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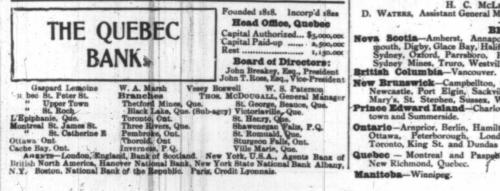
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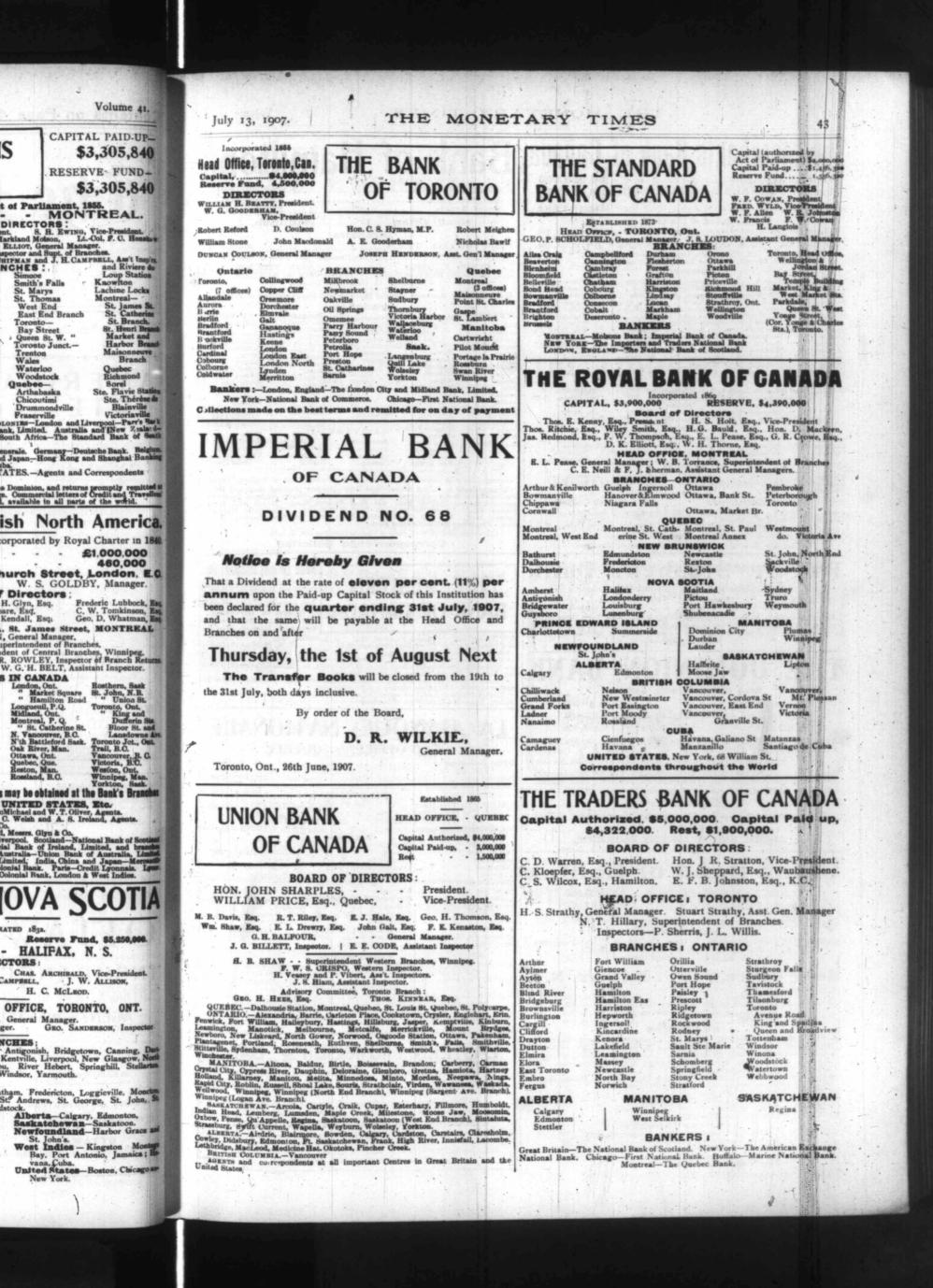
This Bank transacts every description of Banking Busines including the issue of Letters of Credit and Drafts of Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or receive for colle tion bills on any place where there is a bank or banker.



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THE MOLSONS	CAPITAL PAID-UP-	Incorporated 1885
	\$3,305,840 RESERVE- FUND-	Head Office, Toronto, Gan.
BANK	\$3,305,840	Capital,
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Quebec - Montreal and Paspeliac,	Bay, Port Antonio, Jamaica;	- WILLSH COLUMBIA















wound up. The remaining nine, which are still in ex- while not assuming to possess all the virtues, it showed istence with greatly enlarged scope, are the Bank of Montreal, Quebec Bank, Bank of B.N.A., Bank of When the present writer began, when the present writer began when the present writer beg When the present writer began, while living in Toronto, Molsons Bank, Merchants Bank, Eastern Montreal, his contributions in 1870, the paper was Townships Bank, and La Banque Nationale. There already known for its outspokenness upon fraudulent were in Canada at that day 120 bank agencies in 55 finance or business dishonesty. Some of the writers who

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laid the foundation of its reputation, and helped to maintain it, in addition to Foster, who was a brilliant writer, were George Hague, who long wrote the Monthly Financial -Review; Charles Lindsey, whose able summaries of The Situation were a feature for many years; R. R. Grindley, Hon. James Young, and prominent publicists in Quebec and Ontario. While giving much attention to home affairs, in dealing with budget speeches and commercial decisions, or summarizing blue books, it kept a wider outlook in having correspondents in the United Kingdom and in Australia.

This brief outline of a formative period in the history of the Canadian Dominion suggests many contrasts, statistical and other, into which there is not space nor time to enter. But it is a satisfaction to those-some of them still living-who helped to found the Monetary Times to know that it has reached a goodly age for a young country, and that its hold upon the respect of its increasingly numerous patrons is well maintained.

SENTIMENT AND FINANCE.

Unity is usually strength. But the desirability of unity at any cost is sometimes questionable. The welding together of the Empire's links by the institution of a steamship girdle around the world-a girdle which in every sense is British. This is the achievement which the promoters of what is popularly known as the All Red steamship route, hope to accomplish.

Sir Thomas Trowbridge has sent us some facts and figures relating to the project. These are timely. He says the attention of the committee, which is handling the details of the scheme, has been repeatedly called to misleading cable messages sent from Great Britain, either by the Canadian Associated Press or by special correspondents. Whenever an enterprise is mooted, involving an expenditure of millions of dollars and affording a special interest to half a dozen nations, one must expect a few misleading cable messages. An All Red steamship scheme might be used as an effective leverpolitically, socially, financially. But allowance must always be made for the idiosyncrasies of special correspondents. Without their quips, many newspapers would be as dull as the schoolboy's Euclid lesson. It was a special correspondent who weaved this winter the fable of the Canadian farmer toiling under 54 feet of snow, which he had, with unusual enterprise, propped up with poles. The proposed steamship service will be handled with the greatest care by those interested in different ways. Politically, it is a weapon as well as an asset.

Had it not been for the interest of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, and other influential gentlemen, the proposal, perhaps, would have been relegated before now to the dusty alcoves of an Imperial Government department. If you glance at the names of 'the Advisory Committee in favor of the Blacksod Bay route, you will find Lords, and Earls, and Knights, and Bishops galore. The committee is a strong one. And it is about the best which could be chosen for the task before it.

The proposal, in brief, is for a fast line of steamers between Great Britain and Canada, Canada and Australasian ports on the Pacific, and between Canada, Japan, and China. Canada is naturally enthusiastic in the scheme; New Zealand also. Australia is not quite in any country are seriously hampered by correspondso approbative. Meanwhile, the Imperial Government ence which undergoes long ocean voyages. Mails are, has very properly appointed committees to consider the in one sense, more important than passengers. Correvarious phases of the question. The attitude of the spondence between Britain and Canada is not made up British Government to the project is something like that of the "Love from your affectionate son, Willie," of the gentleman who stood on the middle of the see-saw stamp. There is the ring of dollars and cents, and figuring the best way to obtain the lesser bump. In this pounds, shillings, and pence in much of it. This would instance, such an attitude is natural. Not that Great be more so if facilities were greater. Britain is uninterested; it has really played an ex-

a keen interest in the project. But there are many intricacies which block the straight road.

The new mail service would be an excellent innovation. It calls for the establishment of a service between Halifax and Blacksod Bay, on the west coast of Ireland, of a line of first-class steamships capable of crossing the Atlantic in three and a half days at an average speed of 25 knots per hour. The establishment of ferries between the east coast of Ireland and the west coast of Scotland and England by means of steamships so constructed as to be capable of conveying passengers and goods trains entire from port to port without disturbing passengers or unloading trucks; and the construction of such railways in Ireland as may be necessary, in conjunction with existing lines, to provide for an express passenger service between Blacksod Bay and the east coast at a speed of not less than fifty miles per hour.

Two rates of speed are estimated on for the Pacific ocean, because the actual speed of the vessels to be provided has not yet been decided. The question is one to be considered by the four Governments interested, and carefully gone into. The people of Australia and New Zealand are naturally anxious to have the fastest boats that the funds at their disposal will secure, and it is possible that a 21-knot service may be decided on. The speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would indicate

that he is pledged to the birth of the new steamship line. The time has come," he said in London, "when an 'All Red' route must encircle the earth. For that scheme the people of Canada are ready; the people of Australia are ready. I ask myself if the people of England are ready. It is not for us to suggest, still less to insist, what shall be the policy of the English people, but it is not out of place if I remind you British people that five years ago you undertook a heavy financial responsibility to assist a line of steamers running between Liverpool and New York. I am not here to blame you for that policy; on the contrary, I might approve of it if I were an Englishman. But may I not ask the British people and the British Parliament whether what has been done for foreigners cannot be done for people who fly the British flag?"

Sentimentally, there is every reason for the institution of the new route. Whether there is room for it, from a dozen practical viewpoints, has to be proved by its partisans. Ties would be strengthened by quicker transit between the countries of the Empire. When a man feels he is but a few weeks' journey from the governing centre of the Empire, he is happier than if his London trip occupied/nearly two months, A London paper, in an unusually vigorous appeal for the carrying out of the scheme, urges Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues not to refuse partnership in the consolidation of a greater world power than Cæsar ever swayed. Which is a happy phrase. Stress is laid by the promoters as to the great advantages which would accrue to Ireland by making it a link in a great through line

There seems to be one outstanding advantage-the earlier delivery of mails. Twenty days for an English reply to a Canadian letter is too long. The commercial centres of the Dominion require greater postal celerity. If the length of time occupied by the ocean voyage can be reduced, and appreciably so, an untold benefit will be bestowed upon Canada's business. Trade relations

When the Imperial Government publishes the blue cellent role. Whatever be the outcome, no one can book on trade prospects between Canada and Great blame the Imperial Government for not having taken Britain, the data for which Mr. Richard Grigg, the special Board of Trade lecting, we should see a certain British trade met would assist in cultivating

Canada would be pla between Britain, the Or commercial situation is id obtain part of the passeng the United States. Perish with comparative ease. tages which the All Red

One of its chief obje contributing a goodly an For the service performed Canadian Pacific lines it For the Japan service the and for the Canadian-Au be paid \$180,000. In add lines to the West Indies, South Africa. The sugge ject is more than a millio and Canadian Government

A fast fleet of ships of It would be a service for little light freight. The the benefits of such a ser diture. Subsidies cannot

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The high speed of th deed, necessary to such a engineering difficulties mu gineering authority, discus says :-

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is always the possibility of trade which would permit tralian service between B like that is, in fact, much heavy coal bill than an route.

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July 13, 1907.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

special Board of Trade Commissioner has been col- must make way for finance. If it can be proved that lecting, we should see a pretty thorough change in certain British trade methods. A faster mail service fast steamship line the better. If Imperial relations and would assist in cultivating the trade which is to come.

Canada would be placed in a direct line of traffic between Britain, the Orient, and Australia. Such a All Red route would mark one of the greatest epochs commercial situation is ideal. The new service should in national and commercial history. obtain part of the passenger traffic of the Orient and of the United States. Perishable freight would be handled with comparative ease. These are some of the advantages which the All Red route would afford.

One of its chief objections is its cost." Canada is contributing a goodly amount for steamship facilities. For the service performed jointly by the Allan and the Canadian Pacific lines it is paying \$500,000 annually. For the Japan service the yearly contribution is \$73,000, and for the Canadian-Australian service this year will be paid \$180,000. In addition, the Dominion subsidises lines to the West Indies, Newfoundland, Mexico, and South Africa. The suggested subsidy for the new project is more than a million dollars each by the British ing, possibly, equally good security is not a matter of and Canadian Governments.

A fast fleet of ships could not handle heavy cargo. It would be a service for passengers and mails, and a little light freight. The question then arises, Would the benefits of such a service justify the heavy expenditure. Subsidies cannot be paid for experiments.

Transhipment is another disadvantage. The cost of transshipment at Quebec and Vancouver, in addition to the cost of the rail haul across Canada, which by the Grand Trunk Pacific would be 3,700 miles long, has to be reckoned.

The high speed of the boats is very desirable-indeed, necessary to such a project. To obtain it, many engineering difficulties must be encountered. An engineering authority, discussing the proposed new vessels, says :-

"In order to get a speed on the Atlantic of 24 knots " or 25 knots, vessels of the size of the "Lusitania" and "the 'Mauretania' would be necessary. That would " mean State aid on a large scale to begin with." There " will not be the passengers on the Canadian route to " pay for the speed of 'Lusitania' for many a long day "to come. It is problematical, in fact, that the express "Cunarders will find them on the New York route. "A sea-speed of 21 knots on the Pacific would work out "to a passage of fourteen days from Vancouver to "Sydney, and to carry coal-and the passengers to pay " for it-for a voyage of fourteen days a boat of about " the Lusitania's size and class would be necessary. " By no manner of showing could boats of that size be " made to pay, so that quite clearly the project is impracticable also on the Pacific without heavy subsidies. " In the interests of the Empire it might be worth while " to pay these subsidies; but care will have to be taken "lest in our sentimental) regard for the Empire we do not over-ride the real development. The Imperial "Government is already committed to one great ship-" ping enterprise in the two express Cunarders." There is always the possibility of a development of the Eastern trade which would permit of a greatly accelerated Australian service between Brindisi and Colombo. A run like that is, in fact, much more likely to pay soon for a heavy coal bill than any on the projected Western route

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is naturally interested, has expressed himself as unopposed to the scheme "if it is in the interest of Canada, and does not cost "more than it is worth." Undoubtedly, it is in the addition, it is usual for the company to notify the seller, interests of Canada. And it must not cost more than after the deed has been received, by separate advice, the scheme; all can see that it possesses unequalled received at the company's office, and that, failing notice advantages. But there is, as yet anyway, something to'the contrary, the stock will be transferred. in it which appears too Utopian for realization. There are two strong and opposing factors in the situation- estimated by companies which contemplate offering their sentiment and finance. The question of trade benefits are securities on the English market. Most of those who so far somewhat problematical. In the end sentiment have owned securities have at some time thought of the

the enterprise is worth the cost, the sooner we have our brotherly love can be made to harmonize with four national purses, the launching of the first vessel of the

ATTRACTIVENESS OF DEBENTURE STOCK.

Some comment has been occasioned by the satisfactory results attending the effort of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company to secure capital in England. The success of this issue was the more marked because of the difficulty experienced for months past in obtaining money on the most unquestioned security and the failure of several attempts to float good bonds at a reasonable figure.

This varying success achieved by companies offerluck. If so, the Shawinigan securities might have received a different reception during this period of money stringency. The project of the company to issue £200,000 of 41/2 per cent. perpetual consolidated mortgage debenture stock was sanctioned a few months ago. It was all offered in London, and, between the public and the underwriters, the whole issue was almost immediately absorbed at 90, while at the same time numerous securities were being offered which attracted no interest.

Possibly the nature of the issue was a factor in its success. Again, the Shawinigan issues have become well known in London. But had the company offered bonds instead of debenture stock, the probability is that the flotation would have been less successful. Debenture stock appeals to the English public, because, to a far greater extent than bonds, it coincides with the system which governs the smaller British investor.

The English banking system is not so favorable for small savings accounts as is the Canadian. As a result, great deal of the savings are deposited in the Post Office Savings Banks. As post offices do not offer facilities equal to those of the banks, the public invests considerable proportion of its funds in various securities.

One of the first essentials of a security with the moderate-sized English investor is its security. The Englishman is not disposed to take much for granted in matters of this kind. He does not delude himself that betting and gambling is tantamount to investing. He often carries in his pockets gold coin in preference to paper money. Gold is the substance; paper is the promise. The banks are very careful as to how blank cheques are given out lest forgery result. Englishmen Canada are surprised to see blank cheques lying around almost everywhere.

The debenture stock satisfies the British investor. It is secured by deed of trust, in the same way as a mortgage bond; it has the advantage of being difficult for the wrong party to handle. In Canada, the trust deposit security-box has become almost a necessity for the deposit of script of all kinds and bond coupons. In England, the trust deposit box system has not been developed for the purpose of the smaller investors to the same extent. Consequently he prefers a stock which is registered, one which it is unnecessary to keep, in a burglar-proof box. The transfer of the debenture stock is made by deed, signed by both seller and buyer. In is worth. Everyone desires to say a good word for that a deed purporting to be signed by him has been

The importance of this provision cannot be over-

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Bond issues are usually made out in denominations only of \$100, \$500 or \$1,000, and it may not be convenient always for the English investor to provide such a sum. Debenture stock is usually registered on the books of the company or transfer agent, and is transferable in multiples of \pounds_1 . This makes it possible for the investor to govern his outlay. Instead of waiting until he has accumulated \$500 or \$1,000 he may invest as soon as he has accumulated a few pounds.

Debenture stocks also in the matter of interest accommodate themselves to the English system. The interest cheques are mailed to the registered address of the investor; he need not have a bank account to provide for the safe-keeping of the bonds or the cashing of the coupons. Besides this, coupons, in London, must be left three clear days for examination before payment.

Some months ago, during a period when money was very difficult to get and American railways were paying 7 per cent. on their short-term notes, financial interests were astonished to hear that the Canadian Pacific Railway had succeeded in borrowing a large amount of money in London at 4 per cent. The Canadian Pacific Railway had raised its money on debenture stock, and there is little doubt that, aside from the popularity of C.P.R. as an investment, the success of the flotation was largely due to the nature of the script offered.

The Canadian Northern Railway has also used this form of issue extensively, and a few weeks ago the Shawinigan Co. put out its debenture stock at a price as good as its first mortgage bonds commanded, although the debenture stock ranges after them.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Bank for Sale" is the heading in a Minneapolis financial journal. The effect of a similar apnouncement in the Canadian Press is better imagined than described.

The Imperial Bank staff at New Liskeard will be a strong addition to the ranks of the yacht club there Mr. A. P. Nasmith, the manager, has made arrangements for the staff to become members of the club. Such an example might well be followed elsewhere. Healthy recreations tend to healthy minds.

Mr. Thomas Tait, formerly of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and now general manager of the railroad system of Victoria, Australia, is visiting Montreal, which was for many years his home. The railroad men of Canada are in demand. Mr. J. J. Hill has steadily drawn upon the ranks of the Grand Trunk system stafffor his chief officials. Wherever you go you find the Canadian railroad man.

Mr. Fielding not long ago predicted a surplus over all expenditures of \$1,500,000. The financial statement for the fiscal period ending March 31st shows a surplus of \$2,192,542 over all expenditures. The net debt has been decreased by \$3,371,000. The total revenue was \$67,969,328, and the expenditure on ordinary account of \$51,542,161, while the capital expenditure was \$14,-234,625. These are healthy figures.

. . . .

he gave it to the agent; this the agent denies. The salaries. Which is a refreshing consolation.

hotel-keeper made good the amount, and someone is enjoying the fruits of the manufacturer's carelessness.

Volume 41.

When Governments step into the spheres of temperance reform, their methods are apt to savour of the grandmotherly. But the step which the Ontario Government has taken to limit the liquor traffic at Cobalt during the strike is a most commendable one. Two thousand miners on strike is not at any time a pleasant situation. Two thousand men with no work to do will soon find a recreation. Recreations in the Cobalt district are not numerous. So the Government will act arbitrator, in a numerical sense, in the matter of pints and quarts.

* * * *

The steamship facilities between America and Australia appear to be about as incomplete as possible. The San Francisco mail service has been withdrawn. Regularity of correspondence between the Dominion and Australia is unknown. To calculate the approximate arrival of a letter is an impossibility. With such conditions trade exchange is seriously hampered. A study of the possibilities of the route should lead someone, sufficiently enterprising, to remedy this state of affairs to the benefit of all.

The British publishers evidently mean to push their wares in Canada. Since the new newspaper rates were instituted the increase in the overseas mail has been very pronounced. On the other side of the Atlantic they may not always be true to the highest journalistic ideals; but they are a trifle ahead of examples set in New York. Canada, perhaps, will not acquire an immediate taste for the British magazine. If the English periodicals gain a sufficient Canadian reading public to balance the taste cultivated by those of New York something will have been gained.

* * * *

The sooner Cobalt companies in general adopt straightforward methods, the sooner will the public renew their faith in Ontario mining corporations. In the text of Cobalt documents generally, which are placed before the investing public, too much is left to the imagination. The art of being definite is a necessity in the literature of mining companies. No one appears to know whether or not the McKinley, Darragh-Savage Mining Company intended to pay a monthly dividend. The company says it was never intended to be a monthly payment. Several stockholders contradict. With the merits of this particular controversy we are not concerned. But companies should make it quite clear how frequently they intend to pay a dividend. When this point is settled, it should be an exceedingly potential reason rendering it necessary to pass a dividend.

Whether the salaries of Federal officials can be taxed by a State is the momentous question awaiting decision in Australia. Our correspondent relates the details in a letter upon another page. For the Law to answer with a plain Yes or a firm No is too great an expectation. One authority ruled that the officials are liable to taxation. A High Court reversed this decision. That august body, the Privy Council, whose judgments Toronto has good cause to remember, was next consulted. The Privy Council gave out a diametrically opposite theory of Australia's Constitution than had been given in the High Court judgment. This intricate webwork of legal and divergent legal decisions A free and easy manner in handling money is the was not yet complete. The High Court was called special gift of a certain woollen manufacturer, who re- again to reaffirm its opinion. The three old members, cently shipped some \$500, giving it in care of an hotel- who had assisted in arriving at the previous decision, keeper, who runs a coach. The amount was given to abided by their former judgment. But the two new the driver to be delivered to the station agent. It was members thought the Privy Council were right. In the not delivered, but traced to the stage driver, who says meantime, all the parties concerned are drawing their

July 13, 1907.

BANKING

Brandon has decided clearing house there.

The head office of the Street West, Toronto. The Royal Bank of

branch at Regina shortly. The North of Scotland increased its capital £250,

The Newfoundland On formed in London with £ The Eastern Townshi

in Fernie, B. C., as soon The Bank of Montrea interest on the Province of

A meeting of the sha will be held on Thursday laws and other matters rel

The Sterling Bank ha of Scotland its corresponde The Scottish banks is on Britain.

The London and Wes of the Birkbeck Loan Com ly declare another dividen shareholders of the defun Mr. W. C. McIntyre Henry Joseph vice-presid Hotel Company. Mr. W The Windsor's finances an

The directors of the have declared a quarterly August 1st to shareholder increase of 2 per cent. pe The land sales of the

during the month of May 312, being an average of responding month of 1906 being an average of \$11. The Saskatchewan V

has been registered in Lo ooo, to adopt an agreeme Limited, of Montreal, and lands or premises in Cana The Dominion Bank the total assets as \$51,17

over last year, when they profits for the six month ductions, were \$297,505, year. The earnings for 17.57 per cent. The av months is \$3,385,000. T Reserve Fund is now \$ over last year. In divide paid out \$203,127.

The annual meeting of held on Monday. The rej stated that the fur profits became settled. The pr 1907, amounts to £197,688 count for the year endin aside £25,000 to credit of gether £456,567. To this ward from last year, mak \pounds 100,000 paid as interim ary last, there is now a which a dividend of £3 55 recommended. This mak £4 5s. per share.

COUNTERFE

The quintet of Linds timate knowledge of the ordinary group. Five pro men, four of them farmer culating counterfeit Trade fifty years of age; neither the acquaintance of the not one of the men was en

Two of them are rep crimes, stating that a thin bogus money, of which this is a circulation. The tri Joseph Rogers, of the Au taken charge of the prose What led men in o

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July 13, 1907.

THE MONETARY TIMES

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

Brandon has decided that the time is not yet ripe for a

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Royal Bank of Canada is preparing to open branch at Regina shortly.

The North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company ha increased its capital £250,000.

The Newfoundland Ore and Timber Company has been

formed in London with £17,500 capital. The Eastern Townships Bank intends to open a branc in Fernie, B. C., as soon as they can obtain premises.

The Bank of Montreal, on July 1st, paid the half-yearly interest on the Province of Quebec 5 per cent. loan of 1885.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Monarch Ban will be held on Thursday to elect directors, to consider by laws and other matters relating to organization.

The Sterling Bank has appointed the Commercial Bank of Scotland its correspondents for London and Great Britain. The Scotlish banks is one of the most successful in North Britain.

The London and Western Trusts Company liquidators of the Birkbeck Loan Company, of London, Ont., may shortly declare another dividend of 25 cents on the dollar for the

shareholders of the defunct concern. Mr. W. C. McIntyre has been elected president and Mr. Henry Joseph vice-president at a meeting of the Windsor Hotel Company. Mr. W. Weldon is managing director. The Windsor's finances are in satisfactory shape. The directors of the International Coal and Coke Co.

have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable August 1st to shareholders of record July 15th. This is an

increase of 2 per cent. per annum over the former dividend. The land sales of the Canada North-West Land Company during the month of May amounted to 2,830 acres for \$32,-312, being an average of \$11.41 per acre, while for the cor-responding month of 1906 6,080 acres were sold for \$70,240,

being an average of \$11.55 per acre. The Saskatchewan Valley Land Investment Company has been registered in London, Eng., with a capital of £10,-000, to adopt an agreement with the James A. Smart Co.,

000, to adopt an agreement with the James A. Smart Co., Limited, of Montreal, and to acquire and turn to account any lands or premises in Canada, the U. S. A., or elsewhere. The Dominion Bank statement issued yesterday showed the total assets as \$51,170,032, which is a marked advance over last year, when they were given as \$42,203,320. The profits for the six months ending June 20, 1007, after de-ductions, were \$207,505, as compared with \$260,704 last year. The earnings for the six months are at the rate of 17.57 per cent. The average paid-up capital for the six nonths is \$3,385,000. The balance at the credit of the six months is \$3,385,000. The balance at the credit of the Reserve Fund is now \$3,900,000, an increase of \$400,000 over last year. In dividends during the period there were paid out \$203,127.

The annual meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company was held on Monday. The report was adopted. Lord Strathcona stated that the fur profits were bound to decrease as the land became settled. The profit for the year ending May 31, 1907, amounts to £197,688, and the balance of the land account for the year ending March 31st, 1907, after setting aside £25,000 to credit of buildings account is, £258,879-toaside £25,000 to credit of buildings account is, £258,879-to-gether £456,567. To this is to be added £96,306 brought for-ward from last year, making a total of £552,874. Deducting £100,000 paid as interim dividend of £1 per share in Janu-ary last, there is now a sum of £452,874 available, out of which a dividend of £3 55. per share, free of income tax, is recommended. This makes a total dividend for the year of the fact in bis work of the department of which he was for so long chief. Mr. Hobson's work has placed him among £4 5s. per share.

COUNTERFEITERS IN CUSTODY.

The quintet of Lindsay citizens, who are gaining an intimate knowledge of the working of the law, are an extraordinary group. Five prominent and apparently prosperous men, four of them farmers, are in custody, charged with cir-culating counterfeit Traders' Bank bills. All are more than fifty years of age; neither has, so far as is known, ever made

the acquaintance of the interior walls of a prison cell, and not one of the men was ever a criminal. Two of them are reported to have confessed to their crimes, stating that a third supplied them with \$1,000 of the bogus money, of which they were to receive half by placing it in circulation. The trial is to be at Lindsay, and Mr. Joseph Rogers, of the Attorney-General's Department, has

It in circulation. The trial is to be at Lindsay, and Mr. Joseph Rogers, of the Attorney-General's Department, has taken charge of the prosecution for the Ontario Government. What led men in comparatively comfortable circum-stances, to become involved in such financial transactions, is, as yet inexplicable. The evidence perhaps will show whether they are injured innocents, ambitious and amateur scamps, or the dupes of professional criminals.

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The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing The head office of the Sovereign Bank is now at 28 King Street West, Toronto. over 1906 :-- Inter 106 Inter 1'07

a	July 5,'06.	July 4,'07.	July 11,'07. Change	
~	Montreal \$33,561,868	\$20,057,478	\$35,208,886 + 5,1	
	Toronto 25,157,209	23,869.984	27,896,166 +10.8	
as	Winnipeg 10,720,948	12,379,324	13,744.547 +28.2	
	Halifax 2,014,755	1,854,701	2,349,188 +16.5	
en	Hamilton 1,683,297	1,540,635	2,024,418 +20.2	
	St. John 1,461,936	1,107.748.	1,679,631 +14.8	
h	Vancouver 2,594,217.	3,252,771	4,354,898 +67.8	
	Victoria 1,363,927	1,057,207	1,305,667 - 4.4	
ly.	Quebec 2,017,955	2,223,816	2,383,643 +18.1	
	Ottawa 2,844,742	2,589,064	3,436,048 +20.7	
k	Lendon 1,437,313	1,275,083	1,534,109. + 6.7	
v-	Edmonton . 680,293	706,065	1,017,348 +49.5	
	Calgary 1,049,628	. 1,260,549	1,628,044 +55.1	
			1	

Total . .. \$86,588,088 \$83,074,425 \$98,652.503

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Quarterly.—July 15th: Bell Telephone Company, 2 per cent.: Nova Scotia Steel Coal Company, common, 1½ per cent.; Nova Scotia Steel-Coal Company, preferred, 2 per cent. July 20th: Nipissing Mines Company, 3 per cent. Half-yearly.—July 15th: Dominion Power Trans. Com-pany, preferred, 3 per cent.; Dominion Power Trans. Com-pany, Ltd., preferred, ½ per cent.; Hamilton Cat. P., L. and T. Company, preferred, 3 per cent.; Hamilton Cat. P., L. and T. Company, common, 1½ per cent.

PERSONAL.

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MP. G. J. Lovell, of the Annuity Company of Canada, was in Toronto this week, and has now left for Winnipeg.

Mr. C. W. Rowley, manager of the Calgary branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is taking a two months' vacation.

Mr. L. Goldman, managing director of the North Amer-rcan Life Assurance Company, has been in Winnipeg, mak-ing a general inspection of the loan business of the company in the West.

Mr. William Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been promoted to the rank of fourth vice-president. Mr. Wainwright has a host of friends who will be glad to hear of his new appointment.

Mr. K. D. Johnson, accountant of the Molson's Bank, Calgary, is acting manager of that branch during Mr. F. Macbeth's vacation, which the latter is taking in his old home at London, Ont.

Mr. Stephen Edgell, manager of the Eastern Township's Bank, Sherbrooke, has resigned that post to join the head office staff. He is succeeded by Mr. E. L. Stuart-Patterson. who has been acting as assistant manager.

Mr. D. S. Curry, for many years city comptroller of Winnipeg, who has been succeeded by W. H. Evanson, late chief auditor of the C. P. R., has been made presentations by the City Hall and his own office staffs.

the first in his profession.

Mr. A. W. Lover, clerk in the office of the City Treas-urer, who was married last Saturday to a daughter of Mr. John G. R. Grey, general accountant of the Dominion Bank, was presented with an oak cabinet of solid silver by the To-ronto City Treasurer's staff. Mr. Lover has been connected with the City Treasurer's Department for twelve years.

Mr. James G. Taylor, manager of the St. John branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will, about the begin-ning or middle of August, retire from his position, says a St. John dispatch, and assume the position of general agent

Bienvenue, managing director, and Messrs. G. M. Bos-worth, R. Forget and Hon. L. M. Beaubien.

No bids have been received for the three issues of Prince Albert, Sask., 41/2 per cent. debentures, aggregating \$160.-360.

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CANADIAN BANKING PRACTICE.

By H. M. P. Eckardt.

X. Whenever the customer draws a cheque on his account he must credit the bank in his own books; the bank, of course, does not debit the cheques until they

are presented for payment or certification. As the deposits entered in the pass-book constitute credits accorded by the bank to the customer, they must be made in a manner to show that the bank authorizes or confirms them. Therefore, it is stipulated that the ledger-keeper initial each deposit on behalf of the bank. The entries of cheques are not initialled, because they are merely records of instruments bearing the customer's signature, which the bank has in possession, and which it can produce, if necessary, to prove the correctness of the account.

All through the day there is more or less of a procession of people at the ledger-keeper's wicket wishing to get cheques "marked" or "accepted." If there are other banks in town, their representatives are likely to be the most important of these. They present cheques and bills, the manner of dealing with which has already been described. Others, wishing to cash cheques, present them at the ledger for certification before demanding the cash from the teller.

Watching for Forgeries.

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As the payments of money are made by the bank on the strength of the customer's signature on the cheque forms, special care has to be taken to ensure that the signatures, on the cheques so be paid, are genuine. On opening an account every sustomer is required to furnish the bank with a specimen of his signature. If more than one persons are to operate the account, each one of the authorized signers gives a specimen. If any tustomer adopts any peculiar mark or sign as a special preventive of forgery, a record is taken of it. These specimens and records are in the ledger-keeper's charge. They are kept in a book or on cards so as to be available for instant reference in case of need.

With regard to most of the cheques presented to him the ledger-keeper has no doubts whatever. It happens either that the holders of the cheques are well known and their bona fide character clearly evident, or that the signatures are so familiar that he is able to pass on them at a glance. But sometimes a stranger presents a cheque of a customer whose account is not very active, or maybe recently acquired. Any one or more of half a dozen other things may suffice to attach suspicion to any particular document. A bright, keen and attentive clerk gets to know by instinct what cheques demand special examination and what can be passed instanter.

The clerk can hardly afford to take chances. He is responsible for any forged signatures he may pass, and, as a rule, his salary is not large enough to permit deductions being made for losses of this kind. When the authenticity of a signature is open to doubt, which cannot be removed by a reference to specimens and records, there are several courses open-consultation with superiors, a telephone or other message to the drawer of the cheque, asking for confirmation of his signature, etc. The ledger-keeper's first thought is to avoid the ignominy and monetary loss that would be his if a forged cheque were passed on the bank. He will also have in mind the fact that it is important, if a is thus necessary for him sometimes to resort to finesse to detain a suspected individual while investigating the authenticity of the signature.

In marking cheques presented to him from outside, there is another thing which he has to keep constantly in mind. The holder of it may try to raise or increase the amount after it is marked. To illustrate: A swindler might have a balance of \$15 at his credit. Having this,

he could present his cheque for \$5 and get it certified or marked at the ledger; then he might raise it to \$500 and try to pass it at the bank or outside for that sum. To guard against a trick of this kind, the ledgerkeeper must observe how each cheque is drawn as he marks it. If a space is left which would facilitate the raising of the amount, he must draw a heavy line to stop it. He should make sure that where the amount is written in the body and where the figures are placed there is no empty space, either in front or after the amount, that could be put to an improper use. From time to time cheques will be presented for which there are not funds at credit. If paid, they create overdrafts, or increase the amount of overdrafts already existing.

Volume 41.

When a bank accepts or pays cheques of this kind it is making loans or advances to the customers who draw them. To grant loans or advances is a function belonging exclusively to the manager of the branch, and the ledger-keeper has no right to mark such cheques until he has been instructed specifically in each case by the manager. These instructions may be given verbally, but the approved practice is for the manager to initial each cheque that thus forces a loan from the bank.

Calling Off and Balancing.

After all the entries for the day have been posted, the work on the ledger is done, except if it be a balance day. Every morning, before the bank opens, the ledger is called off. It will be remembered that the cash book, after the manager had checked and initialled it, became established as an authoritative record. It is used to call off the ledger. The manager or accountant takes the ledger and requires an officer other than the ledgerkeeper, usually the junior, to attend with the cash book.

The man with the cash book calls off each item in turn, first the folio, then the name of the account, and finally the amount, stating whether it is debit or credit. The senior officer turns to the respective accounts and initials each entry as it is called. As he proceeds he is watchful for peculiarities in the posting, and for anything that strikes him as queer. Whenever there is a discrepancy between the amount as posted and the entry in the cash book the ledger-keeper is called, and, if the error be his, he is required to make the correction, the voucher for the amount in question being first examined.

The calling should result in all the deposits in each account entered the previous day being initialled by the senior. All the cheques that were entered need not necessarily be initialled, for some which were marked or certified may be outstanding. The object of the calling off is to establish the correctness of the ledger up-todate, to guard both against mistakes and crooked entries by the ledger-keeper. It aids the latter to meet a risk connected with the position that has not yet been described.

Accuracy is Important.

This risk has to do with his accuracy. All sorts of people have accounts in the ledger. By means of their pass books and by direct interrogation they, through the day, become acquainted with their respective balances as shown by the bank's books. Should the ledgerkeeper make a mistake and extend the balance of an unprincipled customer, practically devoid of means, so that it showed considerably larger than it should, on learning of the error the latter might take advantage of it to draw more than he was entitled.

signature, etc. The ledger-keeper's first thought is to avoid the ignominy and monetary loss that would be his if a forged cheque were passed on the bank. He will also have in mind the fact that it is important, if a forgery is being attempted, to apprehend the forger. It is thus necessary for him sometimes to resort to finesse

> Mr. R. R. Symington, of the Bank of Toronto, left recently for Wolseley to take the position of accountant in the bank's branch there.

bank's branch there. Mr. M. S. L. Richey, formerly manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Fredericton, N. B., has been appointed manager of the new branch of the Royal Trust Company in Toronto.

July 13, 1907.

CANADIAN-A

Effectiveness of Person Service—Taxation o

(From Our

The legal minds of A over a very pretty problem decide whether the salarie by a State. The first ca High Court had been cree ment. That court decide to pay income taxes. Aft the case was carried there The constitution of the much akin to that of the Chief Justice Marshall in which it was decreed that property or Federal officia High Court of Privy Cou

It is provided in the that an appeal can be ta Privy Council, but on qu Australia the High Court of the cases an appeal wa cil and the Privy Council of the State of Victoria, a opposite theory of the been given in the judgn pert of that decision was servants must pay State no jurisdiction to limit ti the State unless there is in the constitution.

The High Court afte express an opinion upon tion was whether it shoul low the decision of the I bers of the High Court, determined to re-affirm th members were in favor Privy Council. The maj the old judgment, it was No Appeal Allowed.

The Court further r Privy Council upon the g tralia has reserved all q State or of a Commonw irresistible has met the ir the law is. The present special act by the Com that there is to be settle self, which were involved cil It is probable that t pass an amendment to th

The constitution of A imperfect document. If questions, one of which, States and the Common public men from that da the Braddon Clause, the fourths of the sums deriv in each State, to the Go use. In three years the new method of the divis devised.

Question of Financial Re

A meeting of the St which it has been agreed return to the States of a amount returned between 31st, 1910, a sum amoun each year of the decade n tributed among the Stat contributed during the m if three-quarters of the su millions sterling, the bal would be distributed on

For instance, should cise collected by the Co sterling, then £7,000,000 the fixed method of dist lions to make up the hir amount—would be distril

In this way, of ever from existing duties, on Commonwealth and thre States. Should the Con articles not now taxed, of ing, the revenue receiver revenue solely.

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for \$5 and get it certified he might raise it to \$500 k or outside for that sum. of this kind, the ledgerch cheque is drawn as he which would facilitate the ust draw a heavy line to re that where the amount here the figures are placed her in front or after the an improper use. From presented for which there aid, they create overdrafts, verdrafts already existing. s cheques of this kind it is the customers who draw lvances is a function beanager of the branch, and ht to mark such cheques specifically in each case by ons may be given verbally, for the manager to initial a loan from the bank.

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erly manager of the Bank of has been appointed man-Royal Trust Company in July 13, 1907.

THE MONETARY TIMES

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Effectiveness of Personal Canvassing-Mail Steamship Service-Taxation of Federal Officials' Salaries.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Sydney, June 10th.

The legal minds of Australia are exercising themselves over a very pretty problem, the outcome of suits at law, to decide whether the salaries of Federal officials can be taxed by a State. The first case was settled in Victoria before a High Court had been created by the Commonwealth Parlia-ment. That court decided that Federal officials were liable to pay income taxes. After the High Court had been created the case was carried there, where the decision was reversed. The constitution of the Australian Commonwealth being much akin to that of the United States, the precedent set by Chief Justice Marshall in a famous United States' case, in which it was decreed that a State could not tax Federal property or Federal officials, was the base of this decision. High Court of Privy Council.

It is provided in the constitution of the Commonwealth that an appeal can be taken on commercial questions to the Privy Council, but on questions affecting the constitution of Australia the High Court is the last court of appeal. In one of the cases an appeal was taken directly to the Privy Council and the Privy Council confirmed the opinion of the judges of the State of Victoria, and further gave out a diametrically opposite theory of the constitution of Australia than had been given in the judgment of the High Court. The purpert of that decision was to affirm, not merely, that Federal servants must pay State taxes, but that, the High Court has no jurisdiction to limit the powers of the Commonwealth or the State unless there is an express provision defining them in the constitution.

The High Court after this decision was called again to express an opinion upon a case brought before it. The ques-tion was whether it should re-affirm its former opinion or fol-low the decision of the Privy Council. The three old mem-bers of the High Court, who had given the former decision, determined to re-affirm their past iudgment, but the two new members were in favor of following the judgment of the Privy Council. The majority being in favor of re-affirming the old judgment, it was done.

No Appeal Allowed.

The Court further refused to permit an appeal to the Privy Council upon the ground that the constitution of Australia has reserved all questions affecting the rights of a State or of a Commonwealth, to the High Court. So the irresistible has met the immovable and no man can say what Opportunity for Enterprise. the law is. The present tangle can be solved by passing a special act by the Commonwealth Parliament, but beyond that there is to be settled the powers of the High Court itself, which were involved in the judgment of the Privy Coun-It is probable that the Imperial Parliament will have to pass an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The constitution of Australia, it is now admitted, was an imperfect document. If left open, a number of important questions, one of which, the financial relations between the States and the Commonwealth, has occupied the minds of public men from that day to this. Under what is known as the Braddon Clause, the Commonwealth had to pay three fourths of the sums derived from the Custom duties received in each State, to the Government of that State for its own use. In three years the force of this clause expires and a new method of the division of the Federal income, must be devised.

Question of Financial Relations.

A meeting of the State Premiers has just been held, in which it has been agreed that there should first of all be a return to the States of a fixed sum, based on the average amount returned between Jánuary 1st, 1902, and December 31st, 1910, a sum amounting to say £7,000,000. Then for each year of the decade 1910-20 this £7,000,000 would be distributed among the States in the proportion in which they contributed during the nine years above mentioned. Then, if three-quarters of the sum actually collected exceeded seven millions sterling, the balance to make up the three-quarters would be distributed on a per capita basis. For instance, should the revenue from Customs and ex-

cise collected by the Commonwealth reach twelve millions sterling, then £7,000,000 would be returned to the States on j the fixed method of distribution, and an additional two millions to make up the nine millions—or three-quarters of the mental reasons, for a service for mails and passengers only is quite a different thing to giving a small subsidy to a e distributed on a per capita basis

from existing duties, one million would be retained by the Commonwealth and three millions distributed among the States. Should the Commonwealth impose new duties on articles not now taxed, or increase the duties already existing, the revenue received therefrom would become Federal the consolidation of a greater world power than Cæsar ever revenue solely.

This provision has in it two advantages over the old scheme. In the first place, the division of even a certain amount upon a per cápita basis is an evidence of the development of a Federal spirit, which is sadly needed in this country. And secondly, it will enable the Commonwealth to raise a revenue for special purposes without being compelled to return three times as much to the State, as they had to do under the Braddon Clause.

It would be easy for the Commonwealth under this scheme to levy duties upon special articles, such as tea and kerosene to meet any emergency. The scheme still involves the dangerous principle of the Braddon Clause. If at any time it should be necessary to raise very considerable sums by the Commonwealth for special purposes, for every pound levied to this end, it would have to tax four, in order to make the constitutional return to the States. The Canadian mehod is still in advance of the new scheme.

For a couple of months dry weather threatened to harm both the pastoral industry and the prospect for next year's crops. At the beginning of the month, some general rains have fallen and, though, they are not sufficient in quantity in most districts, they have relieved the situation so far as the pastoral industry is concerned.

But it is possible that the acreage sown with crops will be considerably less than last year, and probably that the yield will be much lower. There is nothing in the indications, so far, to seriously affect the importations, as the exports will, undoubtedly, for the present year be in advance of those of last year.

An Example Worth Imitating.

Canada is not doing much to get its share of the trade just now, but a Toronto firm, Messrs. A. R. Clarke & Co., have shown an enterprise that promises to bring them a good reward. They have sent out Mr. Doig, a capable man, to spy out the land as a market for their leather. He has left for home on the "Moana," having taken orders from all the chief boot and shoe manufacturers of Australia with their promise that if the orders are filled with goods equal to the samples, he could secure the bulk of their orders for the one special line, which he showed. It is to be hoped that Mr. Doig will return and bring with him samples of other boot and shoe leathers. There is every prospect that he can secure a very fine trade.

The San Francisco mail steamers have at last definitely been withdrawn from the Australian service. What is going to be done in the matter of the Canadian-Australian service is not yet decided. Every now and then the question is discusssed in the papers, and the public has been promised definite information shortly. The last steamer, the "Moana," was filled as previous steamers, to the hatches, and not a berth was to be had for the two weeks previous to sailing.

It is a pity that under this special opportunity that now occurs, advantage could not be taken to put on steamships that the circumstances require. A British line of steamers is to be put on the route between San Francisco and Sydney, It will carry coal to San Francisco and return with freight. Its promoters, no doubt, hope that it will develop, in time, as a passenger line. Arrangements are being made for carrying the mails by these steamers, which will begin a regular service in August next. F.W.

LINKING UP THE EMPIRE.

Some British Opinions of the Fast Steamship Project.

On another page some phases of the much-discussed All Red" transportation girdle are discussed. Opinions in Britain, as in Canada, are divided. Here is what some of

can, afford to incur the odium of refusing co-operation in provision of what will become the chief artery of the world's

Dally Craphic.-This journal states there is good reason to believe that the Cabinet at its last meeting decided that the scheme was impracticable. "There is no reason to regret the decision, for heavy loss would be practically certain if it were carried out. Our shipowners are quite capable of securing sufficiently rapid communication with the different parts of the Empire without interference from the Govern-

Tribune.-- A grant of a large subsidy for purely senti-In this way, of every four millions of Customs receipts British line New York, partly on postal and partly on defence grounds. Great deliberation is also necessary before making

a new departure in the State policy. **Standard.**—This journal urges Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues not to refuse partnership in swaved.

Volume 41.

The Insurance Chronicle

July 13th, 1907.

Those who have not seen the confusion of electric wires that beset the narrow streets of Montreal and prove so great a menace in the event of fire can scarcely realize then danger. Photographs give a good idea of the difficulties under which the five brigade of that city labors when called upon to deal with a fire in the business quarter. An illustrated copy of the report of experts on overhead electric wires in Montreal has been sent the Monetary Times. This was quoted in our issue of June 15th to the effect that in no other city does "there exist such hazard to property and life through " street construction for electrical purposes as in Mont-" real."

This is a hard saying. But if one looks from Craig Street in that city up Chenneville Street, or views the electrical wires on Bleury Street from the foot of the or glances at the corner of Francois Xavier and Notre Dame, or of St. Sulspice and St. Paul, all narrow streets, these last, one cannot but wonder how any firemen, not aeronauts, and not working per aeroplane from the upper air, could possibly erect ladders and defend human life and property by fire appliances. There is a tangle of wires, low and high tension. On the wider streets are trolley and other high tension orgrents, increasing the peril of the fire-fighter; increasing, too, the likelihood of "burn-outs" inside buildings and the setting of fires, which increase the proportion of those of unknown origin.

In the report of this commission, the conditions of the street wiring are referred to under five heads; (1) The general fire hazard produced thereby. (2) Obstruction to fire department in case of a fire. (3) Risk of life to firemen on active duty. (4) Constant life risk to private citizens. (5) Life risk to employees of the Power, Street Railway, Telephone, and Telegraph companies while working on street construction. Much stress is laid upon the constant danger from contact of highly-charged power wires with the comparatively innocent wires of the "ticker" or the telephone. This is emphasized when we read of "transmission of power "at 10,000 volts on six wires through the heart of the "city." The Commission's synopsis of conditions concludes with the words: "The narrowness of streets and " heights of buildings in the business district, which, " considered in conjunction with the existing wire com-" plications, cannot as a fire hazard and as an obstruct "tion to firemen on duty be watched elsewhere."

FIRE AND MARINE NOTES.

The Harper Insurance Agency of Winnipeg has been appointed representative for the Central Canada Fire Insurance Co., of Brandon.

In a list of 1,383 ascertained causes of fires in Chicago between January 1st and June 15th, this year, 305 were Overheated stoves caused by carelessness with matches. and defective flues accounted for 248.

The report of the Winnipeg fire chief for 1906 exhibits the smallest loss from fire since 1902. Beginning with 1903 the loss figures for four years are: \$170,160, \$370,206, \$312,548, \$96,887. The number of calls received was, in the same four years, 518, 537, 617, 6a2.

The city of Buffalo is providing duplicate sources of water supply. It has already let the contract for a second intake and station on the Niagara front and arranged to build a tower in the Kensington district, which lacked pressure, it being the highest part of the city.

were in towns. Every one of them was a detached building, however.

The Dominion Steel Company's loading pier, with machinery and trestle connecting the pier with the land at Bell Island iron mine, Newfoundland, has been burned. A thousand tons of coal took fire and 4,000 tons iron ore was lost by the collapse of the structure. Estimates of loss range from \$44,000 to \$55,000.

Residents of Haileybury are awake to the importance of fire-fighting. An organization meeting of the fire brigade has been held, and the following officers elected :- Chief, C. U. Hindson; assistant chief, G. T. Smith; captain, These Lemen; lieutenants, A. Wood and R. Simpson. About forty enrolled their names as volunteers, and a practice will be had every Friday evening. * * * *

If any one had suggested five years ago an automobile chemical engine and hose-waggon for the Dawson fire department he would have been thought too ardent a reformer. But Chief Lester, who went out there from Vancouver lately, thinks it a very likely economical proposition. Dawson has hydrants; and the auto would be needed mainly to haul hooks and ladders.

The civic property in St. John, or a considerable portion of it, is being insured in non-tariff fire companies. This has caused a strong protest from the tariff companies, who ask the citizens to look back to the conflagration year, 1877, and count the millions they got at that time from these very tariff companies which now they wish to go back upon. * * * *

Chief Smart, of the Calgary fire department, warns the hotel keepers of that city that they must keep a red light burning at night at each exit from the building, and painted signs in the halls indicating these exits; also that the exits shall be kept at every hour of the day or night free and accessible. He also asks for an iron ladder to be placed from the fire escapes to the roofs of the buildings, thus making it easier of access to the firemen in case of fire.

Kipling says, or makes one of his characters say, that the Englishman and the American cannot understand each other. Here is a counter statement made before the Insurance and Actuarial Society of Glasgow by Robert Kirkwood Mackenzie, who represented his Liverpool company in the adjustment of fire losses at San Francisco. Speaking of the American adjusters, he said: "I have often wondered, as I suppose others of us have done, what manner of men they were who handled the American affairs of the offices. One gets acquainted in a way with many of them on an official mission, but it is when one has to get down alongside of them and 'saw wood,' to use one of their own phrases, that one really gets to know them. I must say I found the American special agents and adjusters about the brightest, most capable and most original set of insurance men it has ever been my fortune to meet, and it was a pleasure to work with them.

FIRE WASTE.

Large Increases in Fire Losses Continue to Drain **Resources**.

The figures of loss by fire for the half-year just ended show no diminution in the steady drain of resources made by fire-waste in the United States and Canada. According to the compilation of the New York Journal of Commerce, the aggregate of loss in these countries in June, 1907, is \$14,765,000, as compared with \$13,950,000 in June, 1906. This brings the total fire-waste of the six months of this year to \$117,477,500, as against \$93,111,000 in June, 1905; \$83,754,000 in June, 1903, and \$87,105,000 in June, 1902. The years 1904 and 1906-conflagration years-are not com-pared. These figures show the monthly march of the

	Six months.	\$93,147,900	\$377,665,550	\$117,477,500
	June	11,789,800	13,950,650	14,765,000
	May		16,512,850	16,286,300
	April	11,901,350	292,501,150	21,925,900
1	March	14,751,400	18,727,750	20,559,700
	February	25,591,000	18,249,350	19,876,600
	January	\$16,378,100	\$ 17,723,800	\$ 24,064,000
ţ	Fire Waste.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	LIGHTOO .			

There are said to have been in June last 291 fires where the loss reached or exceeded \$10,000 in each case-about People think that houses in towns are rarely set on fire by lightning. This is not the case The Ohio fire marshal shows that one-third as many houses are struck in the towns as in the townships. In Ohio last year 59 out of 213

July 13, 1907.

CANADIAN FIRE UNDE

At the annual meeting writers' Association, held las J. B. Laidlaw, of the Norw occupied the chair. It was re in the Western Provinces, p ton, in order to hasten the growing fast in those rapid proved water supply conditio in view of which it was det rates. No action will be tak fire policies, the Eastern Inst

a desire to confer with the C Mr. T. L. Morrison, of Eastern vice-president of th acclamation president for the Paterson, of the Phœnix of as Eastern vice-president. and Home, Toronto, was re tario. Thirty-one managers of

ROYAL INSUR

For a fire underwriting c heavals of North and South its resources ample, its funds larger than ever, and its divi able testimony to its manage These things can be said of whose annual meeting was he the meeting, Mr. William V premiums showed an increase losses, including £1,250,854 aster amounted to £2,701,325 made up of commission and hausted the balance of the p a balance of £412,999 was ca loss.

The outgo at San Franci profitable working in other abroad. Their fire and res millions were untouched, the close of last year. With regar disasters, the Royal and othe respect of fire damage follo rests with the law courts to c case-not one connected with favor of the defendant compa

LIFE, ACCIDENT AN

The Annuity Company several industrial concerns pension schemes for the em . .

Regina life assurance n the authorities of that place that they already pay a P stand a municipal one as we

In the reference to the Canadiens last week, that having "eight or nine thou invested in cash securities." "Eight or nine hundred thou

Here are a few of T. I. vassers: The soliciting of agent's continued independe freworks, need a little fire a really in them. The contin-else to eat than food for the garden. They need a raking

A CHANCE FOR

WANTED :- Man ca organization in Ontario new Insurance propo Insurance Agent prefer proposal to right man. Correspondence confide Times.

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June last 201 fires where ooo in each case—about in different parts of the regate loss of \$22,000,000. tpensiveness those of any unce companies, too, are ue of securities.

July 13, 1907.

THE MONETARY TIMES

CANADIAN FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, held last week at Nidgara Falls, Mr. J. B. Laidlaw, of the Norwich Union, retiring president, occupied the chair. It was resolved to place a rating officer in the Western Provinces, probably at Calgary or Edmonton, in order to hasten the despatch of business, which is growing fast in those rapidly developing districts. Improved water supply conditions at Winnipeg were reported, in view of which it was determined not to raise premium rates. No action will be taken on the earthquake clause in fire policies, the Eastern Insurance Union having expressed a desire to confer with the C.F.U.A. upon it.

a desire to confer with the C.F.U.A. upon it. Mr. T. L. Morrison, of the Union Assurance Society, Eastern vice-president of the Association, was elected by acclamation president for the ensuing year; Mr. R. McD. Paterson, of the Phœnix of London, replaces Mr. Morrisey as Eastern wice-president. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the Ætna and Home, Toronto, was re-elected vice-president for Ontario. Thirty-one managers of companies were present.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

For a fire underwriting company to pass through the upheavals of North and South America in 1906, and yet show its resources ample, its funds very little depleted, its business larger than ever, and its dividends unchanged, its a remarkable testimony to its management and its financial strength. These things can be said of the Royal Insurance Company, whose annual meeting was held last month. The chairman of the meeting, Mr. William Watson, explained that the fire premiums showed an increase of nearly £380,000. The year's losses, including £1,250,854 due to the San Francisco disaster amounted to £2,701,325, whilst the working expenses made up of commission and agents' charges, more than exhausted the balance of the premiums. The result was that a balance of £412,999 was carried to the debit of profit and loss.

The outgo at San Francisco was in part made up for by profitable working in other directions, both at home and abroad. Their fire and reserve funds amounting to three millions were untouched, their total being £3,662,000 at the close of last year. With regard to the Valparaiso and Jamaica disasters, the Royal and other companies denied liability in respect of fire damage following earthquake, and it now rests with the law courts to decide the question. The first case—not one connected with the Royal—has been decided in favor of the defendant company.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND CASUALTY NOTES.

The Annuity Company of Canada has arranged with several industrial concerns in the Maritime Provinces for pension schemes for the employees.

Regina life assurance men refuse to pay the \$10 tax the authorities of that place wish to impose on them, saying that they already pay a Provincial tax, and they won't stand a municipal one as well. Nor should they.

In the reference to the Societe des Artisans Francais Canadiens last week, that organization was credited with having "eight or nine thousand dollars either in bank or invested in cash securities." The figures should have read: "Eight or nine hundred thousand."

* * * *

Here are a few of T. I. P. pointers apropos of life canvassers: The soliciting of life insurance provides for an agent's continued independence: Some insurance men, like fireworks, need a little fire applied to them to show what is really in them. The continually dreaming agent gets little else to eat than food for thought. A few agents are like a garden. They need a raking over now and then.

A CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN

WANTED:— Man capable of handling Agency organization in Ontario and selling an attractive new Insurance proposition. Successful Life Insurance Agent preferred. Will make tempting proposal to right man.

Correspondence confidential. Box 40, Monetary Times. A company has been formed in Moscow to protect by insurance the lives of families of political prisoners. So far, 847 persons have been insured, but the cable message does not give particulars. The company is to look after the families of political prisoners who may be arrested or sent to Siberia. The families will receive either a monthly support of 20 be 50 roubles, or a lump sum of about 500 roubles. At present 49 families are receiving the monthly support.

* * .* *

The Continental Casualty Company says, about the agent who acts: Every company wants him. He is not looking for a position; positions are looking for him. He does not complain; he acts. He accomplishes results, and these accomplished results speak loudly in his favor. What the world wants, and what the world rewards, is the man who acts, and so, too, with the insurance company and its agents. To the agent who is at all times up and doing, to the agent who acts, discouragement and failures are meaningless nothings; results are the substantial things for which he strives and which he attains. There is a settled air of assured success in his manner that helps wonderfully in convincing the prospective applicant for an insurance policy.

* * * *

Water damage insurance is one of the branches of the business which the Maryland Casualty Co. has been doing since 1906. The idea did not catch on with its agents then, but, it has done so since, as a premium income of \$9,375 proves. Here is the way it is put forward by the Maryland's Budget: Remembering that water has a deteriorating effect upon nearly all that is made and sold, and that it ruins much that is costly, the thoughtful agent will realize that the field for this insurance is enormous. No argument can be given for not taking a general water damage policy if the stock upon the prospect's premises be at all susceptible to water damage. Roofs leak unexpectedly, windows are left open by careless employees, sprinkler systems operate when there is no fire, sewers back water into basements, plumbing of all kinds leaks, floods demolish ordinary protections. These happenings are known by everyone, and, it being admitted that such things occur, an application for water damage insurance should follow.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIFE ACENTS.

Big Cathering in Toronto Next Month—Will Discuss Many Phases of Life Insurance.

The proposals made and the plans thus far completed for the conduct of the meeting of this organization next month in Toronto show appreciation of the occasion as one full of interest for the life assurance profession. No greater tribute to the importance of the gathering as an educative force could be paid than the fact that the authorities of Toronto University have granted the use of their splendid new convocation hall for the purposes of the convention for a whole week.

The Canadian body, will meet on Monday and Tuesday, roth and 20th August; and after their deliberations the members will dine together. On the three following days the National Association will assemble in great numbers to discuss a programme not yet fully decided upon, and a banquet will be given them on, Friday night at the King Edward Hotel.

A feature of the Canadian gathering which is likely to provoke much interest, and possibly to lead to good results, is that of Five Minute Papers on a great variety of subjects connected with life assurance, and a discussion thereon. These, it is hoped, will emanate from agents, superintendents, field men, from all over Canada; and the discussion of them may be expected to be of practical advantage, since men from a great variety of surroundings, having had all sorts of experience, can help one another in the solution of everyday problems to a common end.

The list of Canadian speakers at the banquet is not yet complete. It will contain, we are told, the names of Mr. McMullen, president of the National, and Mr. G. H. Allen, of Montreal, president of the Canadian body; Hon. C. A. Marcil, Mr. W. D. Wyman, of Chicago; Mr. J. S. Willison, of Toronto; possibly also Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, of New York. Among those who will read papers on life assurance subjects are Mr. B. Hal Brown, of Montreal, and Mr. C. W. Pickell, of Detroit.

The National Association proposes to have a large margin of time for recreation, since they will sit only in the forenoon of each day, which means probably that the Executive Committee, and certainly the Entertainment Committee, will have to work overtime. Of the speakers at the big dinner Mr. B. E. Walker and Hon. D. C. Fraser, Governor of Nova Scotia, are sure, and Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., and Hon. G. A. Cox, probable.

MONTREAL SECTION e: 532 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING Phone M. 279 o the Montreal Office of The Market Record and The Daily Grain Letter, both published in Winnipeg.

Editorial, - T. C. ALLUM Advertising, - A. H. CLAPP

CAS COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.

May be increased from Five to Six Per Cent .-- New Express Company-Banking and Financial Notes.

Monetary Times' Office,

Montreal, July 11th. It is stated in certain well mformed circles that the dividend on the shares of the Gas Company will be raised from 5 to 6 per cent. shortly. Should this increase occur it may be a considerable factor in the negotiations between the Light Committee and the Gas Company for a renewal of the franchise. The present proposal is that the London Sliding Scale scheme be adopted, but the company wants an initial dividend of 7 per cent. on its \$8,000,000 capital, while the committee recommends negotiations on a basis of one of 5 per cent.

May Favor Five Per Cent. Rate.

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duction of 5 cents for every increase of one per cent. There are many who consider these rates too favorable to the company.' The electric/ lighting proposition is apparently now

pany. The electric lighting proposition is apparently now divorced entirely from the gas. As to whether the raising of the railroad tracks in the city would necessitate the raising of the freight sheds is a question which has been raisedful the City Hall, and which may complicate considerably the situation between the city and the Grand Trunk Company. If so, it was thought that the railway would increase its breight rates to pay for the extra labor involved in the raising and lowering of the freight, whereas if a down-grade were used it would neces-sitate the closing of several streets. This will not be per-mitted. It does not look as though the raising of the tracks from Bonaventure Station to the city limits would be accom-plished for some time to come. The city is financially in-terested in the scheme. terested in the scheme.

Canadian Northern Express Co. Inaugurated.

A new express company will begin operations here and throughout the Province next Saturday. It will work in con-nection with the Canadian Northern Railway and will be known as the Canadian Northern Express Company. The C. N. R. has been extending its express systems recently. Until a short time ago, the C. N. R. Express only operated west of Port Arthur, its head office being in Winnipeg. About May 1st the Halifax and South-Western Express Co.

About May 1st the Halifax and South-Western Express Co. commenced operating in connection with the railway of that name, which is part of the Mackenzie and Mann system. Now comes the extension of the operations of the West-ern Company to the Province of Quebec. The company's premises are being located on Victoria Square, near the C. N. R. offices. Mr. W. C. Muir, of the Winnipeg office, is attending to the inauguration of the system, and Mr. H. E. Baker will be left in charge. The company is prepared to sell money orders to all parts of Canada, and the United States and Europe, and will accept express parcels for points throughout the lines of the Canadian Northern and its Lake St. John line and other connections. Its waggons and equip-ment are practically in readiness and will be delivered and ment are practically in readiness and will be delivered and placed in operation during the coming week.

Talk of New Trust Co. In Montreal.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the fiscal year 1907 are estimated at between \$72,000,000 and \$73,000,000, as compared with \$61,669,758 for the previous year. Net earnings for the twelve months, estimating June at \$2,403,800, would be \$25,382,002, an increase of \$2,408,-

at \$2,403,500, would be \$25,352,002, an increase of \$2,408,-600. The gross earnings for 1905 were \$50,481,882, working expenses being \$35,006,704, leaving \$15,475,088 net. It is stated that Montreal may have a new trust company before long. Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, ex Secretary of the United States Treasury, and now president of the Carnegie Trust Company, was in the city several days recently, and it is thought his mission concerned the opening of a Montreal is thought his mission concerned the opening of a Montreal branch of the company.

in London on Tuesday, shows that the average price received are now digging out mud and preparing steamship berths. by the company from sales, of Western lands during the The city will have one and possibly two more berths ready year was \$9.78 per acre, as against \$7.12. There were 140.- for the coming winter than last year, and there should be a

with 226,107 for \$1,611,627. The company has now 3,218, 403 acres at its disposal as against 2,703,446 acres on March 34st, 1906, some 655,106 acres having accrued during the ylear.

Volume 41.

The report of the Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Ca. Limited, just issued, shows that for the month of May 477 acres were sold at an average price of \$10 to \$10.66 per acre Failing further particulars as to quality and location, there is every indication from the above that the price of Western lands continues to advance.

TRADE THROUGH ST. JOHN.

Increase in the Port's Commerce-Curious Railroad-Situation-Fire Does Much Damage Commercial Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent,1

St. John, July 7th. There seems good reason for believing that the Canadian Colored Cotton Company has purchased the Gibson cotton mill at Marysville, York County, together with the twenty or thirty tenement houses on the property. Neither side has as yet admitted the sale, but there is little doubt it has been made and that the formal transfer will take place in a few days.

The declaration of a 6 per cent dividend might induce the committee to favor that rate. The company has decided not accept 87 cents as the initial price for gas, and some think that 95 cents may be agreed upon, with the usual re-duction of 5 cents for every increase the output of the function of 5 cents for every increase the output of the son soncern also apprend to be close on stall more machinery and greatly increase the output of the mill. The deal is one of very great importance. The Gibcontrol of these.

Two lumber mills have been destroyed by fire within the past few weeks, one of the Dalhousie Lumber Company and the other of the Imperial Packing Company at Medur-nakeag. With the latter was the plan of the Maritime Cooperage Company. The Dalhousie Company mill was a large and modern one, and its destruction just at the open ing of the summer season is a serious loss.

Complications in Railroad Enterprise.

The railroad building outlook is hardly as roseate as it was. Construction work on the National Transcontinental Line is proceeding, but there is announcement that Mackenzie and Mann want some modifications of the agreement with the Provincial Government in connection with the proposed road down the St. John valley.

This will likely cause delays until next year, for the Legislature does not meet until early in the spring. In con-nection with the International Railway, under construction from Campbellton to the American border, the Government has guaranteed its bonds for the full distance of 108 miles. Now comes announcement that the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Road is to be built across New Brunswick paralleing the International, and carrying traffic from the Grand Trunk Pacific to a point on the Gaspe coast.

The Government of New Brunswick is endeavoring to shut out this new line, and will make representations to Ot-tawa on the subject. There are those who think that the end will be the purchase of the International by the larger company. Unless something of this kind happens, New Brunswick is liable to be called upon to meet its bond guar antee, as the territory is not likely to sustain two lines of railway.

Commercial and Industrial Notes.

The Canadian Woodware Company recently burned out at Hampton may locate at Fredericton or at Fairville. Both these places are offering inducements to secure the factory and it seems likely that one will be successful. The company has determined to move from Hampton and Fairville A suburb of St. John seems to be the place preferred, but the Fredericton proposals may outweigh other consideration Statements of the trade, through St. John, with the United States show a decided increase during the quarter ending June 30th. The value of business for the quarter was general merchandise, \$559,632, and America lumber, \$206,591. A total of \$766,224, against a total of \$633,139 for the corresponding quarter in 1906.

There is great building activity in Moncton at the present time, and some forty-nine buildings are under construction, the contracts aggregating several hundred thousand dollars.

Dredging is Proceeding.

Last week a large and powerful dredge arrived here from Boston. It is the property of the Dominion Dredging Co. It is interesting to note that the statement of the Hud-son's Bay Company, submitted at the annual meeting held of the dredging work in St. John harbor. Two big dredges o89 acres sold during the year for \$1,370,638, as compared corresponding increase in the volume of the trade.

PACIFIC Vancouver Office: Repre

417 Ric

CANADA IN

Dominion Exhibit at the Attraction-Many Britis Purchased by U. S. I

Matters mutually relat have been brought promine steamer "Moana" arrived boat where many people fr to this country to take up t forty in all. Mr. T. H. R take charge of the Domin Fair, was also on board. New Zealand people enrag Canada, are coming here. find accommodation on the commodation.

Canada's Was the Best Exh

Just how New Zealand remark in a letter received in Australasia. This frien saw the exhibit at Christo twice to the New Zealand a splendid show from ever tacular, musical, etc. The I think most of the visitors was that of Canada. The It makes us long to go to So much for relations ada. On the other hand,

will depart for that country instant, will carry the la Columbia on any of the s it will comprise 6,000 ton lumber, and 1,000 tons of ment of a large order bei

Milling Company. Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt ternational Coal and Coke Alberta, and head of a cerns, is back to the Coa optimistic regarding cond leries in the Crow's Nest rence next winter of the f increased, and, though th contracted for. Mr. Flur the investigations going of velopment of new coal me

Thousands of Acres Sold.

It is timber, timber e now, from the eastern bon Not only are loo north. but in the interior. Mr. from Pemberton Meadows the head of Howe Sound, sea, in among the mount hope that some day a rail A mention of some of paid might be interestin

and Sterling, of Chicago, have offered a million do and have paid \$15,000 fo The Red Cliff Lumbe

billion feet at Alberni, hold. Hugh Armstrong a acres on the north end of west coast, will erect a Opposite this, on the eas of Boyne City, Mich., p \$1,200,000.

Minnesota people pai B. Tiffin, of this city, and cruising for himself and dred locations.

Nearly all American seems to be high prices about doubled their mone the many who are taking province, and who, in th come before the public. plants to be erected, and

July 13, 1907.

commodation.

Canada's Was the Best Exhibit.

The company has now 3,218, against 2,703,446 acres on March es having accrued during the

an Northern Prairie Lands Co. that for the month of May 477 price of \$10 to \$10.66 per acre irs as to quality and location. m the above that the price of advance.

UGH ST. JOHN.

Commerce-Curious Railroad es Much Damage ial Notes.

n Correspondent.1

St. John, July 7th. n for believing that the Canay has purchased the Gibson ork County, together with the uses on the property. Neither sale, but there is little doubt it ormal transfer will take place in

perty is believed to be close on ars. The new owners may inatly increase the output of the y great importance. The Gib-e lumber mills, but will retain

been destroyed by fire within e Dalhousie Lumber Comp Packing Company at Meduxas the plan of the Maritime alhousie Company mill was a s destruction just at the open serious loss.

erprise.

look is hardly as roseate as it the National Transcontinen e is announcement that Macmodifications of the agreement nt in connection with the provalley.

elays until next year, for the l early in the spring. In con-Railway, under construction rican border, the Government the full distance of 108 miles. at the Atlantic, Quebec and cross New Brunswick parallelrying traffic from the Grand Gaspe coast.

Brunswick is endeavoring to Il make representations to Otare those who think that the he International by the larger of this kind happens, New d upon to meet its bond guarikely to sustain two lines of

tes.

Company recently burned out dericton or at Fairville. Both cements to secure the factory will be successful. The comfrom Hampton and Fairville. o be the place preferred, but outweigh other considerations. hrough St. John, with the increase during the quarter ue of business for the quarter 9,632, and America lumber. , against a total of \$633,139 in 1906.

tivity in Moncton at the prebuildings are under construcg several hundred thousand

erful dredge arrived here from the Dominion Dredging Co. secured a contract for part hn harbor. Two big dredges preparing steamship berths. ssibly two more berths ready year, and there should be a volume of the trade.

THE MONETARY TIMES

Salmon Fishing Industry.

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

Monetary Times' Office,

Vancouver, B. C., July 6th.

CANADA IN NEW ZEALAND.

Duminion Exhibit at the Australasian Fair Was Createst Attraction-Many British Columbia Timber Lands

Purchased by U. S. Interests-Commercial Notes.

Matters mutually relative to New Zealand and Canada

have been brought prominently to attention this week. The

forty in all. Mr. T. H. Race, who went to Christchurch to take charge of the Dominion exhibit at the International

Fair, was also on board. He states that a great number of New Zealand people enraptured with the display made by Canada, are coming here. One hundred and fifty could not find accommodation on the "Moana," owing to lack of ac-

Just how New Zealanders feel is perhaps shown in the

remark in a letter received by a Vancouver man from a friend

in Australasia. This friend has never seen Canada, but he saw the exhibit at Christchurch. He says: "I have been

twice to the New Zealand International Exhibition. It was

a splendid show from every point of view, educational, spec-

tacular, musical, etc. The exhibit I enjoyed most of all, and I think most of the visitors to the Exhibition thought so, too,

was that of Canada. The Canadian court was simply grand. It makes us long to go to Canada."

So much for relations between New Zealand and Can-ada. On the other hand, the steamer "Bucentaur," which

will depart for that country from here on or about the 10th

instant, will carry the largest cargo taken from British

Columbia on any of the regular transpacific boats. In all,

it will comprise 6,000 tons, and will take a million feet of

lumber, and 1,000 tons of oats, which is the first consign-

ment of a large order being shipped by the Brackman-Ker

the investigations going on on Vancouver Island in the de-

now, from the eastern border to the coast and away to the

north. Not only are locations being made on waterways, but in the interior. Mr. H. B. Warren, who has returned

from Pemberton Meadows, a district lying to the north of the head of Howe Sound, states that seventy miles from the

sea, in among the mountains, timber is being staked in the

acres on the north end of the island, and at Quatsino on the

of Boyne City, Mich., purchased other limits, at a cost of

Minnesota people paid \$40,000 for 9,000 acres to Mr. J. B. Tiffin, of this city, and H. F. Fall, of Hudson, Wis., is cruising for himself and associates and has about one hun-

Nearly all Americans, and while they are paying

plants to be erected, and are getting into the industry.

seems to be high prices now, in a few years they will have about doubled their money. These names are but a few of

the many who are taking up timber in different parts of the

hope that some day a railway will afford transportation.

It is timber, timber everywhere in British Columbia just

velopment of new coal measures.

Thousands of Acres Sold.

dred locations.

The salmon fishing season has begun, but it is not ex-pected that the run will be very large this year. From the north good catches are reported. At the Skeena the average has been about 100 to the boat; at Rivers Inlet 30, and on the Fraser hardly anything as yet. The fish always start first in the north.

Vancouver Island continues to attract people more and more. It is the centre of the timber excitement, and now that summer is here, Victoria is the Mecca of hundreds of tourists. Many of these combine business with pleasure and while spending a few days in a charming city, in many instances place money for investment. At Nanaimo, too, the largely increased traffic is noted, showing that keen interest is being taken in that portion of the province, which is rich above all others in natural resources.

Expansion in business is indicated further by the addi-tions to the merchant shipping. The new C. P. R. steamer is ready for service, and besides numerous small craft, the steel spar deck steamer has here it is ready for service. steamer "Moana" arrived on Thursday evening, and on the boat where many people from New Zealand who have come to this country to take up their residence. There were about the Venture, plying to northern B. C. ports and Skagway. Railroad Construction in the Province.

> The C. P. R. is advertising for tenders for the construcrion of new piers to run at right angles from the present ocean wharves. These will accommodate its transpacificfleet and give a large amount of room for the boats which every few days are so crowded that they find a place to tie up. only with difficulty.

> Col. May, of Seattle, was in Victoria this week arrang-ing to send men north in connection with the project of a new line of railway east from Port Simpson to Hudson's Bay. Property has been purchased at Port Simpson, showing that intentions are good. It is contended that this will give the shortest route by far between London and the Orient.

> Another railway project, the line to be operated by means of electricity, is that planned to run from the head of Howe Sound north about 60 miles through Pemberton Meadows to Anderson Lake. The cost of construction will be heavy, but there are mineral and timber resources to develop, besides giving access to the Pemberton Valley, which could grow enough produce to supply both Vancouver and Victoria. Local people are behind the scheme, the preliminaries of which are nearly completed.

Lenora Copper Mine Re-opened.

The re-opening of the Lenora copper mine on Maune Sicker, near Victoria, on Vancouver Island, is an instance of the faith of British investors in mining propositions out here. The Vancouver Copper Company, which was formed Milling Company. Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, of Victoria, president of the In-ternational Coal and Coke Company, operating at Coleman, Alberta, and head of a number of Western financial con-ternational conin London this year, will have the operations in hand right

Alberta, and head of a number of Western financial con-cerns, is back to the Coast after a trip East. He is quite optimistic regarding conditions in connection with the col-leries in the Crow's Nest Pass, and does not expect a recur-rence next winter of the fuel famine. Operations have been increased, and, though the output is much larger, it is all contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in the contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in the contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in the contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in the contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in the contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in the contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in the contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in the contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in the contracted for. Mr. Flumerfelt is also largely interested in the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted for the fuel famine. Operations have been the contracted tion at Page's Lagoon, six miles from Nanaimo, B. C., was begun last week.

Australia is contemplating the sale of its surplus sugar in Canada, under the preference. Australia produced last year 204,000 tons of sugar and the average consumption is 190,000 tons. South Africa takes a small quantity, and it is thought that Canada may afford a market for the rest.

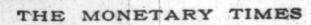
The imports into Britain from Canada during June-were: Cattle, 15,667, £280,078; sheep and lambs, 956, £1,537; wheat, 1,806,100 cwts, £689,274; wheat, meal and flour, 215,320 cwts, £103,092; peas. 20,410 cwts, £7.554; bacon, 150,621 cwts., £395,693; hams, 57,899 cwts., £167,-347; butter, 156 cwts., £143; cheese, 151,600 cwts., £473,120; two horses, £100. A structure which promises to be in

A mention of some of the buyers and the large amounts paid might be interesting. Messrs. Woodroofe, Hannaford and Sterling, of Chicago, associated with New York people, have offered a million dollars for limits on Graham Island, and have paid \$15,000 for a three months' option. The Red Cliff Lumber Company. of Duluth, has secured a billion feet at Alberni, Vancouver Island, which they will hold. Hugh Armstrong and others of Chicago bought 50.000 A structure which promises to be in some respects model manufacturing premises is to be erected in Montreal for the Redmond Fur Company. It will be four stories high, and of modern fire-proof construction. The factory will possess hold. Hugh Armstrong and others of Chicago bought 56,000 a roof-garden for the employees, reached by stairways from the work-rooms and dressing-rooms, wash-rooms and a west coast, will erect a sawmill and pulp and paper mills. Opposite this, on the east side, W. H. White and Company. lunch-room will be provided.

INDIA'S TEA SHIPMENTS.

The total quantity of tea shipped from India during the year ended March 31, 1907, amounted to 232,386,644 pounds, an increase of 18,623,440 pounds over the preceding year. The increase in shipments to Australia and New Zealand amounted to 2,000,000 pounds, while the United Kingdom increased its purchases by 0,000,000 pounds more than in 1906. The total quantity of tea shipped from Calcutta and Chittagong to the United Kingdom during the month of the many who are taking up timber in the multitude of transactions, do not province, and who, in the multitude of transactions, do not come before the public. Others are interested in sawmill come before the public. Others are interested in dustry.

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July 13, 1907.

STOCK EXCHA

Mo

To the more sanguine stock market, during the pas appointment. The activity in the advance which all stocks lieve that a turn had come for forward prices might advance number went into the market stocks which might show a ri days. The activity and the conditions of dullness and ea so many months, and to-day of the lowest figure reached cent flurry being to some ext look for a settlement of the be expected that the renewa tainty of the situation would fluence on the market. Ste 201/2, now, which is not muc buying has almost entirely s ing at 48, and Scotia has dr 6634. Rio bonds have been at 75, and with the half-yearl they were with it added a fe again eased off to 46¹/₄. Do the threatening appearance of off considerably at 56. The w much less buoyant than a w have been dull, and transacti

Monday .- The Toronto m General Electric, Sao Paulo a Consumers Gas, Rio, and M higher. Consumers Gas was 195, and 196. Bank shares we active. After the recent act the Montreal market was again noon practically coming to a

Tuesday .- Bank stocks w minion sold at 227 to 228. sold at 120, a decline of 11%. real was downward, there be list. The active issues were former declining 11/2 points f

Wednesday .- Trade was prices were generally lower. with a sale at 17216, and Twin at 94¹/₂. Dullness throughou Montreal C. P. R. sold at 17 last previous sale. Nearly all Electric bonds were placed at Power bonds at 82.

Thursday .--- There were u the Toronto market, which was was in demand and 505 share 234, closing at 233 %? Trad volume. A movement in Mon up from 897% to 92 %, some th activity was due to a report th stock on a six per cent. basis. Friday, 5 p.m.-Stock

dealings were light.

STEEL-COAL

Everything Points to a Big Leg Steel Co. is Apparently

Steel-Goal affairs have bee discussion in financial circles certainty is distinctly noticeabl viously radiating information, look is one of doubt.

wir. Plummer has unquest pression among the purely S action. It is now felt that the able to the interests of the Ste it not been for the prompt and torate in postponing the meet lost which it is now hoped may Taking Sides in the Newspape

Undoubtedly, the situation erably affected by the attitude Three dailies would appear to be the controversy, while the Ross ed by one paper. The latter a Mr. Plummer at a time when r but when he was quietly prepari

WINNIPEG SECTION AITH STREET. Phone 6312. Representatives : SANAGAN and G. W. GOODALL

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

STOCK EXCHANCE FOR WINNIPEC.

Western People Will Shortly Have an Exchange-Money Conditions in the West-News and Notes.

Monetary Times Office,

Winnipeg, July 8th.

In crops the West trusts. Upon the success or failure wheat determines the prosperity of this half of This is the axiom which leads the question of of the Canada. crops to be considered by financial men as the most important factor in the development of Western Canada; it is, therefore, the all-important subject. According to the reports published weekly by the railways, Western Canada promises to produce equally as much wheat as it produced last year; the acreage sown is almost as great as before, and the condition of the crops is excellent.

The lateness of the season has to be considered, but the wheat is said to be catching up with time, and with the plentiful rains in the West during up with time, and with the plentiful rains in the West during the past week serious damage is not expected. True, from a few places come reports of indifferent crops. Perhaps on one farm the wheat will be well advanced, while on the next farm the ground will be showing. But this, it is said, is made up for by the fact that a larger territory is now under cultivation. A few, too, like Senator Perley, further referred to below, predict a falling off of upwards of 30 per cent. of the crop. On the whole, the West has reason to be thankful, after the ominous spring, for the promises of a satisfactory crop.

Very Satisfactory Outlook.

When this is taken into consideration in conjunction with the evident high prices of wheat that will prevail, there is going to be just as much, if not more, money, come into the West when the crop movement begins. Unlike Western Canada, many of the States to the south will produce an under-crop, while the world's shortage is still so great that big wheat prices are evidently in sight for some time.

Senator Perley, in a letter to the Press, says that it is a cause of satisfaction "to know that the business men and manufacturers are beginning to realize that the farmer is the most important man in Canada," but regrets "to know that it is an apparent shortage in the farmer's crop that brings them to their senses." In his advice to his fellowfarmers he says:

'Be cautious and careful this year not to buy a single article you can possibly do without, unless you have the cash to pay for the purchase. Live another year in the old Let the lumbermen keep their lumber and the buildings. combine price as well. That the crop will be less this year by from 25 to 30 per cent. than last year is now, under the most favorable conditions, beyond the question of a doubt. This advice should hold good until after the middle of September next, because a frost before that date will mean frozen wheat, and frozen wheat is a poor asset. We Western farmers have had six years in succession of good crops and great prosperity, and under such circumstances it is quite natural to forget that it is possible to have poor crops. We can't control the climate."

Stock Exchange for Winnipeg,

Winnipeg is to have a stock exchange in the near future. As the result of many months spent in informal discussion among those interested a meeting to complete organization will be held during the coming week, and as soon as this is done trading will be commenced, as a charter has already been secured. All that is required now is a settlement of the basis of membership. At present the price of seats has

the basis of memoership. At present the price of seats has not been under consideration, but there is a suggestion that the membership be limited to twenty to begin with. A few years ago a charter for a Winnipeg Stock Ex-change was obtained from the Legislature by several local financial men, some of whom have since left the city. But those remaining in the city believe that the time is now ripe to open a stock and bond market, and with the assistance of a few others have got the matter fairly under way.

Those who own the charter are Hugh Sutherland, A. M. Nanton, J. T. Gordon, M.L.A., of Winnipeg; C. E. Lewis, of Minnaapolis; H.H. Beck, of Toronto, and R. H. Agur, of British Columbia

For some time after the charter was granted nothing definite was done in the matter of organization, but within the past year active steps have been taken to establish the exchange. Among those largely interested is W. Sanford Evans, who has found that the proposition is favorably looked upon. During the past few months he has been a growing financial centre.

preparing some minutes to lay before an organization meeting, and this meeting was to have been held this week Mr. Evans has been out of the city, and the meeting will likely be held next week.

Mr. Hugh Sutherland, executive officer of the C.N.R. another interested gentleman, was seen in connection with the matter by the Monetary Times, and expressed the hope that it would not be long before the organization was satisfactorily completed. He said :-

Would Facilitate Industrial Movement.

"A movement has been on foot for some time now to put into operation the privileges in the charter, and within a few days a meeting will probably be held at which arrange ments will be made for commencing the work of a stock There is without doubt an opening here for exchange. such an institution. Even now there is considerable trading in stocks listed at Toronto and Montreal, all of which would be done through a local exchange if there was one. But a much bigger market could be developed, as, with the co venience of an exchange, more people would invest in stocks and bonds.

"It would facilitate the industrial movement here to the extent of increasing credits for expansion purposes. would mean the listing of many first-class Winnipeg industrials, which would then become negotiable at the banks. At present, no matter how high dividends local joint stock companies are paying, the stocks are not marketable at the banks, and in themselves are not sufficient to obtain loans for increasing of business enterprise. In addition to this, local stocks listed would attract many investors, who would readily take advantage of the opportunity of putting their money into concerns they could visit every day, and would not have to depend altogether upon annual reports. This, in itself, should stimulate Winnipeg's industrial growth. Question of Membership Fees.

"There would also be the financial institutions, whose head offices are here, together with banks and other stocks listed in the East. Altogether, it seems to me that there would be ample trading to justify the existence of an exchange, and that it would be a good thing for the city." Others directly interested in the establishment of a

stock exchange have been interviewed by the Monetary Times, and all are more or less confident that it will not be long before this institution is transacting business in this. city.

Among those who have contributed to the promotion of the early establishment of the exchange is L. L. Gullivan, who informs the Monetary Times that in all probability.the membership will not cost very much at first, owing to the fact that it will take a little time to develop the market. He states also that the intention is to list many local concerns of sound standing, as there is an apparent desire upon the part of investors to buy stock in industrials, but which is not furthered at present owing to the fact that there is no open market. In the East, where the exchanges are of long standing and the companies represented are naturally big concerns, stocks are not listed when capitalization is not high; here, however, companies of smaller capital stock could be listed, and the market could grow with the financial growth of the country.

Banks and Trust Companies Interested.

Outside of those taking a part in the organization there are many interested in the proposition, notably the banks, and trust companies, as well as the bigger industrial concerns, which would likely have their stocks come on the market. Among the bankers the desire is general to Winnipeg have a stock exchange. Most of them hold out the hope that the undertaking will be a success. All that is desired, some say, is to have the present holders of the charter meet the others who will join in the organization upon a reasonable basis, and that the proposition will be quickly taken up.

The manager of one trust company, with an office in Winnipeg, expressed the opinion that all the financial institutions doing business in Winnipeg would find a stock exchange of the greatest assistance. At the present time it was necessary to send certificates to Toronto or Montreal, incurring a delay that tended to discourage the trading in Those who did buy and sell shares had to do so through out-of-town brokers, and the cost was too high. To keep thoroughly in touch with the markets required the payment of heavy telegraph tolls, and altogether the system was clumsy. Stocks that would be listed here were there an exchange were not at present negotiable, because there was so much difficulty arriving at what would be a proper market price.

Others pointed out the fact that the present opportune time than any in the past few years. Hitherto so much money has been used for real estate speculation that considerably less would have been in the market for buying stocks than there would be from the present time forward. In addition to the particular advantages of a stock exchange to Winnipeg, it is claimed that the establishment of a stock and bond market here would increase the city's prestige as

o lay before an organization as to have been held this week. the city, and the meeting will

xecutive officer of the C.N.R. was seen in connection with Times, and expressed the h fore the organization was satis-

Novement.

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July 13, 1907.

STOCK EXCHANGE THIS WEEK.

Monetary Times' Office,

July 11th, 1907. To the more sanguine speculators, the course of the

stock market, during the past week, has been a grevious dis-appointment. The activity in certain issues a week ago, and the advance which all stocks were showing, led many to bestock market, during the past week, has been a grevious dislieve that a turn had come for the better, and that from this reality confident of winning his suit and that in case he sucforward prices might advance. The result was that quite a number went into the market in the hope of picking up a few stocks which might show a rise of several points within a few days. The activity and the strength soon gave way to the conditions of dullness and easiness which have prevailed for so many months, and to-day prices are within a few points of the lowest figure reached during the depression. The recent flurry being to some extent the result of the bright outlook for a settlement of the Steel-Coal dispute, it could only be expected that the renewal of hostilities and the uncertainty of the situation would again exercise a depressing influence on the market. Steel common is again down to 201/2, now, which is not much better than its worst. The buying has almost entirely stopped. Iron preferred is selling at 48, and Scotia has dropped again, and is selling at 6634. Rio bonds have been showing a slight improvement at 75, and with the half-yearly interest paid are higher than they were with it added a few weeks ago. The stock has again eased off to 46¹/₄. Dominion Coal, owing possibly to the threatening appearance of the Steel-Coal dispute, sagged off considerably at 56. The whole market, in fact, is feeling much less buoyant than a week ago. The mining markets have been dull, and transactions comparatively few.

Monday .-- The Toronto market was quiet and irregular. General Electric, Sao Paulo and Mackay common were weak. Consumers Gas, Rio, and Mexico Light and Power were higher. Consumers Gas was in good demand, with sales at 195 and 196. Bank shares were steady, with Dominion fairly active. After the recent activity in Dominion Iron mines the Montreal market was again dull, business in the afternoon practically coming to a standstill.

Tuesday.—Bank stocks were stronger at Toronto, Do-minion sold at 227 to 228. Canada Permanent Mortgage sold at 120, a decline of 1½. The course of prices at Montreal was downward, there being declines throughout the The active issues were Detroit United and Rio, the list. former declining 1½ points from yesterday's close.

Wednesday .- Trade was fairly active at Toronto, and prices were generally lower. C. P. R. was down a point, with a sale at 1721%, and Twin City was 11/2 lower, with sales at 94 %. Dullness throughout the list marked business at Montreal C. P. R. sold at 173, or 216 points lower than the last previous sale. Nearly all the issues declined. Mexican Electric bonds were placed at 741/2, and Mexican Light and Power bonds at 82.

Thursday .- There were unimportant price changes on the Toronto market, which was less active. Dominion Bank was in demand and 505 shares changed hands/at 220^{1/2} to 234, closing at 233^{1/2} Trading at Montreal was of small volume. A movement in Montreal Power canged the price up from 80^{1/2} to 92^{1/2}, some 632 shares were sold. This activity was due to a report that the directors will place the stock on a six per cent. basis.

Friday, 5 p.m.-Stock markets continued dull and dealings were light.

STEEL-COAL DISPUTE.

Everything Points to a Big Legal Fight-Mr. Plummer of the Steel Co. is Apparently in a Strong Position.

Steel-Goal affairs have been almost the only subject of discussion in financial circles in Montreal. An air of uncertainty is distinctly noticeable in quarters which were previously radiating information, and in place of the hopeful look is one of doubt.

wir. Plummer has unquestionably created a good impression among the purely Steel interests by his recent action. It is now felt that the peace interests were unfavorit not been for the prompt and resourceful move of the directorate in postponing the meeting, much might have been lost which it is now hoped may be saved

Taking Sides in the Newspapers.

Undoubtedly, the situation in Montreal is being consid-erably affected by the attitude of the different newspapers. Three dailies would appear to be favorable to the Steel side of the controversy, while the Ross party is certainly championed by one paper. The latter announced the resignation of Mr. Plummer at a time when matters looked black for him but when he was quietly preparing for the coup which spread Toronto, July 2nd., 1907

consternation throughout the Coal camp. The false alarm followed by the vigorous action of Mr. Plummer, drew many to his ranks, and a prominent financier stated to-day that he would not be surprised, now, to find that the Ross party was in the minority instead of the majority, notwithstanding what had been said about the stock they could control.

Mr. Plummer's success in guiding the Steel Company ceeds, the company will in one bound be placed in a most enviable position.

Concerning the Postponed Annual Meeting.

The profits for the year were actually \$687,824, after making allowance for sinking fund, and after deducting \$810,713 for cost of coal in excess of the price payable under the contract. So that the company easily earned its \$350,-ooo dividend for its preferred stock, as it was; if it should win its suit against the Coal Company it would have \$800,ooo to the good, which would mean 4 per cent. on its com-mon stock. Of course a dividend on common could not be paid till the \$2,000,000 or so accumulated preferred dividends have been wiped off.

There is no doubt that the output of the company during the present year will be largely in excess of that of the past, and it is claimed that if the company had only to pay \$1.28 for its coal it would show profits of \$2,000,000 at the end of the present year. The realization of these facts has done much to create a diversion in favor of the Plummer interests.

Likelihood of Settlement in the Law Courts.

So that, providing the Coal people are not prepared to give way in their attitude, there is every likelihood of a hot legal battle in Nova Scotia at the end of the month. Already Mr. Plummer has arrived there, and Mr. James Ross left Mr. Plummer has arrived there, and Mr. James Ross left for there last Tuesday on his private yacht. Both sides in the struggle are well supplied with legal counsel. The fight will be conducted by Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., and Mr. Hector McInnis, K.C., on behalf of the Steel Company, while for the Coal Company will be Mr. J. J. Ritchie, K.C., H. A. Lovitt, K.C., and E. M. McDonald, M.P., K.C.

Mr. Ross, being an enormous holder of Coal stock about \$5,000,000 par, it is said—has the greatest interests at stake, but he is being warmly backed by Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, James Reid Wilson, and probably Mr. R. B. Angus. Mr. Plummer has an able backer and strong fighter behind him in Sir Wm. VanHorne. It was thought for a time that the Forget interests had allied themselves with the Ross party and Mr. Rodolphe Forget spent considerable time with Sir Henry Pellatt trying to affect a settlement. It is now admitted that Senator Forget is in line with Mr. Plummer and that Rodolphe Forget, M.P., is with him also.

DIVIDENDS.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd. **Dividend** Notice

A dividend of two per cent on the preferred shares, and a dividend of one and one-half per cent on the ordinary shares of this company, for the quarter ending June 30, 1907, has been declared payable on on **July 15, 1907**, to shareholders of record of June 30, 1907.

The transfer books will be c'osed from the 2nd to the 5th of July, both days inclusive. By order of the directors.

THOS. GREEN, Cashier.

General Manager

SOVEREIGN BANK THE 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) able to the interests of the Steel shareholders, and that had has been declared, and that the same will be payable on such reduced rapital 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

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Volume 41.

BOARDS OF TRADE.

Waskada, Man .- The business men have formed an waskada, man. Ine business men have formed an association for the purpose of benefiting their own position, the town's, and district. The following officers have been appointed: President, W. H. Stovin; vice-president, Wilson Pugsley; secretary, W. K. Cherry; treasurer, G. R. McLean. The beard will meet comismonthly The board will meet semi-monthly.

Amherst, N.S.—The board is backing the proposal to have an "Old Home Week" in August, and to gather the sons and daughters of that interesting place to visit friends, to have a good time, and incidentally to do honor to Sir Charles Tupper, whose birthplace Amherst is. The town may give the valiant cld Knight a dinner, and possibly other hings.

Camrose, Alta .- A board has been formed here. officers are: Francois Adam, president; J. K. Burgess, first vice-president; John Paulson, second vice-president; Frank Pike, secretary-treasurer. Executive Committee — Capt. Thomas, R. L. Rushton, F. L. Farley, D. Sampson, N. N. Gullikson, H. Burgar, Geo. E. Wells, Robt. Inglis, and F. Human

 Bouris, Man.—The Board of Trade has its charter, and has elected the following officers: President, A. J. Stewart; vice-president, J. E. McBride. Council—W. J. Barclay, J. Dolmadge, C. W. Miller, T. L. Arnett, F. F. Wenman, K. McKenzie, J. H. Brigham, W. G. McLaren, A. Sanders, J. A. Stirling, J. Nation, W. V. Edwards, H. W. McCulloch, A. L. Young, W. A. Young. By-laws are being drafted. Berlin, Ont.—This town, which Postmaster-General Lemieux termed the "handsomest town in Canada," was en fete last week, when he and Mr. W. L. McKenzie King en lete last week, when he and Mr. W. D. McKenzle King paid it a visit. The Board of Trade tendered a banquet to the visitors in the evening. Mr. Lemieux, in response to the toast of "Canada," again paid tribute to Berlin as "the most thriving and prosperous, and, in fact, the greatest town in Ontario." The Board of Trade could scarcely wish for a better advertisement.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the Cobalt ore shipments, in pounds, for the week ended July 6th: Buffalo, 120,000; Coniagas, 272,000; Colonial, 40,000; La Rose, 60,115; McKinley, 48,000; Nipissing, 102,170; Right of Way, 56,500; Trethe wey, 102,000; Imperial Cobalt, 37,530; total, 639,815 pounds, or 320 tons.

The following are the shipments since January 1st:-

	Pounds.	
Buffalo	1,113,830	
Coniagas	3,173,860	8
Contagas	101,360	
Cobalt Central	74,250	
Colonial	14,230	
Drummond	44,090	
Foster	140,350	
Green-Meehan	196,780	
Kerr Lake (Jacobs)	249,000	
Kerr Lake (Jacobs)	749,897	
La Rose	108,000	
McKinley	a 618 451	
Nipissing	2,010,355	
Nova Scotia	30,000	
O'Brien	2,159,254	
Red Rock	40,000	
Distant Way	134,530	
Right of Way	389,157	
Silver Queen	1,295,718	
Trethewey	1,295,710	
Townsite	84,078	
Temiskaming	110,000	
University	61,383	
Imperial Cobalt	37,530	
Imperial Coban	and the second	

The total shipments since January 1, 1907, are not 12,854,958 pounds, or 6,427 tons. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$136,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons A1,473,196; in 1906, 5,129 tons, valued valued at \$3,900,090

MINERS' STRIKE AT COBALT.

in labor circles The troubles and differences reached the Ontario mining district. On Monday more that 2,000 men walked out of the thirty-three different mines thus signifying their intention of not submitting to the ner scale of wages. Mr. McKenzie King is at Cobalt looking into the dispute. Mr. McKenzie King is at Cobalt loom to hold to their agreements, which may mean the continu-ance of the strike for some time. Many of the larger mins will ship the ore already sacked for shipment.

July 13, 1907.

UNION

The forty-second annual ge of the Union Bank of Canada of the Union Bank of Canada in Quebec on Wednesday, Ju Hon. John Sharples, Messrs. W real), E. J. Hale, E. L. Drew (Winnipeg), John Galt (Winn Thomson, Lt.-Col. Turnbull, C C. W. Walcot, H. E. Dupre, C A. Pentland, E. G. Price, T and J. A. Charlebois. and J. A. Charlebois.

The chair was taken by Sharples, and on motion Mr. J act as secretary of the meeting wand C. W. Walcot as scrutiner

The chairman read the n was as follows :--

The directors beg to subr and liabilities of the bank at ending 31st May last, also the sult of the business for the par

Profit and Loss Acco

Balance at credit of account, M Net profits for year, after de of management, interest reserving for interest and making provision for ba debts, and for rebate on count, have amounted to .

Which has been applied as Dividend No. 80, three and on Dividend No. 81, three and on Transferred to Rest Account. Written off bank premises . . Amount voted to family of th Mr. Andrew Thomson . Balance of account carried forv

Rest Ad

Balance at credit of account, 1 Amount transferred from profi

.During the year twenty ne been opened, and three sub-ag Province of Quebec, eight in O in Saskatchewan, five in A Columbia.

The directors have to reco death on the 10th of January for twenty-seven years the hor of the bank, to whose unremi coupled with his matured and matters, the present standing extent be attributed. In recogn of Mr. Thomson's services as so many years, the directors twenty thousand dollars to his ers are asked to confirm.

The Hon. John Sharples, been elected president, and M of the bank. The vacancy of filled by the election of Mr. Ge late president.

The net profits for the ye are close upon 15 per cent. on In compliance with the aut

at the annual general meeting it has been decided to increase million dollars (from \$3,000,00 of ten thousand shares at \$140 ing allotted to present shareh already held. Circulars advis shares, and the terms of paym holders.

At the annual general meet 13th, 1891, it was resolved that ings of shareholders be held in to be fixed by the directors, n that month, instead of in the provided. Your directors would

	ready to make special concessions, ng a very rigminal rate for cards in it will be furnished for the asking.
BROCKV WM. SHE BROCKVILLE	WILLE Interest of the second with ARER, Sec'y. Board of Trade
3. Free factory sit	er 16 c.p. lamp per annum. tes excellently situated alongside the railway
Advantages to Populatio sewerage ; ele	Nova Scotia. Harbour free from ice the year round. Offers Specia Manufacturers desiring to locate. on 1,200; gravitation water system ectric light; efficient fire department ipping facilities and connections. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
	/ IX
Canada can	NIPEG, Canada. No other point in Western present the same combined advantages for urer or Investor as Winnipeg. Let us send mation.
Canada can the Manufact you full infor CHAR Ind	present the same combined advantages for urer of Investor as Winnipeg. Let us send
Canada can the Manufact you full infor CHAR Ind The Winalp ULUCA The Munic open to receive are wanting to Village will giv will employ 50	present the same combined advantages for urer of Investor as Winnipeg. Let us send mation. LES F. ROLAND Justrial Commissioner,

FACTORY LOCATIONS.

offering inducements to secure manufacturing enterprises. Those interested should correspond with the parties named below. In order to facilitate

The following Canadian municipalities are

TRADE.

ss men have formed an nefiting their own position, llowing officers have been vin; vice-president, Wilson ; treasurer, G. R. McLean. ly.

s backing the proposal to August, and to gather the sting place to visit friends, entally to do honor to Sir ce Amherst is. The town a dinner, and possibly other

is been formed here. The sident; J. K. Burgess, first cond vice-president; Frank ecutive Committee - Capt. Farley, D. Sampson, N. N. Wells, Robt. Inglis, and

Trade has its charter, and : President, A. J. Stewart; Council-W. J. Barclay, J. Arnett, F. F. Wenman, K. V. G. McLaren, A. Sanders, Edwards, H. W. McCulloch, -laws are being drafted. which Postmaster-General

est town in Canada," Mr. W. L. McKenzie King Trade tendered a banquet to Lemieux, in response to the tribute to Berlin as "the and, in fact, the greatest of Trade could scarcely wish

SHIPMENTS.

alt ore shipments, in pounds Buffalo, 120,000; Coniagas, a Rose, 60,115; McKinley, ght of Way, 56,500; Trethe-37,530; total, 639,815 pounds,

ments since January 1st :--Pounds.

1,1	113,830
	173,860
	101,300
	74,250
	44,090
	140,350
	196,780
	249,000
	7.49,897
	108,000
	618,353
	30,000
	159,254
	40,000
A	134,530
	389,157
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	295,718
	84,078
	110,000
	61,383
	07,500
	37,530
· •	are D

te January 1, 1907, are non ons. In 1904 the camp pro 136,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons 1906, 5,129 tons, valued #

E AT COBALT.

ences in labor circles have istrict. On Monday more that e thirty-three different mines n of not submitting to the net zie King is at Cobalt looking anies appear to be determine which may mean the continu me. Many of the larger mins ked for shipment.

July 13, 1907.

B

N

of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the banking house in Quebec on Wednesday, June 19th. There were present Hon. John Sharples, Messrs. Wm. Price, M. B. Davis (Mont-real), E. J. Hale, E. L. Drewry (Winnipeg), R. T. Riley (Winnipeg), John Galt (Winnipeg), Wm. Shaw, Geo. H. Thomson, Lt.-Col. Turnbull, C. P. Champion, A. E. Scott, C. W. Walcot, H. E. Dupre, Wm. Brodie, H. E. Price, C A. Pentland, E. G. Price, T. C. Aylwin, P. B. Casgrain and A. Charlebois and J. A. Charlebois.

The chair was taken by the president, Hon. John Sharples, and on motion Mr. J. G. Billett was appointed to act as secretary of the meeting and Messrs. C. P. Champion wand C. W. Walcot as scrutiners.

The chairman read the report of the directors, which was as follows :--

Report.

The directors beg to submit a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank at the close of the financial year ending 31st May last, also the following statement of the result of the business for the past year :-

Profit and Loss Account, May 31st, 1907.

alance at credit of account, May 31, 1906 let profits for year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful	-27,546 9	0
debts, and for rebate on bills under dis- count, have amounted to	446,532 7	73
	\$ 474,079 6	53
Which has been applied as follows:	A CONSTRUCTION OF	-

which has been applied as follows		
Dividend No. 80, three and one-half per cent. \$	105,000	00
Dividend No. 81, three and one-half per cent	105,000	00
Transferred to Rest Account	100,000	00
Vritten off bank premises	100,000	00
amount voted to family of the late president,		
Mr. Andrew Thomson	20,000	00
Balance of account carried forward	44,079	63

Rest Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 31st, 1906. \$1,500,000 00 Amount transferred from profits 100,000 00

\$1,600,000 00

\$ 474,079 63

During the year twenty new branches of the bank have been opened, and three sub-agencies; of these, one is in the Province of Quebec, eight in Ontario, five in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan, five in Alberta, and one in British Columbia.

of Mr. Thomson's services as a director and president for so many years, the directors have granted a donation of twenty thousand dollars to his family, which the shareholders are asked to confirm.

filled by the election of Mr. George H. Thomson, son of the late president.

The net profits for the year, amounting to \$446,532.73 are close upon 15 per cent. on the paid up capital. In compliance with the authority granted your directors

of ten thousand shares at \$140 per share, one new share being allotted to present shareholders for every three shares already held. Circulars advising the issue of these new shares, and the terms of payment, have been sent to share-

provided. Your directors would recommend that a resolution you all know, and I think realize, weather conditions gener-

UNION BANK OF CANADA. The forty-second annual general meeting of shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the banking house of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the banking house of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the banking house the annual general meeting of shareholders, on a day to be fixed by the directors, not later than the twentieth of that month. The directors at the request of more the bank of the twentieth of the twentieth

GENERAL STATEMENT. Liabilities.

Deposits bearing interest 16,017,568 02 22,883,689 39 Deposits made by and balances due to other 143,211 76 banks in Canada Balances due to agencies of the bank, or to other banks or agencies, elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom 4,191 42 Total liabilities to the public \$25,520,007 57 3,000,000,00 Capital paid up Rest account Balance due to agents in the United Kingdom 206,358 65 17,579 84 Reserve for interest and exchange Reserved for rebate of interest on bills dis-113,277. 70 105,000 00 1,106 26 Balance of profit and loss account carried forward 44,079 63 \$30,607,499 65 Assets. Gold and silver coin \$ 552,527 82 0,000 00 Dominion Government notes . . 1,341,273 00. 0,000 00 \$ 1,893,800 82 150,000 00 955.654. 37 123,248 71 Balance due from other banks in Canada Balance due from agents in United States 401,200 97

\$ 3,523,913 87

63

Canadian municipal securities, and British, or foreign, or colonial public securities other		-
than Canadian	519,251	2
Railways, and other bonds, debentures and stocks	226,625	0
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	445,558	3
Other loans and bills discounted current	\$ 4,715,348 24,403,620 05,006	1

83.409 26 68,221 70 1,101,436 23 139,467 00

\$30,607,400 65

G. H. BALFOUR. General Manager Quebec, May 31st, 1907.

After the president had referred at some length to the The Hon. John Sharples, formerly vice-president, has been elected president, and Mr. Wm. Price, vice-president, position of the bank, and its business for the past year, he of the bank. The vacancy on the board of directors was the bank. The vacancy on the board of directors was the bank been elected president, and R. The vacancy on the bard of directors was the bank been elected president and the bank been directors who were present, viz. called upon the Western directors who were present, viz. : Messrs. E. L. Drewry, John Galt and R. T. Riley, of Win-

nipeg, to address the meeting. Mr. E. L. Drewry spoke in part as follows:-""The pre sident in his remarks was kind enough to mention the West-In compliance with the authority granted your directors at the annual general meeting of shareholders in June, 1903. it has been decided to increase the capital of the bank one million dollars (from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000) by the issue of ten the wears in Winnington myself and a great many there over thirty years in Winnipeg myself, and a great many more years in the West, and can recall the time that Minneapolis, with 250,000 souls now, had not a name even on the map. I remember the State of Minnesota, now containing two mil-lions and a half souls, when it had not a mile of railway nor At the annual general meeting of shareholders, held July 13th, 1801, it was resolved that future annual general meet-ings of shareholders be held in the month of June, on a day to be fixed by the directors, not later than the twentieth of that month, instead of in the month of July, as until then provided. Your directors would recommend that a resolution

We had ally were the same the world over last winter. rather stormy and cold weather, but we did not despairthe meaning of that word is not known in the West. If it is in the dictionary, we cannot find it, and we do not care to at know anything about it. Manufacturing in the West is growing too. I notice by the statistical report, that Winnipeg ing too. I notice by the statistical report, that Winnipeg takes fourth place in new buildings, and it is growing by leaps and bounds: The municipal authorities are trying to introduce cheaper power. The crop prospects as I take it are very fair at the present time. I see nothing whatever to be improved, and I think the bank's business is very satis-factory. Of course, one thing should not be lost sight of, and that is, that capital must come in. It is impossible to develop a large territory without capital. It is something like putting a strong and able young man without tools to work out his livelihood. New capital must come in there. work out his livelihood. New capital must come in there, and I should say that it should be used merely for legitimate ends, for commercial enterprises, but not one dollar for speculative purposes in real estate. I feel that the banks have done one good turn by co-operating to a certain extent as they have, because speculation in some quarters was be-ing carried to an extreme."

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Mr. R. T. Riley, then spoke as follows:--"Mr. Presi-dent and gentlemen, as it no doubt appears to you, Mr. Drewry is a very difficult man to follow. He has been a most successful man in the West. He is a man who can get on his feet at a moment's notice and say the right thing. Two thousand miles is a long way to travel to attend a meet-ing, but we have been amply repaid in coming that distance to attend the annual meeting of the Union Bank. I am very much pleased to see the changes made in this office. The one point that Mr. Drewry touched upon that I want to em-phasize is in regard to speculative investments. There is one thing that I rather resent, that almost everybody discusses in referring to the Western portion of this Dominion, viz., the large amounts of money made through speculation, There has never been one year in which as much money has There has never been one year in which as much money has been made from the sale of farm lands as from the produc-tion of lands themselves. The production is of greater benefit to us, and the trade of the country made in the legitimate buying and selling of goods is immensely more important to us. We hear of men making thousands of dollars from speculation, and I am sorry to say that the impres-sion seems to be general in the towns in the East. "I want to tell you a little incident that may illustrate

how things may be exaggerated as to the growth of Winnipeg. A man who is stated to have said to a Winnipeg man: 'I have been through your country, but notice that you fellows bluster a good deal about what you have got.' And after the Manitoba man had listened to him, he asked: 'How long is it since you came down from. Winnipeg?' He re-plied: 'About two weeks.' 'Oh, well, you ought to see Win-nipeg now,' said the Manitoba man.' But the fact I want to impress upon you is this: Anything we have done of a speculative nature is of very minor importance in the West.

"The Manitoba farmer is a borrower. He was a poor man, and he had a good deal of struggling to meet the cost of implements and other things necessary to make his home with. The Manitoba farmer of to-day is a very different man. We have known some who have sold out good farms in the United States and Ontario, that in the old days used to take years and years of hard work to bring into a proper state of cultivation, and have purchased farms in the West where the land has been brought into good cultivation in a very few years. The Western farmer is the best borrower that the Union Bank can have. He does not object to a fair rate of interest as the business man does.

"I think, Mr. President, that we have in the West an enormous business for the Union Bank, and with the increased facilities that we shall have in the next few years, we have before us a time of prosperity such as will surpass anything that has occurred in the past." Mr. John Galt then addressed the meeting :-- "Mr. Pre-

sident and gentlemen, I do not think there is very much for me to say, as Mr. Drewry and Mr. Riley have covered the ground very thoroughly. But I would like to refer to the position of the Union Bank in the North-West; it is certainly the pioneer institution of the country, and I am very pleased indeed to see that we are taking our share of the additional burden which the development of the country has imposed upon its institutions in the handling of the heavy and ever increasing business of the West."

Mr. Mortimer B. Davis also spoke of the great change Winnipeg, which has taken place with the recent years, in as. having reference to his particular business.

as having reference to his particular business. The report of the directors was unanimously adopted, and the customary resolutions were passed. The scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen elected as directors of the bank for the ensuing year:-Hon. John Sharples, and Messrs. Wm. Price, M. B. Davis, E. J. Hale, E. L. Drewry, R. T. Riley. John Galt, William Shaw, George H. Thomson and F. E. Kenaston.

At a subsequent meeting of the new board of directors the Hon. John Sharples was re-elected president and Mr. Wm., Price vice-president.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRERS.

Volume 41.

J. W. C., Brantford. The figures for last year are not hand, but the copper production of Canada in 1905 was 47,597,502 pounds, and in 1904 it was 42,970,594 pounds. The bulk of this came from the Boundary District of British Columbia, but much came from Sudbury, Ont. The production of copper in Mexico in 1905 amounted to 144,350,962 pounds. There was imported into the United States from Mexico in that year 121,536,582 pounds.

WINNIPEC EXHIBITION OPENS.

The Winnipeg Exhibition begins to-day and will remain The grounds are drained and open until next Saturday. well paved; they are more handsome than ever, and the arrangements for handling crowds have been much improved. The city water has been extended to the grounds, an obvious The artificial lake is well filled with water, advantage. Every foot of space in the dairy building is taken by Cana-dian and American exhibitors. The show of farm animals will prove a great attraction. Entries for the dog show are twice as many as last year. There is every prospect of a splendid attendance. The enterprise of the managers of this Summer Fair well deserves success.

THE SOVEREICN BANK OF CANADA hereby gives notice of intention to apply to the Treasury Board for the issue of a certificate approving of the By-law below set out, and such application will be made as soon after this notice has been published for four weeks in "The Canada Gazette" and in a newspaper published in the City of Toronto, as the Treasury Board can hear the application.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA SHAREHOLDERS' BY-LAW NO. VIII.

WHEREAS the capital stock of the Bank is Four Million Dollars divided into forty thousand shares of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) each, and the whole of said capital stock is issued and fully paid up.

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to reduce the said capital stock to Three Million Dollars, divided into thirty thousand fully paid up shares of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) each.

THEREFORE the shareholders of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, now assembled in annual general meeting enact as follows :

1. The capital stock of the Sovereign Bank of Canada is hereby reduced to Three Million Dollars, divided into thirty thousand fully paid up shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) each, and the number of shares held by each shareholder at the time this By-law comes into operation is accordingly reduced in the same proportion, and the registers of shareholders shall be rectified and all other proper entries shall be made so that the said reduction may be properly made and the provisions of this By-law properly carried out.

2. Share certificates in such form as the Board of Directors may adopt shall be issued to the shareholders for the number of entire shares held by them respectively after the said reduction has been made, but no fractional part of a share resulting from the operation of this By-law shall be assignable or transferable on the books of the Bank. There shall, however, be issued to those who may be entitled thereto special certificates representing fractional parts of a share. Each such special certificate may state that the said fraction of a share may be combined with any other fraction or fractions of a share so as to produce an entire share or shares, and such special certificates and the fractions represented thereby shall for the purpose of being combined with another fraction or fractions of a share be assignable by instrument in writing, and the assignee shall be entitled to the benefit of the fractions represented thereby, and upon the production and surrender to the Bank at any time by the holder of special certificates representing fractions of shares sufficient to make up one or more entire shares of One Hundred Dol-lars (\$100) each, such holder shall be registered as the holder of the entire share or shares so represented, and share certificate therefor shall be issued. A special certificate shall be issued for any remaining fractions.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the corporate seal of the said bank has been hereto attached, and this By-law has been signed by the President and General Manager on the eleventh day of June, 1907.

July 13, 1907.

MUNICIPAL BONDS AND

Canadian Municipalities Are in **Must Exercise Due Caution**

Someone has said there is a l bonds hanging over the market. been referred to in a somewhat though they were deadwood in sta Debentures No Drug in the Marke

The Monetary Times this week Gundy, of Wood, Gundy and Com dealers, of Toronto, of the cities cently disposed of blocks of deb growing demand for these bonds.

Edmonton, not so long since of bonds at a good price. Vanco William are three other cities which ed their wares. Messrs. Wood, Gu a few weeks ago a good sized bloc

Good Rates and Long Periods.

"Some of the most careful inv are buying bonds. We have with highest class of debentures to inst no trouble in loaning money at hig speaking these bonds are cheap, a to recognize the advantage of purates offered for long periods. This worthy, as people have a wider ch inating more than hitherto."

Western Municipalities Must Co S

"Are the Western towns and

tailing their expenditures?" "Decidedly," replied Mr. Gund cities in the West. But they must p The chatter as to their not being Anyone who has visited Calgary, I centres knows that well enough." Mr. Gundy recalled the fact th an offer of 93% for a \$3,000,000 bl ("The works to a state of the state of t

"That ought to silence some added.

ALBERTA SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The particulars are given in the ber of school district, amount requi

St. Martin's, No. 16, \$740. P. A. Bonny Brae, No. 1618, \$800. C. Hauser, No. 1580, \$1,200. J. Ha Painter Creek, No. 1585, \$1,200. Painter Creek, No. 1585, \$1,200. J Willow, No. 1583, \$1,500. R. Sch Flint, No. 1589, \$1,000. S. W. Co Harvey, No. 1597, \$800. C. A. S Vermilion Centre, No. 1446, \$25,00 St. Joachim, No. 7, \$15,000. E. J Round Mound, No. 1398, \$130. N Fairview, No. 1517, \$500. A. Dron Symonds, No. 1615, \$800. S. Chri

The increase in the population year will be at least 2,500 more than ment of the city will show an inc \$2,000,000.

TOWN OF NORTH I

Saskatche

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the u **Tenders** for De

will be received up to 6 p.m. on W 7,000, 10 years, 5 per cent Stre

⁵ 1,500, 10 years, 5 per cent Stress ⁸ 1,500, 10 years, 5 per cent. Pt The Waterworks, Sewerage, at bentures will be issued in blocks of as of the actual date of issue. T

will be for the amounts respecti dated 1st July, 1907.

All of the above debentures ar secutive annual instalments of prin The Town reserves the right to S. COO

North Battleford, Sask. 12th June, 1907.

NQUIRERS.

gures for last year are not on of Canada in 1905 was it was 42,970,594 pounds. Soundary District of British Sudbury, Ont. The proo5 amounted to 144,350,962. to the United States from pounds.

TION OPENS.

gins to-day and will remain grounds are drained and ome than ever, and the arhave been much improved. to the grounds, an obvious e is well filled with water. building is taken by Cana-The show of farm animals ntries for the dog show are ere is every prospect of a rise of the managers of this SS.

F CANADA hereby gives he Treasury Board for the f the By-law below set out, de as soon after this notice s in "The Canada Gazette" the City of Toronto, as the lication.

ANK OF CANADA

-LAW NO. VIII.

of the Bank is Four Million and shares of One Hundred hole of said capital stock is

ned expedient to reduce the llion Dollars, divided into ares of One Hundred Dollars

ers of the Sovereign Bank of al general meeting enact as

overeign Bank of Canada is Dollars, divided into thirty f the par value of One Hunhe number of shares held by is By-law comes into operahe same proportion, and the be rectified and all other that the said reduction may sions of this By-law properly

form as the Board of Directo the shareholders for the them respectively after the but no fractional part of a ion of this By-law shall be books of the Bank. There e who may be entitled thereto fractional parts of a share. y state that the said fraction h any other fraction or fracce an entire share or shares, nd the fractions represented being combined with another be assignable by instrument all be entitled to the benefit eby, and upon the production any time by the holder of fractions of shares sufficient shares of One Hundred Dolshall be registered as the hares so represented, and a be issued. A special certifiaining fractions.

he corporate seal of the said , and this By-law has been General Manager on the July 13, 1907.

THE MONETARY TIMES

MUNICIPAL BONDS AND DEBENTURES.

Canadian Municipalities Are in a Healthy Condition, But Must Exercise Due Caution in Their Progress.

Someone has said there is a heavy list of municipal bonds hanging over the market. These investments have been referred to in a somewhat despairing manner, as bonds hanging over the market. These investments have been referred to in a somewhat despairing manner, as though they were deadwood in stagnant investment circles. The bentures No Drug in the Market. The best of the Moose Jaw Public School District No. 1, payable to

The Monetary Times this week was given a list, by Mr. Gundy, of Wood, Gundy and Company, bond and debenture dealers, of Toronto, of the cities and towns which have re-cently disposed of blocks of debentures. This shows the growing demand for these bonds.

Edmonton, not so long since marketed \$800,000 worth of bonds at a good price. Vancouver, Hamilton and Fort William are three other cities which have successfully marketed their wares. Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company placed a few weeks ago a good sized block of London debentures. **Cood Rates and Long Periods.**

"Some of the most careful investors," said Mr. Gundy, "are buying bonds. We have within the past year sold the highest class of debentures to institutions which would have no trouble in loaning money at higher rates. Comparatively speaking these bonds are cheap, and investors are not slow to recognize the advantage of putting money away at the rates offered for long periods. This fact is all the more note-worthy, as people have a wider choice now and are discriminating more than hitherto."

Western Municipalities Must Go Slowly.

"Are the Western towns and cities doing right in curtailing their expenditures?"

"Decidedly," replied Mr. Gundy. "There are some fine cities in the West. But they must proceed slowly for a while. The chatter as to their not being all right is all nonsense. Anyone who has visited Calgary, Edmonton, and other such centres knows that well enough." Mr. Gundy recalled the fact that Winnipeg had received an offer of orth for a fact one block of debentures.

an offer of 93½ for a \$3,000,000 block of debentures. "That ought to silence some of the unfair critics," he added.

ALBERTA SCHOOL DISTRICTS BORROWING MONEY.

The particulars are given in the order of name and number of school district, amount required, and correspondent.

St. Martin's, No. 16, \$740. P. A. Bernier, Vegreville. Bonny Brae, No. 1618, \$800. C. Nixon, Dorenlee. Hauser, No. 1580, \$1,200. J. Hauser, Spring Lake. Painter Creek, No. 1585, \$1,200. F. Bartlett, Foreman. Willow, No. 1583, \$1,500. R. Schmidt, Quarrel. Flint, No. 1583, \$1,000. S. W. Cole, Hurry. Harvey, No. 1597, \$800. C. A. Smith, Nanton. Vermilion Centre, No. 1446, \$25,000. H. V. Fieldhouse. St. Joachim, No. 7, \$15,000. E. Tessier, Edmonton. Round Mound, No. 1398, \$130. N. T. DeWitt, Nanton. Fairview, No. 1517, \$500. A. Droney, Scona. Symonds, No. 1615, \$800. S. Christofferson, Forshee.

The increase in the population of London, Ont., this year will be at least 2,500 more than in 1906, while the assessment of the city will show an increase of not less than \$2,000,000.

TOWN OF NORTH BATTLEFORD Saskatchewan

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed **Tenders for Debentures**

All of the above debentures are repayable in equal con-ecutive annual instalments of principal and interest. The Town reserves the eight to reject any or all tenders.

S. COOKSON, Secy.-Treas. North Battleford, Sask.

12th June, 1907.

CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT DEBENTURES.

65 .

SALE

Moose Jaw School District No. 1, Province of Saskatchewark TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to

the bearer in 30 equal consecutive annual instalments, with

interest at 5 per cent. per annum, at Canadian Bank of Commerce, Moose Jaw. The Board does not bind itself to accept any tender.

H. JAGGER Secretary-Treasurer.

Moose Jaw, 25th June, 1907.

DEBENTURES FOR

Tenders for Debentures

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Debentures " will be received up to and including Monday, the 12th of August, 1907, for the purchase of Debentures of the Municipality of Carnduff, of Carnduff, Saskatchewan, as follows

(a) Debentures for \$2000.00, repayable in twenty equal con. secutive annual instalments of principal and interest, and to bear interest at not more than Six (6) per cent, per annum ; (b) Debenture's for \$700.00, repayable in twenty equal con-

secutive annual instalments of principal and interest, and to bear interest at not more than Six (6) per cent. per annum. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. A. ELLIS Secretary-Treasurer

Town of Carnduff, Saskatchewan.

CITY OF REGINA

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Sealed Tenders addresssed 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 for \$255,000.00 for the purpose of constructing certain bitulithic 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 granolithic sidewalks in Regina to extend over a period of twenty years.

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

the Bank of Montreal in London, England; New York, Mont-real, Toroato, and Regina, and each coupon payable at the said City of London may be paid in sterling exchange.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. KELSO HUNTER, City Clerk.

Regina, 2nd July, 1907.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

Has the Canadian Pacific checked

Tenders for Land Titles views of a United States Writer on Transportation Competition in Canada.

YORKTON AND BATTLEFORD

Offices.

66

Sealed tenders will be received up to 4.30 p.m. of Monday, July 15th, for the erection of Land Titles Office buildings at Yorkton and Battleford, Saskatchewan.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque or other satisfactory deposit for the amount of \$8,000 on each building.

This deposit will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to execute the contract and bond when requested and will be returned when the con-tract and bond is signed and the work commenced.

The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned when the contract is signed.

The right to reject any or all tenders and to waive any defects or irregularities therein is to be at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Plans, specifications, form of tender and all information may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Darling & Pearson, Architects, Winnipeg.

The unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will not be paid for.

F. J: ROBINSON Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Dated at the Department of Public Works, Regina, this 28th day of June, 1907. 77-14d 77-14d

James J. Hill in his ambitions to share in the railroad development of the Canadian West? Canadian Pacific enthusiasts and some anti-Hill men in the American North-West say that it is all over but the shouting, and that the man who has dominated the North-Western railroad situation for at least the past decade must at last surrender to the Harriman-Canadian Pacific coalition. Thus the Wall Street Journal in a story concerning railroad competition in the Canadian West.

J. J. Hill Wants Freight Traffic.

Acording to these enthusiasts, continues the journal, the financial world will not again hear of a spectacular Hill Oregon, or a Hill Canadian transconinvasion of a Harriman stronghold in tinental to disturb the progress of the managers of the Canadian Pacific; 'the ire of the mighty Canadian Pacific has at last been aroused; it has enlisted the aid of E. H. Harriman; the new Canadian Pacific route from St. Paul to the coast, heralded as the shortest and easiest in the whole Western country, (Gontinued on page 76.)

ACCOUNTANTS. INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL BROKERS.



July 13, 1907.

Volume 41.

Brown's Four

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As Supplied to H.M. the King.

Unsurpasse

Ask your Wine Merchant for it.

BRANTFORD

and Newfoundland.

Agents for Ontario, Quebec, Marit

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MONTREAL

Butter .- The market for bu is small, and there is practicall other years. Domestic consumpt almost to absorb the entire mal is but slight accumulation of prepared to pay about 20 to 20 Townships creamery, whereas th 2034 to 21c. per pound, Quebecs tarios, 20c., and Ontario dairies

Cheese .- The make of che but the demand is quiet, and dea prices will be carried rather low continue long. The quality of th tions are: 11 to 111/2c. for Qu for finest Eastern Townships, a Ontarios.

Hides .- The market has ex during the past few days. All cent down, and dealers are not for No. 3, here, 8%c. for No. 2, skins are down 2c. per pound for No. 1. Sheepskins are unclines of hides are steady. The appears to have been general, markets of the world declined of chasters to pay former figures.

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BOND AND

Specialty

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MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, July 11th. Butter .- The market for butter holds firm. The make is small, and there is practically no export, compared with other years. Domestic consumption is very large, and seems almost to absorb the entire make. Certain it is that there is but slight accumulation of stock here. Exporters are prepared to pay about 20 to 20 1/2 c. per pound for choicest Townships creamery, whereas this is being dealt in here at 2034 to 21c. per pound, Quebecs being 2034 to 2034c.; Ontarios, 20c., and Ontario dairies about 18c.

Cheese .- The make of cheese continues fairly large, but the demand is quiet, and dealers are of the opinion that prices will be carried rather lower should present conditions continue long. The quality of the make is very fair. Quotations are: 11 to 111/2c. for Quebec cheese, 111/2 to 111/4c. for finest Eastern Townships, and 113% to 115%c. for finest Ontarios.

Hides.—The market has experienced a decided decline during the past few days. All grades of beef hides are a cent down, and dealers are now offering 7%c. per pound for No. 3, here, 8%c. for No. 2, and 9%c. for No. 1. Calfskins are down 2c. per pound at 10c. for No. 2, and \$12 for No. 1. Sheepskins are unchanged at 30c. each. Other lines of hides are steady. The decline mentioned above appears to have been general, dealers reporting that the markets of the world declined owing to the refusal of purchasers to pay former figures.

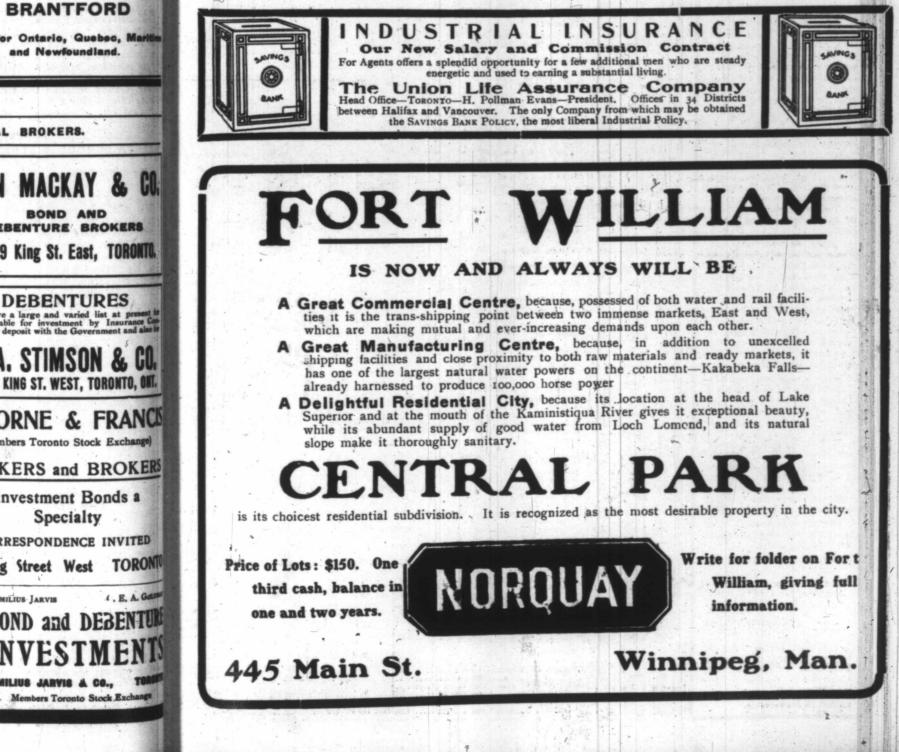
Toronto, July 12th; **Croceries.**—Practically no tapioca is to be obtained in this market. The price is double what it has been for the past few years, with the result that buyers were frightened to purchase, thinking that, perhaps figures would become lower. There was a decline this week of ten points in the lower. There was a decline this week of ten points in the Canadian sugar market, and an advance in the American market of ten points. This rise is not likely to affect the Canadian market, which is governed more by European prices. **Hides.**—The market is still unchanged. There is no indication whatever of an advance in prices. Dealers can get fair value for extra quality, but poor hides are still very dull. Prices remain unchanged at last week's quotations.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Provisions.—The butter situation is unchanged. There are no large supplies, and a good demand exists. The egg situation remains the same, and prices are fairly steady with

a temporary decline. 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 prices of Canadian wool are still un

changed. London was reported on Wednesday with a decline of 5 per cent on medium and coarse crossbreds, and a decline of 5 per cent on medium and coarse clossbreds, and a decline of 7% per cent on coarse clip wool, bearing out the antici-pated decline in the coarser grades. Canadian fleece is offering freely. There is much more willingness on the part of the dealers to sell early than to hold, as has been the case during the last two or three years. Still, it is not expected that prices will decline anything below present quotations.



*	68	THE MONETARY TIMES Volume
		STOCKS & BONDS with their Prices on Canadian Bo Bonds on anges at Noon July 11, and a Year App
	H. O'HARA & CO.	Unlisted Stocks corrected by H. O'Hara & Co., 30 Toronto St., Toronto. British Columbia Mining Stocks corrected by Robert Vierelich & Co., 57 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal Capital and Rest
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	In every walk of life the art of doing successfully, is ac- quired only by being up to- date. People always look to the leaders for the latest. If	Trust Co's. 300 300 300 Bayfalo (u) 1 1.000 1.000 450 13* Nat Trust Co of Ont 100 157 157 157 150
	you want to succeed you must be somewhere in the ranks of the First. When there comes into being something new- new, that is, and at the same time possessing merits — if	Loan Companies 630 630 283 3 Agric. Sav & Loan 50 125 125 1 1 1000 1,000 1 1,000 1,000 1 1 1,000 1,000 1
	pays to investigate. The cement and concrete era of construction is with us. Furthermore, it has come to stay. You want to know more about it. The canadian	1,000 1,000 490 3 Ham. Prov. & L. Sc 100 120 10 10 100 100 1000 1600 4,698 Consolidated Mines 100 839 725 64 2 Imp. L. & L. Co. Ltd 100 10 10 100
	Cement and Concrete Review for June will give you an idea of what is being done in this line. Cement and concrete con- struction does not interest only	1,200 1,200 685 34 Ont. L. & Debi. Lon 50 1314 1300 1000 100
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	There is only one journal in Canada devoted to the subject. This is the Canadian Cement and Concrete Review. It deals with cement and concrete con- struction in every branch. It	7,000 7,000 907 24 Haitax Elect
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69

Waterworks Convention

The twenty seventh annual convention of the American Waterworks Association has been held in Toronto. The gathering was completely successful from every point of view.

In order adequately to pre-sent as full a report as possible of the convention, "Canadian Engineer" will be a special "Waterworks Num-ber." It will not only have the report of meeting but will also contain a mass of valuable data with regard to water-works development in Canada, projected improvements and enlargements—in brief, it will the most complete sympos-um on waterworks construcion and management yet printed.

This number will reach ALL ity and town engineers, clerks nd others in Canada directly nterested in such affairs, and you really want to get your tory before them you should lace an advertisement in it.

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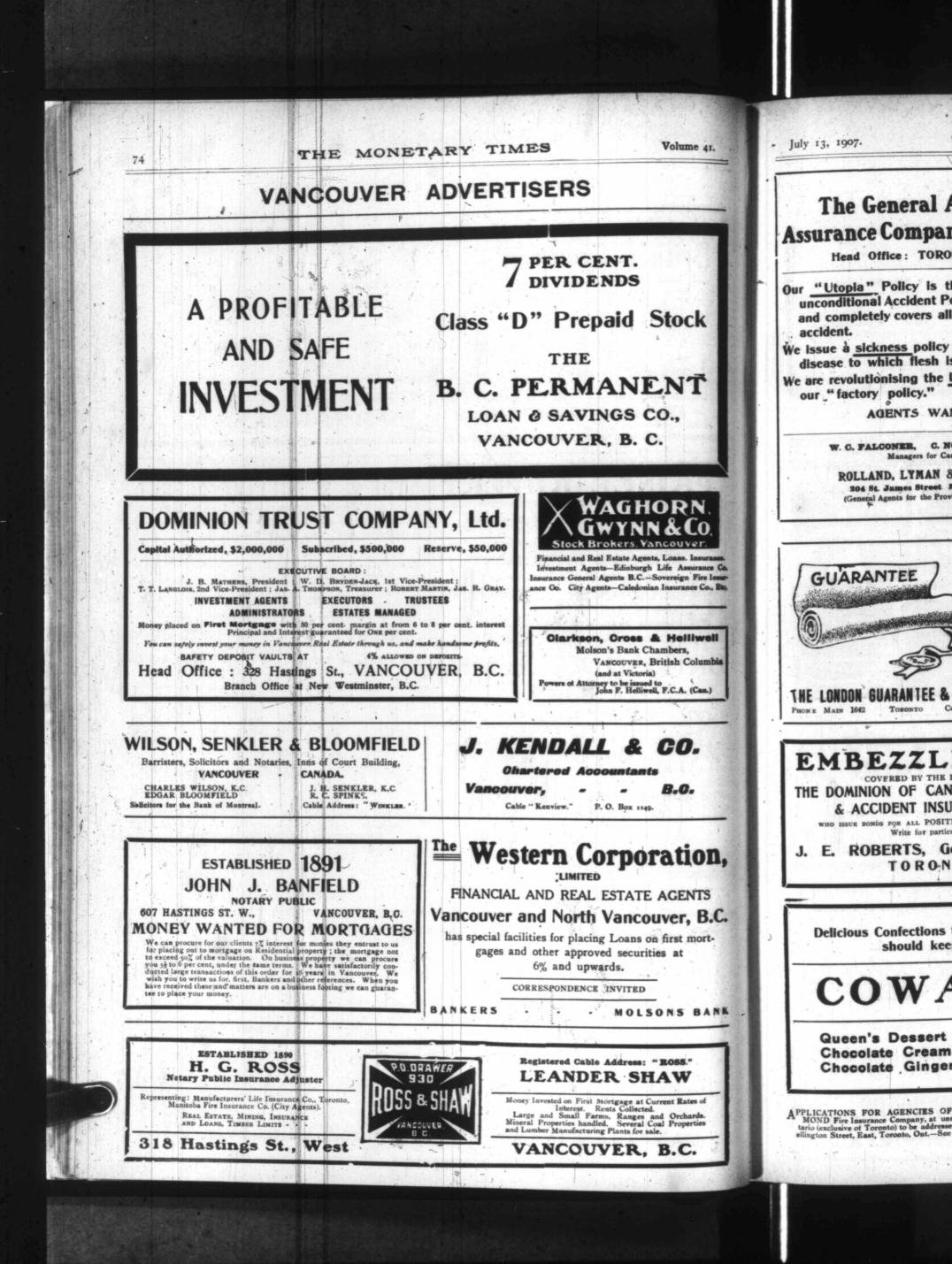
rite for a list to the com-ny, 62 Church Street, pronto, or to the branch ce at Montreal, Winnipeg, or Vancouver.















76

(Continued from page 66.) has given Hill a bad scare, caused him to beg for mercy and promise henceforth to be good.

In truth, however, J. J. Hill-has not been so much scared as his opponents try to make out. If they want his pas-senger business between St. Paul and the Coast he is not unlikely to pay them money for taking it off his hands.

Passengers cars get in the way of Mr. Hill's big freight trains as they wind their way across the plains of the North-West with 2,000 or 3,000 tons of freight aboard. The astute railroad man of St. Paul will, no doubt, very gladly let the

SMITH, KERRY & CHACE CONSULTING AND CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS Hydrautic, Electric- Railway, Municipal Industrial W.U. Code used, Cable Address "Smither Rooms 124-7 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO Cecil B. Smith W. G. Chace J. G. G. Kerry

THE MONETARY TIMES

Canadian Pacific et al. make all the hoise and take his passengers; but meanwhile—let no one be deluded—he will lay low and chuckle.

From Winnipeg to Vancouver.

According to J. J. Hill's associates, he will pursue his Canadian operations regardless of anything else in sight but low grade road between Winnipeg and Vancouver. This new line will be no slouch of a railroad. No other railroad will be so well fortified to fight the rigors of a Canadian winter. In this respect and in respect of everything that goes to make a low-cost, modern freight railroad, this new Hill freight transcon-tinental will have the benefit of J. J. Hill's great experience in the North-Western railroad field.

And he has not only a war-chest to fight with. He holds a few clubs in re-serve. If Mr. Harriman gets active the Minnesota farmer might quietly say: "Look out there. The Burlington is not resting on the hills of Colorado for exercise. It is not far to Salt Lake; so don't you get ambitious!"

• To the St. Paul: "Den't encroach too far. These two roads meaning the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern) can haul freight awfully cheap-cheaper than you may think. Don't try to take their bread and butter away because if you do-away go the rates !"

"I Am Coing to Have It."

To the Canadian Pacific: "Run all the passenger trains-de-luxe you wish be-tween St. Paul and Puget Sound. Putconservatories, flowers and music. there is any big deficit I might help to make it up; but keep out of my freight preserves or there will be trouble. There's traffic up in the Canadian plains waiting for me and I am going to have

There is the flavor of a romance about his colossal figure, concludes the jour-nal, and deeds that cling about no other figure in the railroad or financial world. It is a romance which brings to the mind of every one the stirring events connectwith the development of the Amered ican and Canadian West for nearly fifty years back. For this reason no less than for that he has done the financial world and men in general still continue to watch with increasing interest the moves of Mr. Hill in the great game which is being played on the Western railroad map.

The Martin

Steam Power

Brick Machine

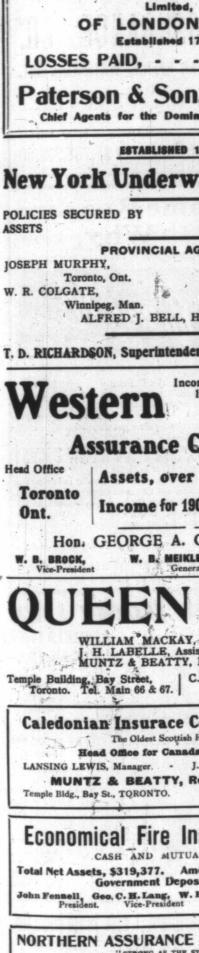
STYLE "3"



Volume 41.

July 13, 1907.

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We have one of these machines in stock for immediate delivery.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

field workers of the Canada Life.

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The Company OF the People, BY the People, FOR the People

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Nearly three hundred thousand Canadians of all classes are policyholders in the Metropolitan. In 1909 it here in Canada wrote as much new insurance as any two other life insurance Companies - Canadian, English or American. The number of Policies in force is greater than that of any other Company in America, greater than all the regular Life Insurance Companies put together (less one) and can only be appreciated by comparison. It is a greater number than the Com-bined Population of Greater New York, Chicago. Philadelphia, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa.

THE DAILY AVERAGE OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS DURING 1906

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DIRECTORS

FRED'K WYLD, Esq. GEO. MITCHELL, Es WILLIAM WHYTE, Esq. JNO MACDONALD. D. R. WILKIE, Esq.

412 per day in number of Claims Paid.

6,163 per day in number of Policies Issued.

\$81,465,58 per day in Increase of Assets.

\$1,320,403.09 per day in New Insurance Written.

Head Office,

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July 13, 1907.

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