusual dullness dian Exchanges to-day. The most a was General Electric. Fifteen shares merce sold at 170%. C. P. R. conti any active stock on the Wall Street r ers will meet on September 17th to ra stock.

NEW ISSUE, OF S

Soo Railway Issue Does Not Imp holders Have Cood

The announcement of a new iss apolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie ductive of the same enthusiasm which played had the announcement been in The proposition embraced the i

stock of the company to \$42,000 in t at present, namely, one-third DTE common. The capital stock is thus b \$4,000,000 new stock is being issued Shareholders Hopeful, and Prices Ad

Ever since it appeared that the greater than were sufficient to pay t preferred and the 4 per cent. on the have been hopeful. Preferred stock,

July 20, 1907.

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10.14 HISTORY.

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n Board of Trade conor aggressiveness. nged, and to-day they combined action. The to be rarely met, and y, it is an organization

of the business men of they form the Moncton eting after organizat at date there was none meeting was held in May, 1898, there were 1 May 16, 1809. During erely nominal existence. n 1800 new ideas come of the most energetic

STOCKS AND BONDS THIS WEEK. of the Chief Happenings in Toronto, Montreal, and Summary Other Exchange Circles. 1

MONETARY TIMES

STOCK EXCHANGE THIS WEEK.

THE

Monetary Times' Office, July 18th. Unless the unexpected happens, brokers may expect a holders expected to participate at par. dull summer, so far as business is concerned. Nothing apparently has power to animate the lifeless markets.

The placing of Montreal Power on a 6 per cent. basis did not materially affect prices, although a considerable number of shares changed hands. The issue of new Soo stock is generally considered to have been made at the wrong time. This is discussed below.

The Mexican Light and Power Stock made its appear. Pression which had come ance again on the Toronto board on Thursday selling at a No Money to Buy Stocks. slight advance.

whom?

practically no influence on quotations. Foster and Trethewey have been the most active issues this week, and until mid-week saw a fair advance in prices. On Thursday, Foster sold down from 79 to 71, and Trethewey dropped to 71 1/2.

Monday .- A strong tone was evident at Toronto. Genwas dull. C. P. R. was strong, selling at 176. Montreal Power remained a feature, on the expectation of an increased it is difficult to see why the price should advance. dividend; it sold at 921/2

quiet. Montreal Power was the leader, 702 shares changing go below par again. hands

Wednesday .- There were no special movements in prices at Toronto. The most active issue was Rio but only 126 Apart from this issue, the market was lifeless.

Thursday .- The volume of business on the Toronto Exchange was light, with prices irregular. Dominion Coal, Rio, and Mackay common were the only issues with over a hundred shares to their credit in transactions. Bank shares that rate. were steady. The chief feature of the Montreal market was the buying of Power stock, which contributed transactions of 1,479 shares to the day's aggregate turnover of 2,905 shares. The rest of the market was quiet, and the general shares. undertone was strong.

dian Exchanges to-day. The most active issue at Toronto was General Electric. Fifteen shares of the Bank of Com-merce sold at 170%. C. P. R. continues to act as well as any active stock on the Wall Street market. Soo stockholders will meet on September 17th to ratify increase of capital stock.

NEW ISSUE, OF STOCK.

Soo Railway Issue Does Not Impress Investors-Shareholders Have Good Outlook.

The announcement of a new issue of stock of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway was not productive of the same enthusiasm which might have been displayed had the announcement been made a year ago.

The proposition embraced the increase of the capital stock of the company to \$42,000 in the same proportion as at present, namely, one-third preferred and two-thirds common. The capital stock is thus being doubled, but only \$4,000,000 new stock is being issued at present.

Shareholders Hopeful, and Prices Advanced.

Ever since it appeared that the earnings were much greater than were sufficient to pay the 7 per cent. on the preferred and the 4 per cent. on the common, shareholders have been hopeful. Preferred stock, which was below par Toronto, July 2nd., 1907

at the beginning of 1902, had climbed to 1.29 by the begin-ning of 1903, and 160 by 1905, while at the beginning of 1906 it reached 18334. This high price was doubtless owing to the talk of an increased issue of stock in which the

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As for the holders of common stock, they had two strings to their bow. In their case, there was the new stock issue to be looked for, and, failing this, there was almost a certainty of an increased dividend. On the likelihood of one or both these, the common stock, from a fraction below par at the beginning of 1905, advanced to 163 at the be-ginning of 1906, while at the beginning of the present year it was still holding around 140¼, notwithstanding the de-pression which had come over the market.

From the standpoint of the shareholder the issue of The advice of certain financial firms on Cobalt mining new stock comes at most inopportune moment, even though investments makes curious, and, indeed, questionable read- but little of it will go to the public. The average share-ing. For instance: "The Trethewey mine is pretty good holder has no money to buy stocks. It is possible, too, and the stock comparatively low, but the management is not to purchase first-class stocks which will give a return of liked in Cobalt. Why, we do not know." Not liked by 6 per cent. at the purchase price, while there are numerous m? The strike news and weekly shipments seem to have and of common returning around 8 per cent. Shareholders ctically no influence on quotations. Foster and Trethegive back 4 per cent. on the common.

At the end of last week Soo common was selling at 104. After the announcement the price advanced somewhat, being 107, with 110 asking at the beginning of this week. Whether this advance was a merely temporary flurry or not eral Electric advanced 2½ points, and Mackay common ad-vanced about 2 points, selling at 68 to 70%. Bank shares were quiet, Dominion selling at 233. The Montreal market good news is not yet out, and that possibly an increase in good news is not yet out, and that possibly an increase in the dividend on the common may be expected. Otherwise,

Tuesday.—Prices were irregular in Toronto. C. P. R. purchase the new stock at par. It is only a few months was 1½ higher and Sao Paulo was higher also, closing at since the price was below par, and under present stock 118. The tone was stronger at Montreal, but trading was market conditions it would not be very surprising to see it

Will Add to the Value of Their Holdings.

Those who are holding Soo as a permanent investment will have their reward in the dividends they will reap in the shares were dealt in. The placing of Montreal Power upon future. The C.P.R. owns a controlling interest in the Soo, a 6 per cent. basis, instead of 5 had no great effect on prices. and will without question take up all the new stock it has a right to. Moreover, it is extremely unlikely that the present issue of stock would have been made against the will of C.P.R. interests, or that the dividend on the common would have been continued so long at 4 per cent. when the earnings of the road were sufficient to pay several times

> Shareholders may, therefore, feel that their interests would justify them in looking for something more to their advantage, they have the assurance that the surplus is being

> > DIVIDENDS.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and onehalf per cent., (11 p.c.) for the current quarter, being at the rate of six per cent. (6 p.c.) per annum on the Capital Stock of this Bank (to be reduced to Three million dollars) has been declared, and that the same will, be payable on such reduced capital at the Head Office and at the Branches on and after Friday, the 16th day of August next.

The transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th. August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. G. JEMMETT General Manager

Volume 41.

FACTORY LOCATIONS.

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The following Canadian municipalities are offering inducements to secure manufacturing enterprises. Those interested should correspond with the parties named below. In order to facilitate the bringing together of manufacturing firms with municipalities ready to make special concessions, we are charging a very nominal rate for cards in this column. It will be furnished for the asking.

BROCKVILLE Manufacturers desiring good location are invited to correspond with WM. SHEARER, Sec y. Board of Trade BROCKVILLE ONT

DIGBY, Nova Scotia. Harbour free from ice the year round. Offers Special Advantages to Manufacturers desiring to locate.

Population 1,200; gravitation water system; sewerage; electric light; efficient fire department; inexcelled shipping facilities and connections.

CORBESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WINNIPEG, Canada. No other point in Western Canada can present the same combined advantages for

the Manufacturer or Investor as Winnipeg. Let us send you full information.

CHARLES F. ROLAND,

Industrial Commissioner,

The Winsipeg Development and Industrial Bureau

LUCAN, ONT. To Whom it may Concern,

The Municipal Council of the Village of Lucan, Ont., is open to receive correspondence from any firm or firms that are wanting to establish Manufacturing Industries. The Village will give a loan or bonus to firms locating here that will employ 50 to 100 Men the year round, such industry to be approved of by the Village Council.

Yours truly, G. O. STANLEY Clerk.

The authorities of Christ Church, Fernie, B.C., ask the Monetary Times to interest manufacturers and business men generally in the good work they are doing amongst two thousand odd workmen employed in the industries of the district. Contributions will be received by the Rev. R. S. Wilkinson, of Fernie, B.C., who will be glad to give all information and to show visitors the results of the missionary work being accomplished. NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The head office of each company is situate in the town or city mentioned at the beginning of each paragraph, and the persons named appear to be prominent members of the company.

Cuelph, Ont.—Colonial Whitewear Co., \$40,000. E. H. Chart, Mrs. A. C. Chart, Toronto; R. B. Bryson, Perth. Oshawa, Ont.—City Gas Co. of Oshawa, \$40,000. W. C. Noxon, W. C. Brent, and C. H. Burgess, of Toronto.

Halleybury, Ont. Ottawa Prospecting and Developmen Company, \$200,000. A. J. Murphy, G. A. Bremner, A. Jones

New Brunswick.—United Paint Co., \$100,000. A. J. Chapman, W. F. Tait, Dorchester; H. J. McManus, Menramcook.

Maisonneuve, Que.-Dufresne & Locke, \$250,000. 0. Dufresne, T. Dufresne, Maisonneuve; Pierre de Grosbois, Montreal.

Cravenhurst, Ont. H. Ditchburn Boat Manufacturing Company, \$40,000. H. Ditchburn, A. W. Ditchburn, Mr. E. S. M. Ditchburn.

Walkerville, Ont,-Standard Chain Company of Canada \$50,000. J. C. Schmidt, York, Pa.; R. Garland, A. E. Crockett, Pittsburg.

Powassan, Ont. Golden Empire Mines Company of Larder Lake, \$1,000,000. W. F. Shaw, Calendar; T. S Trenouth. W. C. Porter.

Windsor, Ont.—Lansing Cobalt Mining Co., \$400,000. D. J. Robson, H. N. Wilder, S. S. Riley. Georgian Bay Trap Rock Company, \$40,000. C. W. Cadwell; B. F. Comfort, J. M. Young, Detroit.

Calgary.—United States and British Columbia Timber Co., \$200,500,000. R. B. Bennett, W. P. Taylor, W. H. Mclaws, Calgary.

Calgary, Alta.—Calgary & Shepard Bridge Co. Western Canada Construction Co. William Head Co. Calgary Baseball Club. Glanvilles, Limited.

Winnipeg, Man. Master-Stein Cobalt Mining Company, \$1,000,000. J. R. L. Starr, J. Houston, Miss S. Whittake, Toronto.

Winnipeg.—Carnefac Stock Food Co., \$200,000. W. G. Douglas, T. J. Douglas, J. Brown, Winnipeg. Port Arthur Elevator Co., \$100,000. L. O. Downing, R. H. Moore, S. M. Pugh, Winnipeg.

Sarnia, Ont.—Cody Manufacturing Co., \$50,000. A. S. Cody, R. D. Cody, T. French. Ontario Timber and Land Co., \$100,000. J. H. Fairbank, Petrolia; W. D. Lummis, Toronto; K. H. Kittermaster, Sarnia.

St. Thomas, Ont. St. Thomas Car Company, \$400,000. W. K. Cameron, C. F. Maxwell, R. H. McConnell.—Elgin Cobalt Mining and Development Company, \$200,000. J. H. Courtenay, W. H. King, F. O. Lawrence.

Toronto.—Strong Lumber Co., \$200,000. T. F. Strong, Ogdensburgh, N.Y.; George Gordon, Sturgeon Falls; H. J. Barlett, Orillia; Canada Construction and Dredging Ca, \$60,000. J. B. Bartram, F. Dunlevie, C. M. Bartram, Toronto.

Ottawa. R. J. Smith & Company, \$40,000. R. J. Smith, R. J. Devlin, C. A. Smith.—Matthews' Private School, \$40,000. A. L. Matthews, M. M. Murphy, C. Mason— Thousand Island Land Company, \$100,000. E. S. Leetham, A. G. Greenfield, G. P. Brophy.

Hamilton, Ont.—Hamilton Printing Co., \$40,000. M.
W. Parker, J. P. Garvey, P. Davis. Hamilton Amusement Co., \$40,000. W. B. Morris, A. L. Burke, J. R. Cambden-Hamilton, Ont. Hamilton Lacrosse Association, \$10,000.
W. V. Barker, J. W. Nelson, A. J. Wright. Jones Safety Device Company, \$50,000. W. R. Ward, V. W. Raven, and C. W. Readman, Toronto. Hamilton Tool Company, \$40,000. H. C. Thompson, C. T. Rasberry, A. Hutton. Delaware Park Company, \$40,000. H. N. Kittson, W. Lees, T. Hobson.

Montreal.—Toronto Auto-Transit Co., \$145,000. G. W. Verral, G. W. Verral, jr., C. E. Verral, Toronto. Shawinigan Falls Real Estate Co., \$100,000. J. E. Aldred, H. Murrayl W. S. Hart, Montreal. Canadian Lithographic Stone Co., \$500,000. R. B. Hutcheson, F. W. Hibbard, W. J. Ross, Westmount Que. Canada Maple Exchange, \$45,000 A. W. M. Cotton, L. M. Fresco, H. H. Brodie, Montreal. Resources Publishing Co., \$100,000. E. F. Surveyor, A. Chase-Casgrain, J. W. Weldon, Montreal. Gazette Printing Co., \$500,000. R. White, S. White, S. K. Kydd, Montreal. Park Realty Co., of Montreal, \$500,000. R. Bickerdike. Summerlea, Que., J. A. Ogilvy, jr., G. Ball, Montreal. Securities and Transfer Corporation, of Montreal, \$50,000 H. R. Borradaile, R. T. Heneker, A. H. Duff, Montreal. La Compagnie Generale d'Amusements, \$90,900. L.

July 20, 1907.

PACIFIC S Vancouver Office: Representative 417 Richards S

LABOR SHOR

Many British Columbia Industr Lack of Labor—Interest in Commercial N

Monetary Tin Vancouv

That conditions in the Canadi excellent is borne out by the opinion who have been on the coast lately. thews, of Toronto, a director of the man largely interested in Western much to say that the mining intereing a period of much prosperity,' spoke well of the fruit industry, an industries in the sentence: "I four tented in the West, and on all side great prosperity and advancement."

The other visitor was Mr. A. L banker. He expressed himself as su and the unlimited possibilities offeri Output Reduced Through Labor Sh

As is natural, with activity in al age of labor. At the fruit canneris the output is being reduced because get sufficient help, notwithstanding do the work and the school holiday Logan, Provincial Live Stock Comm turned from a trip through the Frase problem is the greatest the farme Everywhere there is a cry for more if the demand could be satisfied it w difference in the production of the ri of this province.

In the shipbuilding yards, the sca ing contracts back. There are two dition. Not only is the demand for logging camps shut down on June 20 of supply and thus maintain the price to start up again, some of them at will see them all with operations res

Renewed Interest in Mining Industry

Gratifying information is contain of the Provincial Mineralogist, which production for the year 1906 was \$24 per cent. over that of 1905, or more th was in 1903. The increase during chiefly to the Boundary and Coast dis crease in the Cassiar district. The the production of coal was 15 per cent The good times in minin~ are conevery prospect that fir will act disciple

The good times in minin are conevery prospect that it will not diminis mining is one of the features and and development of the properties in the operations which have been previous place in the Nicola Valley, other deped. The Enderby Coal Mines, Limite Enderby, which are being prospected, the fuel supply of the district for next from this company. Officials of the D declare they will be shipping 500 tons

Yet, with all this, things are not Condition. It is now summer, still of scarce article, and there are some who suggest that before winter the Govern in and forbid the export of coal to ento get an adequate supply.

There was talk of measures on the lands being developed, but nothing me this enterprise since the announceme was organized. If this project mate another mine on the coast, which wou vantage to shipping and general interest

Lumber and Pulp Mills Proposed.

Vancouver Island, with Victoria as alone with timber, but also in mines. tion of proposed lumber and pulp mills is to be constructed for the development of claims.

Further, and what is far more in Shadforth, formerly of Shadforth's, Li in Victoria this week looking into the lishing a steel plant, including the plates for shipping, etc. The raw ma

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ny is situate in the tom c of each paragraph, and rominent members of the

rear Co., \$40,000. E. H. ; R. B. Bryson, Perth. of Oshawa, \$40,000. W. . Burgess, of Toronto. pecting and Development G. A. Bremner, A. Jones. t Co., \$100,000. A. J. ; H. J. McManus, Mem

& Locke, \$250,000. 0. ave; Pierre de Grosbois.

A. W. Ditchburn, Mrs.

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Mining Co., \$400,000. S. Riley. Georgian Bay W. Cadwell; B. F. Com-

British Columbia Timber W. P. Taylor, W. H.

epard Bridge Co. West-lliam Head Co. Calgary

Cobalt Mining Company, iston, Miss S. Whittaker,

Winnipeg. Port Arthur wning, R. H. Moore, S

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Car Company, \$400,0 R. H. McConnell.-Elgin ompany, \$200,000. J. H. rence.

\$200,000. T. F. Strong, n, Sturgeon Falls; H. J. tion and Dredging Co., alevie, C. M. Bartram,

ny, \$40,000. R. J. Sn tthews' Private School, Murphy, C. Mason-100,000. E. S. Leetham,

ting Co., \$40,000. Burke, J. R. Cambden. osse Association, \$10,000 Wright. Jones Safety Ward, V. W. Raven, and nilton Tool Company, Rasberry, A. Hutton. H. N. Kittson, W. Lees,

t Co., \$145,000. G. W. Verral, Toronto. Shaw, 0,000. J. E. Aldred, H. Canadian Lithographic son, F. W. Hibbard, W. Iaple Exchange, \$45,000 H. H. Brodie, Montreal. E. F. Surveyor, A. E. F. Surveyor, A. htreal. Gazette Printing S. K. Kydd, Montreal. 00,000. R. Bickerdike, jr., G. Ball, Montreal. A. H. Duff, Montreal. sements, \$99,900. irteau.

THE MONETARY TIMES

PACIFIC SECTION Vancouver Office: Representative: A. Oswald Barratt, 417 Richards Street.

LABOR SHORTAGE.

July 20, 1907.

Many British Columbia Industries Suffering Through Lack of Labor-Interest in Tobacco Growing-Commercial Notes.

Monetary Times' Office.

Vancouver, B. C., July 17th.

That conditions in the Canadian Pacific province are That conditions in the Canadian Pacific province are excellent is borne out by the opinions of two prominent men who have been on the coast lately. One is Mr. W. D. Mat-man largely interested in Western mines. "It is not too much to say that the mining interest of the West is enjoy-ing a period of much prosperity," is what he said. He spoke well of the fruit industry, and, in short, included all industries in the sentence: "I found the people very con-tented in the West, and on all sides there are evidences of tented in the West, and on all sides there are evidences of great prosperity and advancement."

The other visitor was Mr. A. L. Harding, a New York banker. He expressed himself as surprised at the conditions and the unlimited possibilities offering to the investor.

Output Reduced Through Labor Shortage.

As is natural, with activity in all lines, there is a short-age of labor. At the fruit canneries of New Westminster, the output is being reduced because of the impossibility to the output is being reduced because of the impossibility to get sufficient help, notwithstanding that boys and girls can do the work and the school holidays are on. Mr. F. M. Logan, Provincial Live Stock Commissioner, who has re-turned from a trip through the Fraser River Valley, says this problem is the greatest the farmer has to contend with. Everywhere there is a cry for more men on the farms, and if the demand could be satisfied it would make a wonderful difference in the production of the rich arise literation. difference in the production of the rich agricultural districts of this province.

In the shipbuilding yards, the scarcity of lumber is keep-ing contracts back. There are two reasons for this con-dition. Not only is the demand for lumber great, but the logging camps shut down on June 20th to prevent a surplus of supply and thus maintain the price. They are now about to start up again, some of them at least, while August 1st will see them all with operations resumed.

Renewed Interest in Mining Industry.

Gratifying information is contained in the annual report of the Provincial Mineralogist, which has been issued. The production for the year 1906 was \$24,980.546, which is 11.2 per cent. over that of 1905, or more than 40 per cent. what it was in 1903. The increase during the past year was due chiefly to the Boundary and Coast districts, with a slight in-crease in the Cassiar district. The percentage increase in the production of seal approximation.

the production of coal was 15 per cent. greater than 1905. The good times in minin~ are continuing, and there is every prospect that it will not diminish for some time. Coal of a plant to manufacture railroad cars in St. Thomas, Ont. mining is one of the features and apart from the increased development of the properties in the Crow's Nest, and the operations which have been previously mentioned as taking place in the Nicola Valley, other deposits are being exploit-ed. The Enderby Coal Mines, Limited, has 8,000 acres near Enderby which are being exploited. Enderby, which are being prospected, and it is expected that the fuel supply of the district for next winter will be obtained

from this company. Officials of the Diamond Vale Company declare they will be shipping 500 tons by October 1st. Yet, with all this, things are not in a very satisfactory condition. It is now summer, still coal is comparatively a Scarce article and these summers and the summer states of the summer still coal is comparatively a scarce article, and there are some who are so pessimistic as to suggest that before winter the Government may have to step to get an adequate supply.

There was talk of measures on the Queen Charlotte Islands being developed, but nothing more has been heard of this enterprise since the announcement when the company was organized. If this project materializes, it would give another mine on the coast, which would be considerable advantage to shipping and general interests.

Lumber and Pulp Mills Proposed.

Vancouver Island, with Victoria as the hub, is active, not of claims.

plates for shipping, etc. The raw material for this factory expect.

would be secured on the island. He looks on the proposition as favorable, as the markets of the Pacific are within easy reach of British Columbia, and not only that but the immense quantities of fuel, easily available, would be of great advantage to the industry.

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Structural steel works, too, are about to be established in Vancouver, the site having been purchased. The firm of J. Coughland and Sons see possibilities in this province; where a great amount of steel is used in the many large buildings being erected and in the general construction work now going on. They anticipate that in a short time, the de-mand will be such as to tax double the size of a plant which it is contemplated to install for present needs. it is contemplated to install for present needs.

To Deepen the River.

The New Westminster Board of Trade will send a deputation to Ottawa to press for the improvement of the channe of the Fraser River. With a large number of industries located in and near the city, principally sawmills which ex-port, it is necessary that the river be deep enough to allow ships to get up to berthing wharves. There is also the question of the salmon fishermen at the mouth of the river dur-ing the summer. Tug captains last year refused to bring in tows because of the danger of breaking nets and being

In the interior, several of the cities are showing marked-good times. At Revelstoke and Kamloops there is much ly building activity, and the class of structures which are being erected is better than formerly.

Mr. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, sold 100 acres without buildings for \$20,000. This was some of the choicest land in the province. The purchasers were two Eastern men. Salmon Arm, near Kamloops, J. Chaplain, of Crossfield, Alberta, paid \$8,400 for seventy acres of good fruit land. Tobacco-Growing an Industry.

Tobacco-growing in the Okanagan will help to still further increase the value of land in that district. Mr. N. Holman, who is engaged in tobacco culture in the States? has been visiting the Okanagan, and says this district is admirably adapted for the growing of the "weed." This This corroborates others, who have grown tobacco there in the past, and still others who are now floating a company to engage in this industry on a large scale. Tobacco-growing is also becoming an industry near Grand Forks, in the Boundary district.

MONEY AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Edmonton expects to have its street railway system in operation by September, 1908.

Yorkton ratepayers have carried a by-law to raise \$60,-000 for a waterworks and sewage system.

The village of Bawlf, Alta., wishes to borrow \$1,000, and is authorized to do so by the Provincial Government.

Streetsville corporation has purchased the electric light pole line which belonged to the Stark E. L. and P. System.

The vote on the Moose Jaw, Sask., by-law to raise \$125. 000 for waterworks and sewerage extension has been carried. The by-law granting a \$50,000 bonus for the installing

has been carried by a large majority.

The City of Hamilton has made application to the On-tario Railway and Municipal Board for the board's approval for a waterworks extension by-law, providing for the expenditure of \$6,500.

Strathcona is experiencing difficulty in financing. Many? of the projected municipal improvements will be postponed. The Edmonton Council has decided upon a policy of economy in municipal expenditure. This might be a good example for Strathcona to follow.

A number of St. Thomas. Ont., citizens have organized a company and propose to manufacture freight cars in the in and forbid the export of coal to enable home consumers town. The bonus ratepayers will vote on a by-law in con-to get an adequate supply. The company will turn out not less than five cars a day, will employ not less than 150 men for a guaranteed period of not less than 15 years, and will pay in wages from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per month.

The authorities of Winnipeg are in treaty with a pro-minent firm in the Old Country for several millions of dol-lars on thirty-year 4 per cent. debentures. There seems to be some hesitancy on the part of the city in agreeing to certain conditions which this firm imposes. apparently as a conhe with timber, but also in mines. At Quatsino, the loca-sideration for their paying a comparatively high price for tion of proposed lumber and pulp mills, an extensive railway the debentures. Winnipeg cannot expect to be superior to is to be constructed for the development of the June group the prevailing circumstances in all financial markets. Ready of claims. Further, and what is far more important, Mr. F. T. Shadforth, formerly of Shadforth's, Limited, of England, is in Victoria this week looking into the possibilities of estab-ishing character in the made in the made in the mode in the m lishing a steel plant, including the manufacture of steel not all that Winnipeg's assets and prospects entitle her to

Volume 41.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED. SOME

Gist of Many Important Matters Appearing in Current Literature

DIVIDEND PAYING STOCKS.

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A very complete list of dividend paying stocks is sent by Towle & Fitzgerald, stock brokers, of Boston, Mass. It has been compiled with great care, and its excellent classi-fication makes it' valuable. Copies will be sent to those applying to this firm's office at 18 Post Office Square, Boston.

THE ART OF INVESTMENT.

Under this title, Messrs. Milne, Son and Hamilton, of 14 Queen Victoria Street, London, Eng., send a businesslike publication containing every reference likely to be required by the stock exchange man. A history is given of stock operating, which is said to have commenced in 1694, the Bank of England having been granted a charter in that year. Much useful information is offered in our friends creditable publication.

ATLAS OF CANADA

The Atlas of Canada, issued by the Department of the Interior, and prepared under the direction of James White, F.R.G.S., is, perhaps, the most complete ever issued. There, are maps of the territorial divisions, the transcontinental railways, and of the international and interprovincial boundaries. Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and St. John, Hamilton, London, and Halifax, Vancouver, Ottawa, and Winning are each given a page man. There are also more Winnipeg are each given a page map. There are also maps showing the density of population. Innumerable statistics of population, agriculture, manufacturing, finance are given. The most interesting features, to the financial man, are the charts relating to the progress of the Canadian banks.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual report of the Toronto Board of Trade is an attractive publication of some hundred pages. The A B C of Toronto, which Mr. F. G. Morley, the energetic secre-tary, compiled some months ago, forms an introduction to a budget of interesting reading matter. The year's work of the board is reviewed, from which it is seen that the Toronto Board of Trade her mother and Toronto Board of Trade has much to handle, and handles it thoroughly. During the year the exchange of the board was open for business 305 days, and closed 61 days. The report contains an interesting article on the "Cobalt Silver Region," by Mr. Thos. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines. The volume is profusely illustrated, and its plethora of ad-vertisements indicate that advertisers, know the value of its circulation.

PROGRESSIVE EDMONTON.

One of the best examples of Canadian municipal advertising comes from Edmonton. In bold characters on the front of a fourteen inch-long cardboard cover is the an-nouncement, "Fifteen Minutes with Edmonton, Canada. For the Busy Man of the Twentieth Century." Inside is a treasury of information - maps, pictures, useful informa-tion, and a panoramic view of the city. Perhaps the intro-duction by Mr. A. G. Harrison, the Board of Trade secre-tary, will explain the mission of this publication: "Its pur-pose is to present in a short and concise manner something of the margellous progress, the splendid present, and the pregnant future of the city of Edmonton and surrounding country.", That this purpose is achieved is quite evident after a perusal of the publication. front of a fourteen-inch-long cardboard cover is the an-

TRAVEL LITERATURE

From New Brunswick Tourist Association at St. John comes a budget of vacation literature. There, is "Summer Homes in Nova Scotia," from the Dominion Atlantic line, whose pictures embrace the Evangeline farm countrywhose pictures embrace the Evangeline farm country— Digby, Cornwallis Valley, the Yarmouth Boarders' Re-treat. This pamphlet is practical as well as pretty, for it contains addresses of 202 hotels and boarding-houses in 84 villages or hamlets at which people may stay from \$5 a week up. The next seductive pamphlet is "Canoeing and Camping in New Brunswick," which shows the Upper St. The Restignance. Ninisignit selmon fishing, treat at the Restigouche, Nipisiquit salmon fishing, trout at Mill Lake, yachting and automobiling in the heart of the Province. Such delights as these are not easily described Chequ in type. One has got to "go thar," "St. Martin's-by-the-Sea" is a modest brochure des-cribing a place little known to Western dwellers. It is a 1907.

New Brunswick summer resort on the Bay of Fundy, tas of St. John, and connected with the Intercolonial Railway by a spur line. The sea-bathing is excellent; deep-sea by a spur line. The sea-bathing is excellent; deepsea fishing is always to be enjoyed, and there are trout in the lakes and streams near by. Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia is an ancient place of historical as well as landscape in terest, since it dates back to 1604. It possesses a basin and harbor open to deep-water navigation the year round. Its resorts are Milford Lakes, Parker's Cove, Fort Anne, and the Garrison Park, the Lequille Valley. It is sixty-seve miles from St. John and 130 from Halifax. Mr. A. I Atlee, publisher, has fifty-four views of the place and it It is sixty-seven surroundings.

"The River St. John."-This Canadian river is far famed for natural beauty, and its fame is richly deserved. for it has to show all that constitutes landscape attractive ness-hill, vale, forest, bluff, the blue of stream and sky; a noble panorama. The fresh waters of the Kennebecasis Bay, with beautiful Rothesay thereon, Bellisle, Grand Late, Washademoac, the Oromocto, are all passed before pic-turesque Fredericton, that sylvan city, is reached. This little folder is a most alluring one.

BANK ACT AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT.*

This book is an excellent exposition of the above acts. The texts of the acts are given, and the cases bearing on each section are quoted with a running commentary, makes the volume an exceedingly convention. Bank Act and ence on the subjects of which it treats. The Bank Act and the Bills of Exchange Act have, by the Revision of 1906, This been changed in form and the sections renumbered. re-arrangement of sections has impaired the value of prim Canadian works of reference. Mr. Falconbridge's book has been published since these

amendments, and is consequently a very timely addition to the literature of the subjects of which it treats. The book also contains many decisions not noted in previous works, many of which are of importance; e.g.: (1) The case of Ewing vs. Dominion Bank, in which a person was held liable on the ground of estoppel, upon a note to which his signa-ture had been forged; (2) the case of Prefontaine vs. Grenier, in which it was held not to be the duty of the president of a bank to watch the conduct of its cashier and inferior officers, nor to verify the exactness of the calculations of its auditors, or of the entries in the books, nor to inter fere with employees, who are put in a position of trust for the express purpose of attending to details of management. In addition to the notes on the sections there are some

very valuable explanatory discussions of the subjects treate in each of the chapters, notably those on the Internal Man-agement of Joint Stock Companies; Warehouse Receipts as Collateral Security; and Offences and Penalties.

A careful perusal of the work will aid greatly in defining and settling the ideas of the younger and more inexpen enced members of the banking and business community. The growth of our banking system is outlined in its pages and the various steps by which it has reached its present form are given and discussed in a short review of the Legislation on the subject. In addition to the review of the Legislation on Banking, a brief sketch of the influence of

Custom and the Law Merchant in making law is also give A knowledge of the general principles, by which but ness transactions are governed, is often a great aid and safe guard in individual instances. It has been well said that "The law is wiser than any man," and the law of banking and bills of exchange as it now exists in Canada, is the result of the age-long experience of the greatest of the commercial races.

Canadian merchants and bankers, who wish to beco familiar with the law of banking and bills of exchange and to acquire a good working grasp of the principles, govern-ing the same, could not do better than read this book.

The author frankly acknowledges his obligations 10 Judge Chalmers, the most eminent of the modern English authorities on the subject, and a lawyer may perhaps be

* The Canadian Law of Banks and Banking: the Clear ing House: Currency, Dominion Notes, Bills. Notes. Cheques, and other negotiable instruments.—By John De latre Falconbridge, M.A., LL.B., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister, at-Law-Toronto: Canada Law Book Company, Limited.

July 20, 1907.

TOWN OF PEMB

DEB

Sealed tenders addressed to W. man Financial Committee and m Debentures will be received up to and 1907, for the purchase of \$15,921,11. Debentures. The town reserves the or all tenders. A. J. FORTIER, Town

Pembroke,

DEBENTURES F **Town of Ponol**

Sealed tenders addressed to the marked " Tenders for debentures " wi 5 p.m. on the 10th day of August, 190 of debentures at 5% payable in twenty instalments of principal and interest. indebtedness \$8,800.00.

> J. A. JACKSON Secy.-Treas

TOWN OF NORTH BAT Saskatchewa

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the under **Tenders** for Deben

will be received up to 6 p.m. on Wednes

1,500, 10 years, 5 per cent. Purcha The Waterworks, Sewerage, and E bentures will be issued in blocks of \$25 as of the actual date of issue. The re will be for the amounts respectively

dated 1st July, 1907. All of the above debentures are rep secutive annual instalments of principal The Town reserves the right to reject

S. COOKSO North Battleford, Sask. 12th June, 1907.

DEBENTURES OFFERI

Ponoka, Alta.—Until 10th August, debentures. J. A. Jackson, Ponoka. (O appears on this page.)

Lethbridge, Alta.—Until August 15 bridge Woollen Company 5 per cent. debe secretary-treasurer. (Official advertise this page.)

Pembroke, Ont .- Until July 31st, \$ public school debentures; \$6,924 4½ per ment debentures. W. H. Bromley, cha mittee. Official advertisement appears The assessed value of the town for tax The net debenture debt, which is being annually, is \$102,020. Pembroke has a p is in the county town of Renfrew, is locat River, on the main line of C. P. R., a Grand Trunk by branch line. It is the large section of large section of good farming country and for lumbering supplies. It has many i Central Military Camp of Canada is now lished at Petawawa, within ten miles of military men and 2,000 horses are station mer months. The Pembroke Power Com the extensive power of Black River, and trical power for manufacturers, and also to be constructed through the county and tary camp with the town.

Yellow Crass, Sask .- \$25,000 munici Sanford, Man .- \$13,725 municipal de

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terature

the Bay of Fundy, east ne Intercolonial Railway is excellent; deepsea d there are trout in the olis Royal, Nova Scotia s well as landscape in It possesses a basin and on the year round. In s Cove, Fort Anne, and alley. It is sixty-seven m Halifax. Mr. A. E. s of the place and it

Canadian river is far fame is richly deserved, tes landscape attractive lue of stream and sky; ers of the Kennebe n, Bellisle, Grand Lake, all passed before pic-city, is reached. This

EXCHANGE ACT.*

ition of the above acts. d the cases bearing on ning commentary, which onvenient work of referats. The Bank Act and y the Revision of 1906, ons renumbered. aired the value of prior

en published since these very timely addition to ch it treats. The book oted in previous works. e.g.: (1) The case of a person was held liable ote to which his signacase of Prefontaine vs. be the duty of the prect of its cashier and intness of the calculations the books, nor to intera position of trust for details of management sections there are some of the subjects treate e on the Internal Man-Warehouse Receipts as d Penalties.

ill aid greatly in definnger and more inexpend business community. s outlined in its pages. has reached its present nort review of the Legn to the review of the tch of the influence of king law is also given. ciples, by which busien a great aid and safe as been well said that and the law of banking s in Canada, is the ree greatest of the com-

s, who wish to become bills of exchange and

the principles, govern-an read this book. ges his obligations to of the modern English awyer may perhaps be f the latter in illustrateater ease of reference nceded that the method a more connected gen professional reader.

d Banking : the Clear Notes. Notes, Bills, Notes, uments,-By John De: sgoode Hall, Barrister; ok Company, Limited,

THE MONETARY TIMES

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

TOWN OF PEMBROKE.

July 20, 1907.

Sealed tenders addressed to W. H. Bromley, Chair-Moose Jaw School District No. 1, Province of Saskatchewan. man Financial Committee and marked Tenders for Debentures will be received up to and including July 31st, 1907, for the purchase of \$15,921,11. Town of Pembroke Debentures will be received up to and including July 31st, 1907, for the purchase of \$15,921,11. Town of Pembroke Debentures. The town reserves the rights to reject any Debentures. The town reserves the rights to reject any or all tenders.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Town of Poneka.

5 p.m. on the 10th day of August, 1907, for \$2500.00 issue

J. A. JACKSON,

TOWN OF NORTH BATTLEFORD

Saskatchewan

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked " Tenders for debentures " will be received up till

A. J. FORTIER, Town Clerk. Pembroke, Ont. July 10th, 1907

of the Moose Jaw Public School District No. 1, payable to the bearer in 30 equal consecutive annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, at Canadian Bank of Commerce, Moose Jaw.

CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT DEBENTURES.

The Board does not bind itself to accept any tender. H. JAGGER,

Secretary-Treasurer. Moose Jaw, 25th June, 1907.

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TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

of debentures at 5% payable in twenty years equal annual instalments of principal and interest. Present debenture Thursday, the 15th day of August, 1907, for the purchase of \$40,000.00, or any part thereof, debentures of the Leth-bridge Woollen Company, Limited. Debentures dated September 4th, 1907, to run for twenty years; interest at 5 per cent., payable in equal annual instalments of prin-cipal and interest. Secy.-Treas. Ponoka, Alberta.

The above debentures are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the City of Lethbridge under By-law No. 220.

CEO. WHELEN,

Secretary-treasurer, The Lethbridge Woollen Co., Limited. Lethbridge, July 15th, 1907.

CITY OF REGINA

Tenders for Debentures will be received up to 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, 1907, for the purchase of the following debentures of the Town of North Battleford :--

\$100,000, 40 years, 5 per cent. Waterworks, sewerage, etc. \$ 8,500, 20 years, 5 per cent. Fire hall and equipment.

7,000, 10 years, 5 per cent Street grading and sidewalks 1,500, 10 years, 5 per cent. Purchase of cemetery. The Waterworks, Sewerage, and Electric Lighting De

bentures will be issued in blocks of \$25,000 each, and dated as of the actual date of issue. The remaining debentures will be for the amounts respectively named, and will be dated 1st July, 1907.

All of the above debentures are repayable in equal consecutive annual instalments of principal and interest.

The Town reserves the right to reject any or all tenders. S. COOKSON, Secy.-Treas.

North Battleford, Sask. 12th June, 1907.

DEBENTURES OFFERING.

Ponoka, Alta.—Until 10th August, \$2,500 5 per cent. entures. J. A. Jackson, Ponoka. (Official advertisement debentures. appears on this page.)

Lethbridge, Alta.—Until August 15th, \$40,000 Leth-bridge Woollen Company 5 per cent. debentures. G. Whelen, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on this page.)

Pembroke, Ont.—Until July 31st, \$9,000 4½ per cent. public school debentures; \$6,924 4½ per cent. local improve-ment debentures. W. H. Bromley, chairman finance committee. Official advertisement appears on another page. The assessed value of the town for taxation is \$2,423,370. The assessed value of the town for taxation is $\phi_{2,423,370}$. The net debenture debt, which is being reduced \$10,000 annually, is \$102,020. Pembroke has a population of 5,500, is in the county town of Renfrew, is located on the Ottawa River, on the main line of C. P. R., and connected with Grand Trunk by branch line. It is the market town for a large section of the main line of the section large section of good farming country and distributing point for lumbering supplies. It has many industries and the Central Military Camp of Canada is now permanently established at Petawawa, within ten miles of town, where 3.000 military men and 2,000 horses are stationed during the summer months. The Pembroke Power Company has developed the extensive power of Black River, and are supplying elec-trical power for manufacturers, and also for an electric road to be constructed through the county and connect the mili-tary camp with the town. mer months. The Pembroke Power Company has developed

Yellow Crass, Sask .- \$25,000 municipal debentures.

Sanford, Man .- \$13,725 municipal debentures.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE. Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Debentures" will be received until five o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1907, for the purchase of the undernoted debentures of the City of Regina, issued in pursuance of the By-laws of the City of Regina as aftermentioned, authorizing the raising of the

sums herein set forth. 1. By-law No. 304 authorizing the issue of debentures for \$100,000.00 for the purpose of building, equipping and carrying on a General Hospital in Regina, to extend over a

period of thirty years.

2. By-law No. 395 authorizing the issue of debentures \$255,000.00 for the purpose of constructing certain bitulahic pavements, creosote wood block pavements and asphalt block pavements all on concrete foundations in Regina, to extend over a period of fifteen years.

3. By-law No. 396 authorizing the issue of debentures for \$50,000.00 for the purpose of constructing certain grano-lithic sidewalks in Regina to extend over a period of twenty By-law No. 396 authorizing the issue of debentures years.

4. By-Law No. 397 authorizing the issue of debentures for \$60,000.00 to be expended in the extension of the system of sewerage in Regina, to extend over a period of thirty years.

5. By-law No. 398 authorizing the issue of debentures for \$30,000.00 to be expended in the extension of the system of waterworks for Regina, to extend over a period of thirty years.

6. By-law No. 300 authorizing the issue of debentures for \$60,000.00 to be expended in the extension of the Elec-tric Light system of Regina, to extend over a period of thirty years.

These debentures will be repayable in equal annual instalments of principal bearing interest at four and one-half per centum per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of July in each and every year. The debentures shall be made payable at the Bank of Montreal in the City of Regina, and

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Regina, 2nd July, 1907.

J. KELSO HUNTER, City Clerk.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

The volume of business done on the Toronto curb this week was very light compared with previous weeks. Montreal curb transactions were few.

The Norwegian steamer "Universe," which was sunk near White Head, has been floated and beached. She will be placed in dry dock at Halifax and thoroughly repaired.

"As Déad as a Doornail Does Not Express It. Montreal Stock Market Fades Away and is Simply Dead to the World," is how a Montreal paper, in headlines, laments present conditions.

The Vancouver Stock Exchange's Committee of Management expects to have the Exchange in operation soon. It was decided to make a beginning with local stocks, but all Canadian stocks will be traded in.

The Montreal quotations of 1966 in our stock and bond table this week are few. The Stock Exchange last July was not too exciting a monetary centre. The total transactions on July 19th, 1966, were 438 shares and \$6,000 of bonds.

"Borrowers had no difficulty in getting accommodation over the night at from 2 per cent downwards; in fact, before the finish money was practically unlendable." This is refreshing reading, and was taken from a London report early this month.

There are twenty-four members of the New York Stock Exchange who have completed forty years' association with that body. There are two, L. J. Van Roskerck (1854) and J H. Whitehouse (1857) who have exceeded fifty years. William Alexander Smith (1844) has been a member for sixtythree years.

A Toronto broker, speaking of the dullness in investment circles to the Monetary Times this week, thought the present extreme nervousness of the average investor quite remarkable. "Of course," he added, "the New York slump and other factors are good reasons for this, but the public are certainly over-cautious just now."

ACCOUNTANTS.

Rio has been a strong issue of late. The company ontrols a majority of the shares in several other concerns. It also controls about three-fourths of the total tramway mile age of Rio. Its Sao Christavao concession expires in 1940, Villa Isabel concession in 1945, Tijuca concession in 1940, Cocovado concession in 1932, and Carris Urbanos concession in 1930. Its Gas Company concession expires in 1945, and is exclusive for private gas and for street lighting by detricity or gas until 1945, and for private electric lighting util 1915. Its telephone concession granted in 1898 is abolutely exclusive for the whole Federal district until 1920, when it expires.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

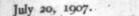
The following are the Cobalt ore shipments, in pound, for the week ended July 13th :--Buffalo, 60,000; Coniaga, 319,200; McKinley, 80,000; Foster, 52,000; total, 511,200 pounds, or 255 tons.

The following are the shipments, in pounds, since January 1st:-Buffalo, 1,173,830; Coniagas, 3,493,000; Coha Central, 101,360; Colonial, 74,250; Drummond, 44,000; Foster, 102,350; Green-Meehan, 196,780; Kerr Lak (Jacobs), 240,000; LaRose, 749,807; McKinley, 188,000; Nipissing, 2,618,353; Nova Scotia, 30,000; O'Brien, 2,159, 254; Red Rock, 40,000; Right of Way, 134,530; Silver Queen, 380,157; Trethewey, 1,205,718; Townsite, 84,078; Temiskan ing, 110,000; University, 61,383; and Imperial Cohat 37,530.

The total shipments since January 1st, 1907, are now 1,336,618 pounds, or 6,683 tons. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at 136_2217 ; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at 1,473,196; in 1906, 5,129 tons, valued at 3,900,000.

Mr. Samuel McDougall, manager of the Ottawa brand of the Sovereign Bank since its establishment, has resigned to join the Eastern Construction Company.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL BROKERS.



Volume 41.

THE C

Giving Ranges of Price

TORONTO.

Tor

TH

Fruit.—The strawberry season is we is strong at 10 to 12c. Prices of raspbe to 16c.; lower prices may be expected n likely to be a good Ontario apple crop th being clean and free from scab. Calif peaches, plums, and pears are arriving

Hides.—This market is exceedingly tion remains unchanged. Provisions.—The market is unchar

Creamery prints, 22 to 23c.; separator dairy, 18 to 19c.; large cheese, 12c.; twi eggs, 17½ to 18c.

Wool.—The decline at the recent on this market, caused those who have come a little more inclined to take a resequently, wool has been moving more fr are now trying to buy for less money and successful.

MONTREAL.

Mont

Butter.—Shipments from Montreal la packages, making 11,337 to date. The dull, but as the make is small, prices are ed. Dealers are paying about 20¼ to finest Townships and selling at ¼c. adv costing 20c. and selling about 20¼ c. per

Cheese.—The market for cheese is ho but there is a decline in white cheese, co easy side also. The make in England is demand from there is only moderate. S



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July 20, 1907.

late. The company con everal other concerns. f the total tramway mile oncession expires in r ijuca concession in 1940. Carris Urbanos concession ssion expires in 1945, and or street lighting by electrivate electric lighting m granted in 1898 is abso deral district until 1021

IPMENTS.

ore shipments, in pound uffalo, 60,000; Çer r, 52,000; total, 511,210

nts, in pounds, since Jan niagas, 3,493.000; Coba o; Drummond, 44.000; 196.780; Kerr Lake 97; McKinley, 188,000; 97; Mccaller, 2,19,-, 30,000; O'Brien, 2,19,ay, 134,530; Silver Qu unsite, 84,078; Temiskam and Imperial Cobalt,

nuary 1st, 1907, are not n 1904 the camp pro 905, 2,144 tons, valued at ued at \$3,900,000.

ger of the Ottawa brand tablishment, has resigned Company.

OKERS.



C. E. A. Gulden RVIS and DEBENTURE ESTMENTS

THE MONETARY TIMES

THE COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

Giving Ranges of Prices in some of the More Important Branches of Trade; their Situation and Tendencies.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 19th. Fruit.-The strawberry season is waning. The market is strong at 10 to 12c. Prices of raspberries are firm at 15 to 16c.; lower prices may be expected next week. There is likely to be a good Ontario apple crop this season, the fruit being clean and free from scab. California fruit, such as peaches, plums, and pears are arriving in large quantities. Hides .- This market is exceedingly dull, and the situa-

tion remains unchanged. Provisions .- The market is unchanged. We quote: Creamery prints, 22 to 23c.; separator prints, 19 to 20c.; dairy, 18 to 19c.; large cheese, 12c.; twins, 12¹/₄c.; new-laid eggs, 171/2 to 18c.

Wool.—The decline at the recent London sales has, on this market, caused those who have wool to sell, to become a little more inclined to take a reasonable price, consequently, wool has been moving more freely. Most dealers are now trying to buy for less money and in many cases are successful.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 19th.

amounted to 95,000 boxes against 129,000 a year ago, making di5,000 to date against 778,000 a year ago. Dealers are quoting Quebec cheese, white, at 10¾ to ¾c., Townships be-ing 11 to 11 ‰c., and Ontarios 11¼ to ¾, colored being at least ¾c. more than these figures, all round.

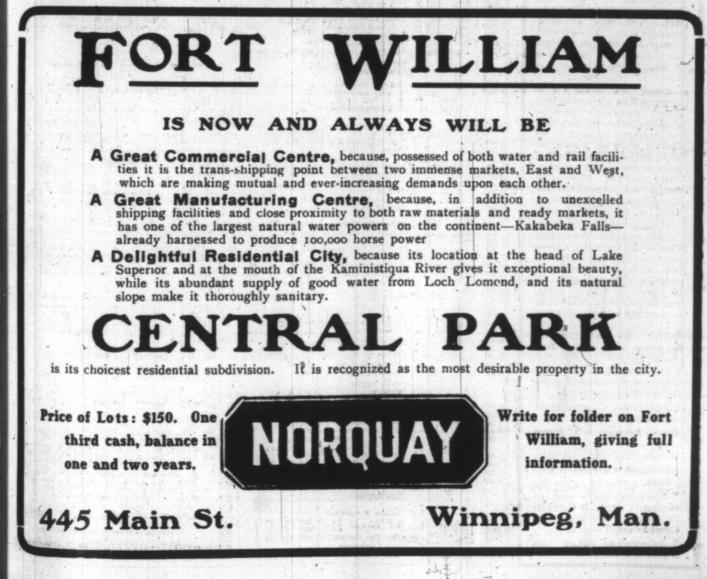
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Eggs.—The market is fairly active. Deliveries are free and demand good. The quality of the stock arriving is very poor and dealers say they are only paying 14 to 14½c., f.o.b., according to location. They are selling at 16c. for straight receipts, and 17c. for straight candled, selects being 20C.

Honey .- Some new crop honey has been received for sale, but up to the present no prices upon it have been re-ported. The old strained clover honey was selling at 13c., being very scarce, and it is thought that 11c. should repre-sent the price of the new crop.

Hides. Again this week the price of hides has declined. Beef hides have gone down 3/c. per pound and calfskins 2c. per pound. The trade in hides has now had a prolonged period of dullness, and it is a long time since the drop in prices has been so pronounced. Dealers cannot account for it save on the dear money theory. Dealers cannot account for 8 and 9c. per pound for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, respectively. f.o.b. Montreal, offering to tanners at ½c. advance. For calfskins, 8c. per pound is now being offered for No. 2 and 10c. for No. 1. Lambskins are 30c. each.

Montreal, July 19th. Butter.—Shipments from Montreal last week were 3,300 packages, making 11,337 to date. The market continues dull, but as the make is small, prices are not greatly affect-ed. Dealers are paying about 20½ to ½c. per pound for finest Townships and selling at ½c. advance. Quebecs are costing 20c. and selling about 20½ c. per pound. Cheese.—The market for cheese is holding fairly steady, but there is a decline in white cheese, colored being on the easy side also. The make in England is still large and the demand from there is only moderate. Shipments last week



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Canada devoted to the subject. This is the Canadian Cement and Concrete Review. It deals	907 29 925 925	Niagara, St. C. & Tor Niagara Navigation Northern Navigation North Ohio Traction	100 75 75 100 124 125 100 95 100		118 95	73 207	209 200 1	···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1000 1000 1	Laurentide Pa Lake of Wood Magdalen I'ds Mex Elec Ligh Mex I & P
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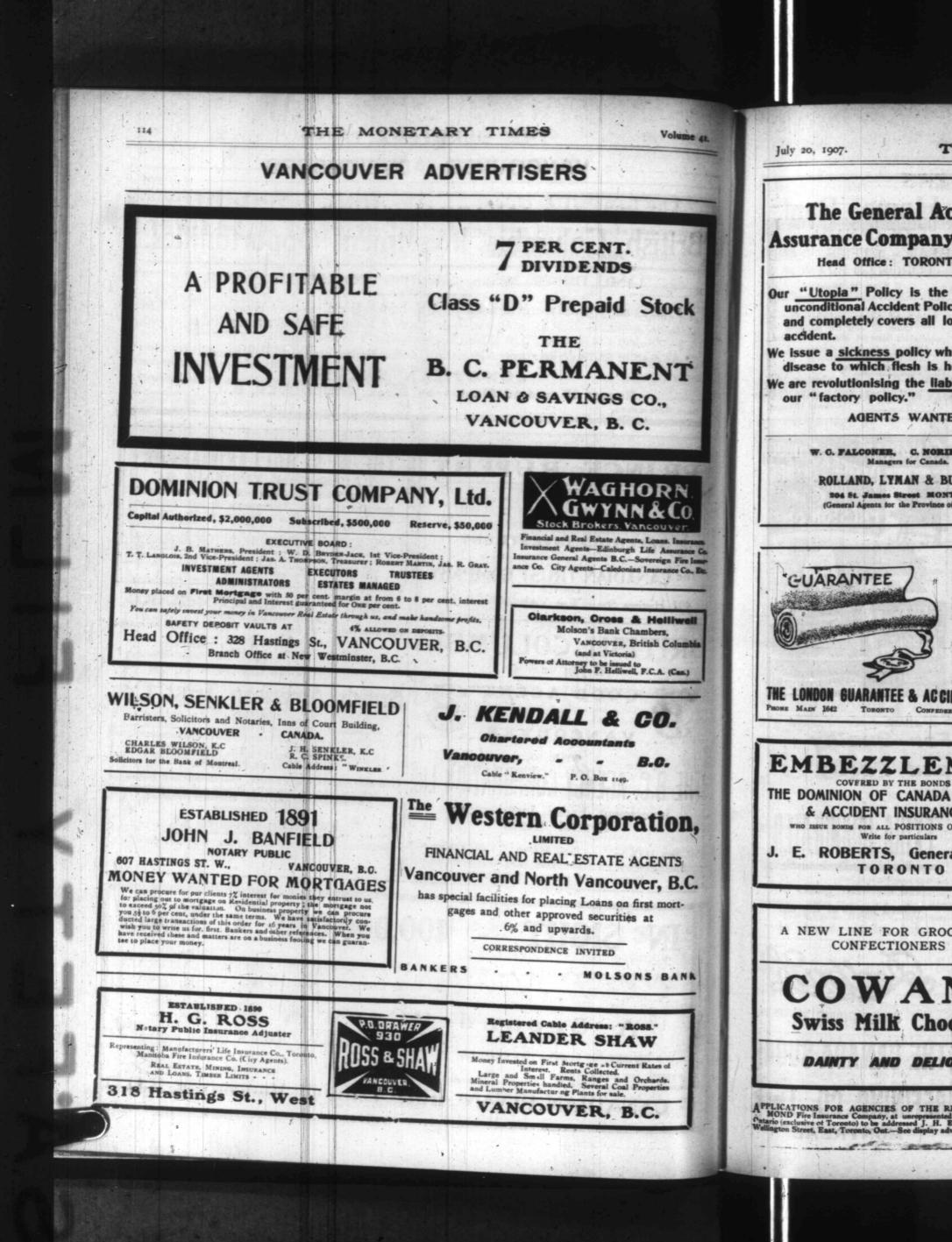
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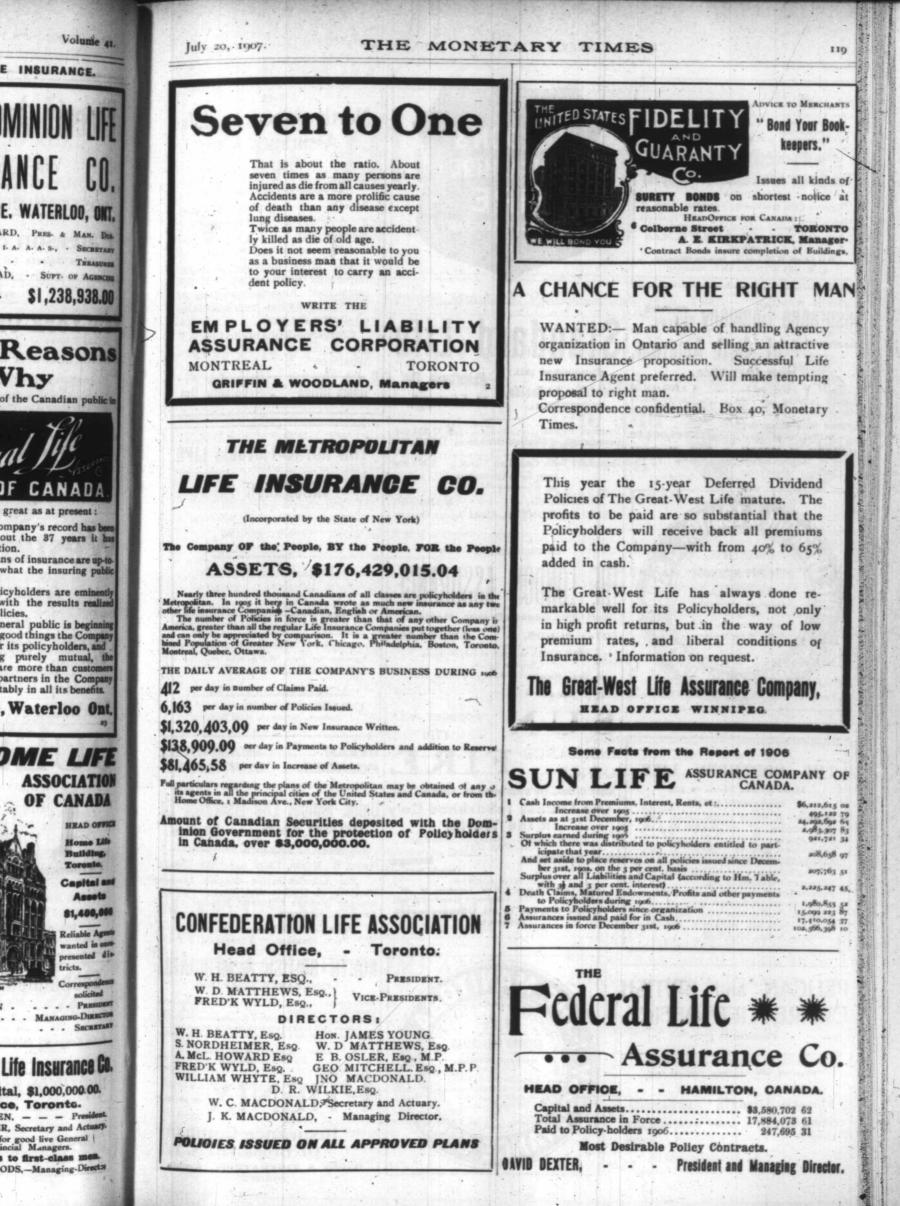




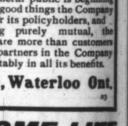








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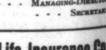












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