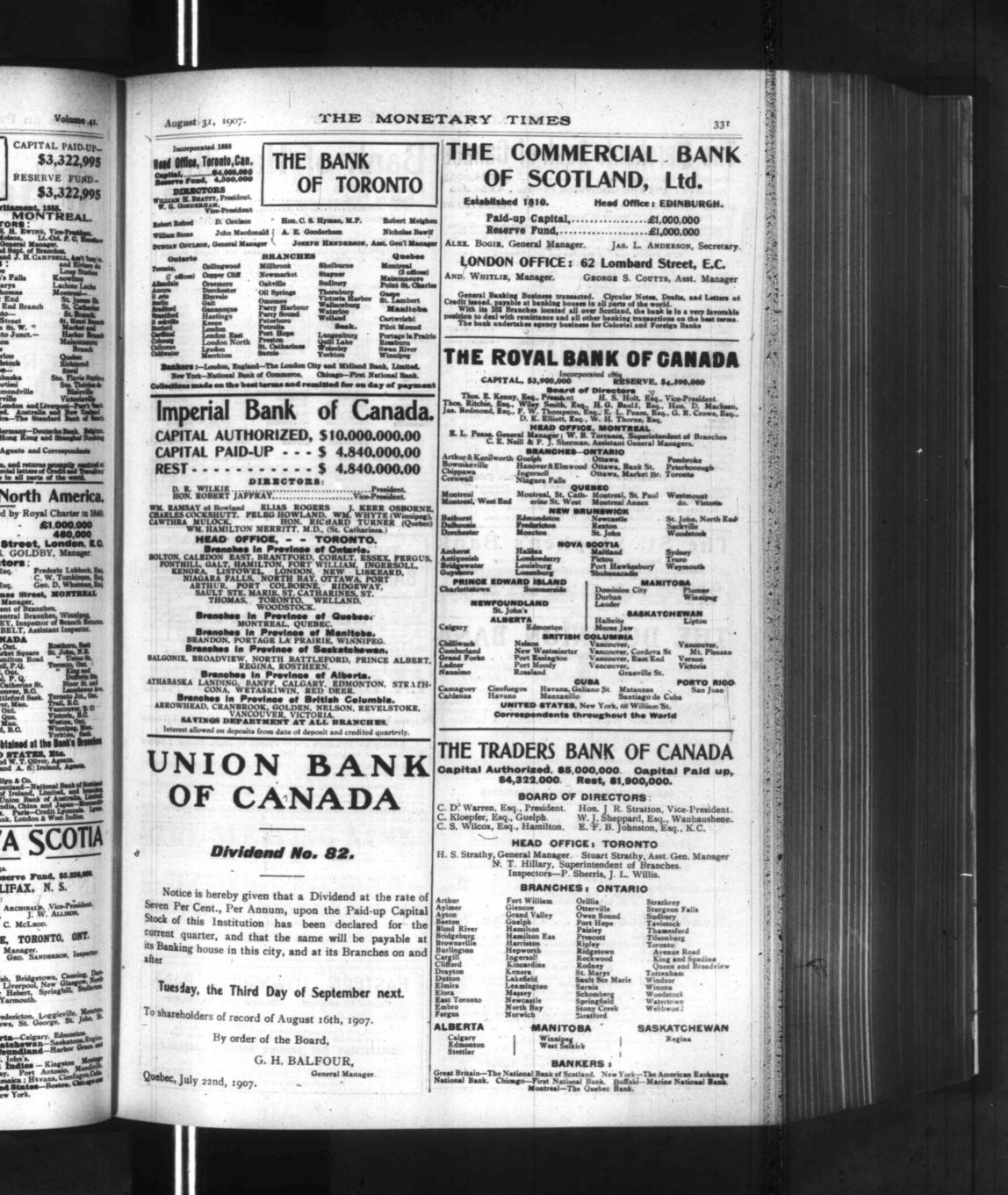


330	THE MONET		Volume 41.	August 31, 1907.
BANK OF MONTREAL	Established 1817 Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital, all Faid-up, 514,600,000 00 Undivided Profits, 422 689 38 Blead Office, MONTREAL Board of Directors RT. Hon. Lord STRATHOX NA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.	THE MOLSONS BANK	\$3,322,995 RESERVE FUND- \$3,322,995	Head Office, Toronio, Can. Gaptini, 64,000,000 Beserve Fund, 4,500,000 DIRECTORS
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Matthew Leggat, Esq. James Crathern Esq. John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D. J. W. Flavelle, Esq.	H. D. Warren, Esq. Hon. W. C. Edwards. Z. A. Lash, Esq., K.C. E. R. Wood, Esq.	AGENCIES IN THE UNITED AGENCIES IN THE UNITED New York-50 Wall Street-H. M. J. Mohichael a San Francisco-130 Sansome Street-J. C. Weish Chicago-Merchata Loan and Trust Co. London Bankers-The Bank of England, Mesers. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. S Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank National Bank, Limited, and branches. Australia- New Zealand-Union Bark of Australia, Limited, Bank of India, Limited. West Indise-Colonial Ban -Oredit Lyonnais. Agents in Canada for Colonial F	and A. S. Irennus, Again Glyn & Co. Sociand – National Bank of Soziani of Ireland, Limited, and Ireanis Union Bank of Australia, Limit Union Bank of Australia, Limit	OF CA
ALEX. LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER. Branches in every Provinc United States a	A. H. IRELAND, SUPERINTENDENT OF BRANCHES. e in Ganada and in the	BANK OF NOV	A SCOTIA	-
London (England) Offic S. CAMERON ALEXA New York Agency : -	NDER, Manager. 10 Sxchange Place.	INCORPORATED 18 Capital Paid-up, \$3,000,000. R	32. 080770 Fund, \$5.250,000.	a Divider
WM. Gray and H. B. Montreal Office F. H This Bank transacts every descr including the issue of Letters	MATHEWSON, Manager.	HEAD OFFICE, - HA DIRECTORS JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President, CHAS, R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL	ARCHIBALD, Vice-President. J. W. ALLISON,	Notice is hereby given Seven Per Cent., Per Ann Stock of this Institution
Foreign Countries, and will neg tion bills on any place where th	otiate or receive for collec- ere is a bank or banker.	GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFIC	C. McLEOD.	current quarter, and that its Banking house in this c
THE QUEBEC	Head Office, Onebee	BRANCHES Nova Scotla-Amherst, Annapolis, Antigon mouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifaz, Kentville Sydney, Oxford, Parrsboro, Pictou, Rive Sydney Mines, Truro, Westville, Windsor, British Columbia-Vancouver	and the second	Tuesday, the Third
Qu bec St. Peter St. Branches	John T. Ross, Esq., Vice-President Vesey Boswell W. S. Paterson Trice, MCDOUGALL, General Manacor	New Brunswick Campbellton, Chatham, F. Newcastle, Port Elgin, Sackville, St. Andr	redericton, Loggieville, Montan, ews, St. George, St. John, S.	To shareholders of record of
" Upper Town Thetford Mines, " St. Roch Black Lake, Que. Montgmsgny P.Q. Toronto, Ont. Montreal St. James St. Three Rivers. Que	Victoriaville, Que. St. Henry, Que. Shaweneyan Falis, P.Q.	town and Summerside. Sast Ontaxio-Arnprior, Berlin, Hamilton, New	rta-Calgary. Edmontos. catohowan-Saskaton, Regin- formdland-Narbor Grac. as t. John's. t. Thdies - Kingutos Monipi ay. Port Antonio. Manimin. maka: J. Huvana, Cienfugo, Cala maka: J. Bastan, Chargess	By order of G.
"Bt. Ostherine E Pembroke, Ont. Ottawa Ont. Thoroid, Ont Cache Bay, Ont. Inverness, P.Q. AGRWW-Londbu, England, Bank of Scotla British Sorth America, Hanover National Ban N.Y. Bortob. Sational Bank of the Republic.	d. New York, U.S.A., Agents Bans of New York, State National Bank Albany,	St. Catharines. B Gueboo- Montreal and Paspebiar, Ju New Richmond, Quebec. Unit Manitoba-Winnipeg. Unit	ay. Port Antonio, Managara amaica : Huyana, Cienfugos, Cala ed States-Bostos, Chicagosa few York.	Quebec, July 22nd, 1907.

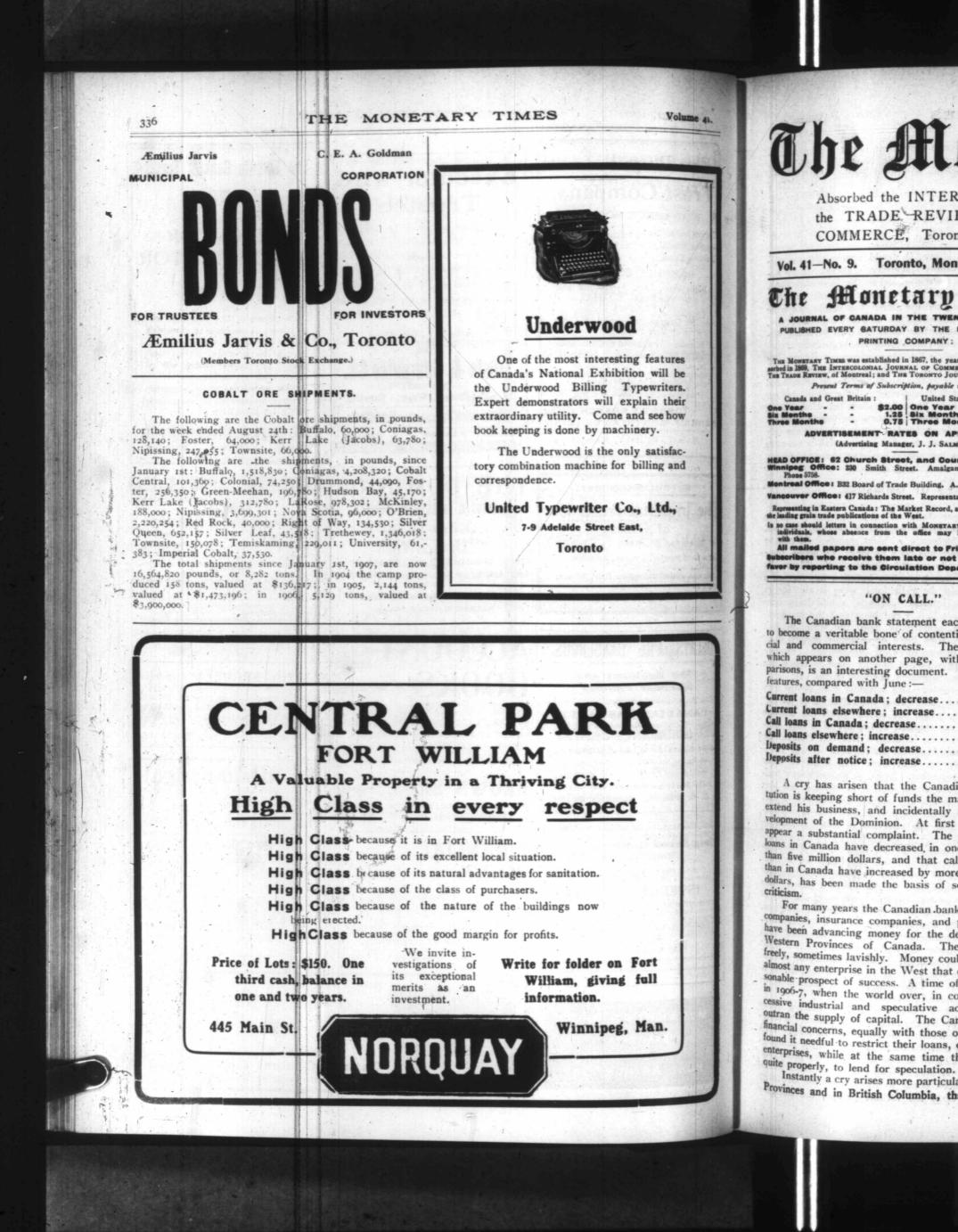












Volume 41.	The Algentiating Times Absorbed the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 1869; the TRADE REVIEW, Montreal, 1870; and the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Toronto.
	Vol. 41-No. 9. Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, August 31st, 1907. Fifteen Cents.
features will be ewriters. in their see how ry. satisfac- ling and Ltd.,	Contents of this issueAutomate of canada in the twenter the monetany times printing companyAutomate of canada in the twenter the monetany times printing companyThe second of the twenter of the the twenter of the t
	"ON CALL." The Canadian bank statement each month bids fair to become a veritable bone of contention between finan- cial and commercial interests. The July statement, which appears on another page, with the usual com- parisons, is an interesting document. Here are its chief

Call loans in Canada; decrease.....1,040,102 Call loans elsewhere; increase..... 5,310,241 Deposits on demand; decrease...... 3,690,180 Deposits after notice; increase...... 3,703,823

features, compared with June :---

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g full

Man.

A cry has arisen that the Canadian banking institution is keeping short of funds the man who desires to velopment of the Dominion. At first glance, this may dollars, has been made the basis of some fairly hostile York. criticism.

found it needful to restrict their loans, even to legitimate in Vancouver. enterprises, while at the same time they refused, and quite properly, to lend for speculation.

ons, is an interesting document. Here are its chief banks west of Lake Superior-a portion of the press of the Western Provinces talks of a cruel lack of just Current loans in Canada; decrease \$5,602,570 banking liberality. In particular, of taking money which farmers and investing it in call loans in New York.

This is one of the points made in an article in a Winnipeg journal, which appears to argue that the money for delayed Western wheat went to supply the bank's customers in New York. But the banks must maintain reserves. The fact that they call in money to increase these reserves in the fall of the year is a proextend his business, and incidentally assist in the de- ceeding dictated by their resolve to provide means to move the Western crops. These crops cannot be moved appear a substantial complaint. The fact that current with the celerity that the West will demand if the banks loans in Canada have decreased in one month by more do not husband their resources against the harvest time. than five million dollars, and that call loans elsewhere Neither can the money be placed meantime as safely than in Canada have increased by more than five million and as readily available as in loans on call in New

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大きい市

For many years the Canadian banks, mortgage loan for it deplores the "flying off into financial vagaries companies, insurance companies, and private capitalists which characterized some of the Western States under have been advancing money for the development of the similar conditions of subordination to New York." Western Provinces of Canada. They have done so While admitting that the present feeling against the freely, sometimes lavishly. Money could be obtained for Canadian banks in the West may be foolish, that "people almost any enterprise in the West that could show a rea- do not cry out except when they are hurt," it admits sonable prospect of success. A time of stringency came that they are apt "to try false remedies for actual in 1906-7, when the world over, in consequence of ex- maladies." It would assuredly be a false remedy to cessive industrial and speculative activity, enterprise attempt to replace existing banks, strong in resources, outran the supply of capital. The Canadian banks and by local institutions, as one writer in British Columbia financial concerns, equally with those of other countries, advocates in recommending the founding of six banks

The Winnipeg writer is, we fear, not quite correct when he says that the banks apparently "took concerted Instantly a cry arises more particularly, in the prairie action and combined to interfere with the natural flow Provinces and in British Columbia, that the banks are of competition in the demand for and the supply of

money. Ninety per cent. of the foreign loans are made by five of the thirty-four chartered banks in Canada. Indeed, practically 50 per cent? of the total foreign smaller than during the months preceding the fall. loans are made by a single Canadian bank. . Therefore, twenty-nine banks, at least, are immune even from criticism. Here are the banks which show call loans else-where than in Canada. The figures show a growth in three months of about eight million dollars, a natural increase considering the season of year :--

inter stration	May.	June.		
Montreal	\$28,818,479	\$28,942,889	\$31,728,910	
Nova Scotia	3,247,648	4,565,803	5,783,369	1
British North America	5,534,802	6,293,289	5,612,893	
E. Townships	377,958	245,654		1
Toronto		600,000	. 300,000	
Merchants	3,461,179	3,570,270	4,689,932	
Commerce	8,093,688	8,194,344	8,818,595	1
Royal		1,886,624	2,475,415	
Imperial	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	Ľ
Total	\$52,281,678	\$55,298,873	\$60,609,114	

The Monetary Times has the best authority for stating that there has been no concerted action in this crop failure, seems but sound business sense. direction. If there was a general movement among bankers to store up money against harvest time, it was doubtless caused by the feeling of each conservative bank manager that such proceeding was dictated by prudence and by good banking.

Unquestionably, our Great West needs money. It will always need money. It was, if memory serves, Mr. B. E. Walker, of the Bank of Commerce, who said, speaking before a Manitoba Board of Trade: "You has been practically none. Consequently Montreal's [i.e., the West generally] will for a long time need more money than you can ever get at any one time for de-velopment purposes." Local banks, with local management, to serve local interests, are an alluring suggestion. But they have been tried in Canada before, with disastrous results. There is the difficulty, too, in a time of universal stringency for money, of obtaining the necessary capital for new banks.

It is not alone the money of the Eastern part of the Dominion, nor of the Eastern banks, which has so long supplied the varied needs of a new and rapidly-growing country. Scottish money and English money is being used. It is likely, too, that Old Country folk will be found equally resolute to adhere to tried and proved faction. Business men in other cities can imagine the methods of financial management.

While much complaint is made of the money constituting reserve funds and placed out of Canada, little is said of the increase which has occurred in the current loans in Canada, as will be seen by the following table :-

1907.		1	Current, in Canada.	Elsewhere.
January			\$550,938,838	\$36,016,552
	y			34,615,133
				33,305,188
April .			586,149,738	28,933,174
May			584,707,830	25,412,267
June			586,930,448	23,388,259
July			581,327,878	23,723,397

397 In January the current loans in Canada amounted to \$550,938.838. Last month they had grown to \$581,-327,878, an increase of 30,388,940. In the same period, the current loans out of Canada declined from 36,016,552 to 23,723,397, a decrease of 12,293,155. Going back a number of years, we find that in July, 1903, the current loans in Ganada amounted to \$363,-586,174. Thus, in the five years they have' increased again broke down. By the time it was repaired the resersomething like \$118,000,000, while those elsewhere than voir water had reached a dangerously low level. Then

months, when the crop movement is not a primary consideration, the loans on call in New York are much

Volume 41.

February. Jan., '07. Dec., '06. \$55,948,496 \$53,079,637 \$58,958,156

April. March.

\$48,430,477 \$51,340,792

As mentioned above, it would appear that too narrow a view of the money scarcity is taken. If the unfortunate situation were confined to the Dominion alone, there would be some justification, perhaps, for complaint. But as the need for money has reached an acute point in almost all countries and in every financial centre, the critic must look farther than his own particular district or country when considering the question.

It is very annoying to have progress checked by the lack of money. But it would be disastrous were the little cash, which is really available, to be distributed without due regard to the strength of the reserves of our banking institutions. No one knows yet what will be the story of the 1907 crop. Reports are very conflicting. For our banks to have funds easily available, not only for the crop movement, but for any partial or complete

SINS OF OMISSION.

When someone talks of a pump, one is apt to associate with it a certain amount of ridicule. Montreal has been very unfortunate with its pumps. Of talk by the city council there has been no lack. Of action, there water supply and fire protection question has reached a stage which would be ridiculous were it not for its graveness. Little interest, perhaps, would have been taken in the subject had it not been that the fire insurance underwriters apparently held the whip in their hands. Certainly, they have occasionally applied it by increasing the insurance rates, or threatening to increase them, if something was not quickly done to lessen the risks of fire in the congested portions of the city.

They the merchants and business men of the city bestirred themselves and called the attention of the city council to existing evils. A virtue which the average municipality has not learned is the art of giving satisexperiences of their Montreal colleagues. It was everybody's business to see that there was a proper water supply and fire protection. Thus, it was nobody's business. In the future some system of Government may be developed by which any subject of importance can, without loss of time on the part of the citizens of Montreal, be forced upon the attention of those administratively responsible.

It is only recently that the vital importance of an adequate water supply and fire protection service has agitated the mind of the city council. Superintendent Janin took advantage of a breakdown of a pump. This incident deprived a considerable portion of the city of sufficient water even to perform their morning ablutions For a time the city was at the mercy of a conflagration. Then did the superintendent succeed in prevailing upon the council to consider the matter seriously. As a result a new conduit will be built. This is unlikely to be completed before the end of next year. As to what is to become of the city in the meantime is a question which the underwriters have lately been asking.

During the early portion of August the big pump in Canada have increased by only one million dollars. it became known that the boiler capacity of the pumping Naturally, call loans out of Canada have also in- house was insufficient to operate the new pump, de creased. The more money paned in the country, the livery of which is shortly expected, and that, should anything unforeseen occur to the boilers the city must be reserved for the proverbial emergency. The following figures show that, during the winter depend largely upon the turbine pumps, the efficiency

August 31, 1907.

of which depends largely upon the h in the river and the aqueduct.

At this juncture the underwriter mittee to act with the various busine discuss the subject and awaken the c tion of the serious condition of affa time it was stated that the insurance doing their utmost to reduce the amo force, and had succeeded already to sibly \$2,000,000. An absolute refusal insurance in the congested districts, big rise in rates were other intimation Naturally, and the business orga

the call. They have done so in the p has come of it. But there does not more effective method of accomplishing at present. The Montreal city could other directions, disregarded the requi and acted in direct opposition to t action taken must be the sober will o might be accomplished through almo tems of initiative or referendum adoption tries. Had the underwriters of Mo recourse, the unprotected condition never have developed. The same mig other situations which have develope other cities from time to time. The erning bodies what is wanted by the p in its accomplishment, is an essentia ment. We hope that by the meeting ness organizations of Montreal a meth situation and averting a possible discovered.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The London Financial Times, in a circular, issued in the British metro attention to the apparent "Socialisti threatening vested interests in Great to think that the socialistic "taint" is This may be so. But the fact remai there are equally as good, if not be for legitimate investment than in the is not our opinion only, but was voiced sentative British newspaper men, w travelled throughout the Dominion.

"Let us go down with guns to the brings Japanese to Vancouver." Th shouted by someone at a meeting of clusion League at Vancouver. If so, unthinking ruffian responsible for the once removed from the hall. British serious problem in its Oriental labor much involved, concerning as it doe Great Britain, Canada as a whole, a that such absurd twaddle as heard meeting should be effectively stop dealing with its racial controversy, s bid to appear as ridiculous in war neighbor on this continent recently of that the meeting was preceded by a to "awaken Vancouver to the serious tion." Brass bands are not needed Vancouver. A band, even if playing is no proper asset to the discussion o delicate situation.

Regarding the proposed Newfor Trade Review, of St. John's, prints contains much pertinent comment. 44 in part, "that everyone would like to on two grounds: First, for purely patr secondly, because the resulting annua kept in the country, and thus adde spending power. Everybody says that a bank stocked by local capital must co

is not a primary con-New York are much receding the fall.

February. \$55,948,496

appear that too naris taken. If the uno the Dominion alone, a, perhaps, for combas reached an acute every financial centre, his own particular disthe question.

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ital importance of an protection service has pouncil. Superintendent own of a pump. This portion of the city of eir morning ablutions. rey of a conflagration. red in prevailing upon seriously. As a result is unlikely to be comtar. As to what is to be is a question which

asking. August the big pump was repaired the reserously low level. Then pacity of the pumpingthe new pump, deted, and that, should boilers the city must pumps, the efficiency

August 31, 1907.

THE MONETARY TIMES

of which depends largely upon the height of the water in the river and the aqueduct.

At this juncture the underwriters appointed a committee to act with the various business organizations to discuss the subject and awaken the citizens to a realization of the serious condition of affairs. At the same time it was stated that the insurance companies were doing their utmost to reduce the amount of insurance in force, and had succeeded already to the extent of possibly \$2,000,000. An absolute refusal to accept any more insurance in the congested districts, or, failing this, a big rise in rates, were other intimations.

Naturally, and the business organizations will obey the call. They have done so in the past. Little enough has come of it. But there does not appear to be any more effective method of accomplishing civic betterment at present. The Montreal city council has before, in ether directions, disregarded the requests of these bodies and acted in direct opposition to their wishes. Any action taken must be the sober will of the people. This might be accomplished through almost any of the systems of initiative or referendum adopted in some countries. Had the underwriters of Montreal had such a recourse, the unprotected condition of the city could never have developed. The same might be said of many other situations which have developed in Montreal and other cities from time to time. The power to tell governing bodies what is wanted by the people, and to assist in its accomplishment, is an essential to good government. We hope that by the meeting between the business organizations of Montreal a method of meeting the situation and averting a possible disaster will be discovered.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The London Financial Times, in commenting upon a circular, issued in the British metropolis, and drawing attention to the apparent "Socialistic wave which is threatening vested interests in Great Britain," appears to think that the socialistic "taint" is almost world-wide. This may be so. But the fact remains that in Canada there are equally as good, if not better, opportunities for legitimate investment than in the British Isles. This is not our opinion only, but was voiced by a dozen representative British newspaper men, who have recently travelled throughout the Dominion.

. . . .

"Let us go down with guns to the next vessel that brings Japanese to Vancouver." This is reported as shouted by someone at a meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League at Vancouver. If so, we trust that the unthinking ruffian responsible for the utterance was at once removed from the hall. British Columbia has a serious problem in its Oriental labor question. It is so much involved, concerning as it does the interests of Great Britain, Canada as a whole, and the Far East, that such absurd twaddle as heard at this Vancouver meeting should be effectively stopped. Canada, in dealing with its racial controversy, should not make a bid to appear as ridiculous in war scare talk as its neighbor on this continent recently did. We are told that the meeting was preceded by a brass band parade to "awaken Vancouver to the seriousness of the situation." Brass bands are not needed to thus impress Vancouver. A band, even if playing "Rule Britannia," s no proper asset to the discussion of an intricate and delicate situation.

Regarding the proposed Newfoundland bank the Trade Review, of St. John's, prints an article which contains much pertinent comment. "We find," it says in part, "that everyone would like to see a local bank on two grounds: First, for purely patriotic reasons; and secondly, because the resulting annual profits would be kept in the country, and thus added to our annual spending power. Everybody says that, sooner or later, a bank stocked by local capital must come, but the query that stumps most men is, has the psychological moment arrived; have the burns and scars of 1894 been sufficiently healed by time to permit the people to forget them; has Black Monday receded far enough into the mists to have its ugly proportions and memories obliterated from our mental vision? Who knows? Let us assume for a moment that the history of the Union and Commercial Banks has been forgotten, that the lost confidence has been restored, as far as the soundness of the institution is concerned, the local bank will still have a good many difficulties to face. The three Canadian banks, doing business here, are not going to let their clientele go without a scramble, and they have immense. capital behind them. Each of these banks is represented here by a manager only, and the struggling business man, who is hard up for accommodation sometimes, has only to make his commercial confession to one man. In the case of the local bank, he will have to unburthen himself to the manager, who will pass his story on to a board of directors, some of whom, for private- trade reasons, might not be inclined to give him the "fair of the play" that all the circumstances would justly entitle him to. Such a state of affairs existed under the old regime, and is possible to rule again. All these things weigh, and gentlemen interested in starting the proposed bank will have to consider them."

It is to be feared that the Canada Consolidated Cobalt Company will have to do much to rescue its reputation from the abyss of criticism into which it seems to have fallen. Although, says John Bull, a London journal, the information that Sir Henry Pellatt, Mr. H. A. Strathy, and the Traders Bank repudiate the use to which their names have been put in connection with the Canada Consolidated Cobalt flotation has been in the hands of the London office for a fortnight, the secretary of whose bona fides in the matter we have no suspicion-is still, at the time of going to press, without information. Both are men that could be reached by cablegram in less than half an hour, and the question requiring an answer could be asked in a very few words: Have or have not their names been used without their authority? Mr. Leslie, we are told, is either in Paris, or is unwell, and nothing can be done in his absence. We fail to appreciate the reason, continues the journal, when so simple a matter between the London office and certain well-known Toronto men is all that requires setlement. In any event the issue of further circulars,

talking the shares to £10 apiece, and offering options upon them at 30s., should be suspended, as the statement contained therein, viz., that the shares are being dealt in on the Stock Exchange at 33s., is unquestionably untrue. The market in the shares has refused to make a bid at any price since our information appeared, and all dealings prior to that were for "special settlement." Application for a settlement has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee-but it has yet to be granted! When the directorial question has been settled, perhaps the London office will oblige with a few particulars of the actual amount of cash capital that has been subscribed, the terms of the Lake Peterson option, whether this is actually in the hands of the company and the estimated cost of draining the lake. The Canadian Syndicate, concludes this criticism, which has been unloading Canada Consolidated shares, has a capital of \pounds 25,000, and a directorate with whose names we are quite unacquainted. The chairman is Mr. F. Shumway Colton, a gentleman who hails from Pittsburgh, U.S.A., and who appears on the prospectus of Canada Consolidated as the secretary of that company in Canada.'

In a recent issue of a Medicine Hat paper is a unique column of oratory and criticism of the Monetary Times in its relation to the Western Canneries, a promotion of the optimistic Mr. Malcolm. The journal tells us, regarding Mr. Davenport's alleged report to the Monetary Times, that it matters little whether the report reached us through

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

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

to those organized in districts in which the compass

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Volume 41.

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

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

The nine questions which the Monetary Times ked are very pertinent, and when these are d, much light should be thrown upon the mystery urrounds some of the organization work of the Canneries, Limited. We should not be surit happens, after all, that the city of Medicine Hat t become a shareholder in this company, even

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA.

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

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

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

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

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

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

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

Aug. 30, '06.	Aug. 22,'07.	Aug. 20,'07.	Change.
Montreal \$26,322,287	\$35,535,002	\$29,248,746	+11.1
Toronto 18,426,527	22,704,172	10,020,324	+ 3.2
Winnipeg 8,204,575	11,337,947	10,720,805	+ 30.05
Halifax 1,587,863	2,135,702	1,732,161	+ 9.00
Hamilton 1,324,448	1,677,048	1,371,910	+ 3.6
St. John 1,142,198	1,256,183	1,289,747	+12.4
Vancouver 2,521,781	4,178,795	3,949,239	+40.5
Victoria 1,003,342	1,350,838	1,000,249	- 3.0
Quebec 1,665,212	2,141,220	1,910,768	+14.7
London 891,909	1,1002512	1,026,614	+15.1
Ottawa 2,185,637	3,239,513	2,903,817	+32.8
Calgary 891,000	1,325,510		
Edmonton 719,644		659,488	- 8.3
Totals \$66.886.422	\$88 886 465	\$74 833.868	+11.8

August 31, 1907.

CANADIAN BANKING P

By H. M. P. Eckar

XVII.

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

As they are due, they must comtrade bills, or whatever account the into. These accounts represent currethrough the day the teller parts with change for cash handed in as paym he charges up as cheques on custome go in as cash items in the exchanges those remaining unprovided for at t are debited to overdue debts or past

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

How Overdue Paper is Handled.

Until the roth August the bank bill in its possession. It holds all for the due payment of the bill at m roth of August comes, if the bill is the transaction is closed, the rights guished. But if payment is not mad on the due date, then the bank ca action. The first thing it has to con thing must be done to hold its recendorsers.

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

What the Bank Must Do to Hold Cu

To hold them liable the bank must formally notified on the 10th after the that the bill is unpaid, or it must ge waive or forego their right to this not might be disputes between the bank regard to whether notice was duly so received by the other, the law has p form of proceeding, which, on its b bank at the proper time, effectually b

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

All Parties Become Primary Debtors.

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

been appointed to act

to the directors and mpany, Ltd., Calgary, ttle of the concern, the anaging director, Mr. nducing the C.P.R. to ond Company's mines. coal Company, and will

ve been placed on the

or relieving the United ing funds to different g season, is approved praiseworthy as a temnion of the New York hief defect of our sysal Banks to use their timate manner for exaccording to business

he general manager of ed a large block of the ondon committee of the e election of the followrd :-- Viscount Temple nty, Ireland; Col. Sir S.I., of London, Eng., lon. Viscount Templethe Farmers' Bank in

F CANADA.

spectus of the National stern readers, who ask Comment is almes. is to be capitalized at hat the institution will anada within the next atements taken in contringency should make

f Canada has actually Banking Corporation, s promoters. But that

and Mortgage Departak itself, but operated l loan money through rate of interest for a Under the Canadian leal in land. How this cial department which, e " from the bank, is a

lly hostile to Mr. F. H he is the broker and lation members of the two hundred per cent. ters of another of his

vel affair. Each share fully paid \$100 share ed dollars of fully paid rporation, Limited, of d "other privileges in-stock." Verily we live

TURNS.

the Canadian Clearing rust 30th, 1906; August ercentage, increase of

er	centage, me		
7 2 2 7 28 3 58 9 2 3 9 4	Aug. 29,'07. \$20,248,746 19,020,324 10,720,805 1,732,161 1,371,910 1,289,747 3,949,249 1,000,249 1,010,768 1,026,614 2,903,817 	$\begin{array}{c} + 3.2 \\ + 30.05 \\ + 0.08 \\ + 3.6 \\ + 12.4 \\ + 40.5 \\ - 3.0 \\ + 14.7 \\ + 15.1 \\ + 32.8 \\ \dots \\ - 8.3 \end{array}$	
5	\$74,833,868	+11.8	

THE MONETARY TIMES August 31, 1907.

CANADIAN BANKING PRACTICE.

By H. M. P. Eckardt.

XVII.

The description of the methods followed in the case discounted bills also, the only difference being that when the teller takes over and initials the discounted bills to put through a credit entry for the gross amount of all the discounted bills shown as due that day.

Current Discounts and Their Accounts.

As they are due, they must come out of loan bills, trade bills, or whatever account they may have gone into. These accounts represent current discounts. So, through the day the teller parts with some bills in exchange for cash handed in as payment therefor; some go in as cash items in the exchanges with other banks; undertaken. those remaining unprovided for at the end of the day are debited to overdue debts or past due bills.

It has been mentioned before that the bank becomes the owner of the bills which it discounts. Strictly speaking what it becomes possessed of is a right of recourse or action against the parties to the bills. To illustrate, suppose the bank discounts on 1st June a bill for \$100 due 10th August made by John Jones, payable to and endorsed by William Smith. As additional security the bill is also endorsed by Henry Brown. How Overdue Paper is Handled.

Until the 10th August the bank merely holds the bill in its possession. It holds all three parties liable for the due payment of the bill at maturity. When the toth of August comes, if the bill is duly paid by Jones the transaction is closed, the rights of action are extinguished. But if payment is not made by three o'clock on the due date, then the bank can take immediate action. The first thing it has to consider is that something must be done to hold its recourse against the endorsers,

When they endorsed the note they made themselves liable till the close of the 10th August. They are not the primary debtors; Jones is the primary debtor. If they do not get formal notice from the bank, or from whoever holds the bill they have endorsed, they may presume that it was duly paid. If nothing is done by the holder, Smith & Brown are free from all liability in connection with the bill on the morning of the 11th August.

What the Bank Must Do to Hold Customers Liable.

To hold them liable the bank must either have them formally notified on the 10th after the close of business that the bill is unpaid, or it must get them to formally waive or forego their right to this notification. As there might be disputes between the bank and endorsers with regard to whether notice was duly sent by the one or received by the other, the law has prescribed a certain form of proceeding, which, on its being taken by the bank at the proper time, effectually binds all endorsers. When this form of proceeding is applied to a bill is called protesting the bill. After the close of busiless on the day of maturity the dishonored or unpaid bill is handed to a notary public. He makes formal presentation of it at the place where it is payable, and if it is not then paid he fills up forms of notification and mails one to every signer and endorser in the manner prescribed by the law.

All Parties Become Primary Debtors.

protest." written on the back of the note, announcing that he the bank's discounting them outright.

waives his right to notification and protest. On his signing this, his liability continues after maturity. After maturity, whether a bill has been protested or whether protest has been waived, all the parties become primary debtors. The bank may take action against any or all of them.

For a customer to allow paper bearing his name of collection bills on the day of their maturity applies to to go into past due bills is to have his credit injured. Also the branch manager's reputation with his head office is affected. The head office officials understand. maturing on a certain day each bill becomes to him the quite well that customers in good credit sometimes equivalent of cash, because at the end of the day he has figure in the past due bill account through their overlooking or forgetting about certain of their bills. But it is regarded as a bad sign when it happens repeatedly.

Bills going into past due bills sometimes constitute a reflection on the manager that discounted them inasmuch as the occurrences may indicate that his judgment was at fault when he accepted them for discount. Therefore, every effort is made to get overdue bills cleared out. The parties are frequently reminded of them and he charges up as cheques on customers' accounts; some are constantly watched. Sometimes suit has to be

Most Disagreeable of all Departments.

A special record must be made of all past due bills. in a book kept for the purpose. All particulars as to what has been done and prospects of payment must be carefully preserved. The head office requires full statements of particulars; and, as the manager does not allow the debtors to forget the debt, so the head office does not allow the manager to forget. Altogether, the past due bill department can be characterized as the most disagreeable of all banking departments. Happy is the branch manager who so conducts his affairs as to have a minimum of these debts.

At some branchés large advances are made on collateral notes. Customers whose business consists of the manufacture or sale of farm implements, pianos, organs, sewing machines, quite frequently borrow in this way. They bring to the bank the notes given them by their debtors, and instead of having them discounted they lodge them as collateral for direct loans made to them by the bank. Generally, the loan is less than the amount of the notes pledged as collateral.

Concerning Collateral Notes.

In technical language the bank has a margin in the collateral security for the loans. The margin may be ten, fifteen, twenty-five per cent., or more, according to the extent of the customer's requirements and to the nature and class of the security he gives. Thus, if a borrower has a loan of \$20,000 secured by collateral notes with a margin of 20 per cent., it means that the collateral notes he has deposited to secure his loan amount to \$24,000.

Notes are taken as collateral security instead of being discounted sometimes because the bank does not rate them high enough to advance on them in full, and sometimes because the customer does not wish to borrow the full amount on them.

Helping the Manufacturer.

When the manufacturer of or dealer in the goods just mentioned effects sales to his customers he quite commonly splits the consideration into several instalments, sometimes with six months or a year between instalments. A note is taken for each instalment. The notes will probably be drawn in a form to give the seller of the goods a lien on them while the notes remain unpaid. Because of the protection he gets through the lien the seller will sometimes give credit to people not possessed of much means.

the notes taken therefore, are quite a Among number not falling due for a year or more; a certain This done, the endorsers are held liable after the proportion of the whole will be signed by parties whose maturity of the bill, no matter whether they receive standing is indifferent or doubtful. And, perhaps, they the notices or not. The other course is called "Waiving are all lien notes. When he takes them to the bank Each endorser signs a declaration, usually these points all will come up as obstacles in the way of

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Volume 41.

MONTREAL Office B32 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

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

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

STREET RAILWAY TO HAUL FREIGHT.

Every Likelihood of Montreal Company being Granted Concession-Brokerage Firm and Ladies' Department-Banking and Financial Notes.

Monetary Times' Office, Montreal August 29th.

The strike of some 2,500 operatives of the cotton mills at Valleyfield, is over. The company granted the wages ad-vance of 10 per cent. to the mule spinners, which was the immediate cause of the strike, but refused it to the remainder of the strikers. Outstanding grievances will be submitted to the Labour Department for arbitration. The strike has cost the strikers \$3,000 per day in wages, or a total of \$30,000.

Cood Demand For Textile Coods.

342

The directors of the Dominion Textile Company recently met and declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock of the company, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. A big demand for all the products of the company is being experienced and the earnings are satisfactory

The Park and Island Railway Company will hold its annual meeting at noon on September 10th. From a recent announcement by the Hon. L. J. Forget, the company is now paying its own way, so that a satisfactory statement may be looked for.

The annual meeting of the Quebec[®]Railway, Light and Power Company will be held on Tuesday, September 10th. This is the railway of which it was reported in these columns last week that Hanson Brothers, of Montreal, had secured an option on the greater portion of the stock at a price of \$50 per share. Further information upon this subject may possibly transpire at the meeting.

News of T. J. Chisholm.

Thomas J. Chisholm, formerly of Montreal, has been located in Sicily, according to a letter alleged to be from him. It is now some seven or eight years since Mr. Chis-holm disappeared from Montreal. It was understood he was in difficulties, and in order to extricate himself resorted to practices which hid for the introduct him to introduce

in difficulties, and in order to extract himself resorted to practices which bid fair to introduce him to justice. He was one of the leading spirits in the formation and conduct of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Com-pany, in 1898, which company came to grief after about two years. Some of the goods shown to be in the warehouse, by the warehouse receipts, were in reality not there at all, not-withstanding that the banks had advanced money upon them. Troubles of the Town Stock Office.

It would now appear that E. Frank Moseley, of the Moseley Shoe Leather Company, left Montreal owing more like half a million dollars than \$200,000, as was first an-nounced. Mrs. Moseley has agreed to hand over to James Robinson, to whom Moseley owed \$30,000, an annual sum of over \$5,000 for six years.

Running a brokerage office "on wind " appears to have been the experiment tried by J. B. Jarvis & Co., proprietors been the experiment tried by J. B. Jarvis & Co., proprietors of the Standard Stock Exchange, Montreal. This firm was the first to try to run an up-town stock office, where the patronage of ladies was catered for A demand of assign-ment was made a week ago by F. E. Daggett, entered in the assignment as a creditor to the extent of $\$_{1,000}$ on a cheque. The largest creditor is Mr. F. W. Hoschen, who appears as a creditor to the extent of $\$_{12,000}$ The total liabilities amount to $\$_{13,057}$, the assets being a few desks and a couple dozen chairs. dozen chairs.

There seems to be every likelihood that the Montreal There seems to be every likelihood that the Montreal Street Railway will be given the right to haul freight on their tracks, in the city, on payment of a charge of about \$1 per car. In the meantime the Trades and Labour Council has been sitting in judgment upon 12, and charging it with violating its contract with the city by drawing building ma-terial for the new power house of the Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Company. The secretary of the company defies that the railway is doing any hauling for anyone save itself and the city of Montreal.

Complaints of Light Company's Cas.

The Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Company has sent a reply to the statement of the superintendent of the sanitary police to the effect that the gas supplied by the company tion, and Messrs. E. S. Clouston, B was poor and foul smelling. The company wrote the Board H. Mathewson, Bank of Commerce.

SECTION of Health denying this, and stating that the Government In-spection Bureau, where the gas is inspected daily for purity and quality, reported regularly that it was up to the standard This test was confirmed in the company's own laboratory. Several of the aldermen commented unfavourably upon the company's claim.

A complete statement of the real estate transfers in Montreal and vicinity, during July, shows that the aggregate value of the transfers was greater than any previous July. The total value on the Island was \$2,781,507, all save about \$600,00 of this being transactions in the city, where the total number of transfers was 329.

Quebec Crop Reports.

Judging from the official Government crop reports of the Province of Quebec, money should be fairly plentiful in the Province when the crop has been harvested. These reports cover a wide area, and therefore there are some generalities. It would seem that about an average crop of hay has been harvested, the quality being not very good, save in certain sections, and that potatoes are generally turning out wellin fact, a very fine crop is reported in many places. These two crops, along with oats, are probably the principal crops of the Province.

Oats will be good if the rust, which has been noticed in some sections, does not develop. The fruit crop gives promise of being rather better than the average, apples being splendid. The make of butter and cheese is behind, but prices are high and farmers have every reason to look forward to a large return from their crops.

The first annual meeting of the Pure Ice Company, Ltd., of Montreal, was held recently at the head office of the com pany, and was well attended, some twenty of the most prominent shareholders being present. The report of the work of construction was submitted, and a vote of thanks was tendered the directors and the managing director, Mr. Bannell Sawyer.

Ten Pounds of Ice for Shareholders.

The financial statement will be printed and mailed to the The plant has now cost \$40,000, and emshareholders. braces a large storehouse with a capacity of 20,000 tons, at Valleyfield, and a small delivery storehouse, in Montreal. The capacity of the storehouses will probably be increased to 50,000 tons this year. This company supplies each holder of two shares of stock with to lbs. of ice free each day. At the Quebec Whaling Company's offices, recently, a

small lump of what was pronounced to be ambergris was recently shown. The general manager, Mr. Bannell Sawyer, stated that although the company had now been operating three seasons, and had captured considerably more than 100 whales, this was the first piece of ambergris of which they had had evidence. As it was worth about \$800 per ounce, very few lumps in a season would be sufficient to pay dividends.

This valuable product was a growth within the whale, and was suposed to be a disease. That on exhibition looked like a sac of amber-coloured fat, of about one inch diameter, contained in the little sac in which it grows. It is rarely found, hence its value. It is used by perfume makers, an infinitesimal quantity having the faculty of retaining perfume a About two dozen leading citizens, representing the Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, together with a number of others, met representatives of the Underwriters' Association to Piscuss the subject of the Montreal water supply.

Fire Problems Discussed.

Sir George A. Drummond's speech was representative of the feeling of the meeting. He said that owing to increased risk of fire the question had now become one, absolutely, of the diminution of insurance. If the present rates were excessive or even profitable the companies would not be re-fusing business as they were. The question therefore was how to obtain adequate protection from danger of fire. That matter had been allowed to develop as they had showed that the City Council had not been sufficiently energetic in pro-viding for the increased needs of the city. The water supply being the crux of the situation, Sir George suggested that the meeting engage an expert to investigate conditions and report upon the same.

Sir George's suggestion met with general approval, though it was finally decided to entrust the matter to a small committee composed of two representatives of each of the interested bodies, along with several other business men, with power to act in the matter, the understanding being that an expert was to be employed for the purpose men-tioned. The following were selected as members of the committee:—Mr. T. J. Drummond and ex-Ald. Farquar Robertson, representing the Board of Trade; Messrs. A. V. Roy and S. D. Vallieres, Chamber of Commerce; Messis, S. H. Ewing and Jeffrey Burland, Manufacturers' Association, and Messrs. E. S. Clouston, Bank of Montreal, and F.

August 31, 1907.

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the Summary of

STOCK EXCHANCE THIS

The stock markets during the past more attention than for many months. A started in Dominion Iron and Steel or week, and prices advanced sharply on bot ferred stock. On this day, sales were early in the session at 18¹/₂, and before t 21¹/₂ had been paid,, and 3,192 shares h Preferred during the same time had adv 47, on purchases of 350 shares. The f more attention than for many months. common and 455 preferred changed hand up to 23% and preferred to 52. Monda-tion of the boom in price, common goin ferred to 58%.

Toronto was a very free seller dur Many guesses as to who were the buyers Ross was credited with trying to obtain c of financiers, whose names were unknown to be operating, in the belief that the splendid position. It is now thought the not in the market.

The whole market was in better sha vances took place almost all along the much better feeling on the "Street." I money was not so hard to obtain.

The following is a record of the stor and Toronto exchanges. The prices giv and lowest at each session :--

	1	Morning	ζ.
		ice.	Sales.
Thursday, Aug. 22			
Montreal		21 1/2	337
Toronto		101/2	40
Friday-			1.
Montreal	21 78	22	975
Toronto	21 1/2		
Monday, Aug. 26th	-	1.1	0.000
Montreal		2278	2,405
Toronto	221	24	50
Tuesday-	Sec. 12	Sec. Sign	
Montreal	2378	24	2,300
Toronto	23	24	-155-
Wednesday-	1.	1.1	1.1.1
Montreal	221/2	225/8	200
Toronto	23	25	
Thursday-	1.74		1.1
Montreal	22	2218	380
Teronto	23		
			6,777

The mining markets this week have she undertone. Buying has been active, possi likely settlement of the Cobalt strike.

Monday .- The tone of the Toronto m business being fairly active. Dominion points over Friday's close. At Montreal, vanced quickly, selling at 58%, an advance pared with last week, and closed at 55. St ed at 24, advanced ½ point and closed at a

Tuesday .- The tone was firmer on th and considerable business was done. At M Iron was very active. Two hundred shares ing at 24.

Wednesday .- The Toronto market was Montreal, buying was brisk, but there was minion Iron and Steel common down to>2

Thursday.—There were no features on ket. Buying of Iron and Steel at Montreal

Montrea

Collections are not coming in well. crops begin to be marketed there may be in this matter. There is nothing to cau Stocks Stocks, generally speaking, are large, b



at the Government Inpected daily for purity as up to the standard. any's own laboratory. infavourably upon the

tate transfers in Mons that the aggregate an any previous July. 81,501, all save about e city, where the total

int crop reports of the fairly plentiful in the ested. These reports are some generalities. crop of hay has been good, save in certain ly turning out wellmany places. These ly the principal crops

h has been noticed in The fruit crop gives. average, apples being heese is behind, but y reason to look for-

e Ice Company, Ltd., ead office of the comenty of the most prohe report of the work vote of thanks was aging director, Mr.

ted and mailed to the. st \$40,000, and emity of 20,000 tons, at chouse, in Montreal. bably be increased to supplies each holder ce free each day. s offices, recently, a 0 be ambergris was Mr., Bannell Sawyer, now been operating erably more than 100 ergris of which they out \$800 per ounce, be sufficient to pay

th within the whale, on exhibition looked it one inch diameter, grows. It is rarely rfume makers, an inretaining perfume a presenting the Board e Canadian Manufacmber of others, met ssociation to discuss ly.

was representative of t owing to increased ome one, absolutely, e present rates were ies would not be reestion therefore was danger of fire. That hey had showed that tly energetic in pro-. The water supply orge suggested that igate conditions and

general approval, 1 st the matter to a sentatives of each of other business men, inderstanding being r the purpose menas members of the d ex-Ald. Farquhar rade; Messrs. A. V. Commerce; Messrs. ufacturers' Associaof Montreal, and F.

THE MONETARY TIMES

STOCKS AND BONDS THIS WEEK.

of the Chief Happenings in Toronto, Montreal, and Summary

Other Exchange Circles.

STOCK EXCHANGE THIS WEEK.

August 31, 1907.

The stock markets during the past week have attracted more attention than for many months. A buying movement started in Dominion Iron and Steel on Thursday of last week, and prices advanced sharply on both common and preferred stock. On this day, sales were made at Montreal, early in the session at 1814, and before the close of the day 21% had been paid,, and 3,192 shares had changed hands. Preferred during the same time had advanced from 44¼ to 47, on purchases of 350 shares. The following day, 3,710 common and 455 preferred changed hands and common went up to 2334 and preferred to 52. Monday saw the culmination of the boom in price, common going to 241/2 and preferred to 581/2.

Toronto was a very free seller during the movement. Many guesses as to who were the buyers were made. James Ross was credited with trying to obtain control, and a group of financiers, whose names were unknown, was also thought to be operating, in the belief that the company was in a splendid position. It is now thought that James Ross was not in the market.

The whole market was in better shape this week. Ad-vances took place almost all along the line. There was a much better feeling on the "Street." It was claimed that money was not so hard to obtain.

The following is a record of the stock on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges. The prices given are the highest and lowest at each session :--

	. 1	Morning	6	A	fterno	on.
		ice.	Sales.	Pr	ice.	Sales.
Thursday, Aug. 22	nd—			t		
Montreal	21	21 1/2	337	21	21 1/8	2,855
Toronto		101/2	40		20	
Friday-						
Montreal			975	2378	24	2,735
Toronto	21 1/2	22		221/2	25	50
Monday, Aug. 26th	-	States 1	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1	1.	
Montreal	2234	2278	2,405	23.7/8	24	2,735
Toronto		24	50	22	24	
Tuesday-	Sec. 2	and sight			12.00	
Montreal	2378	24	2,300	2334	2378	300
Toronto	23	24		2234	24	50
Wednesday-		1. 100			12 10	
Montreal	221/2	225%	200	221/2	23	110
Toronto	23	25		221/2	24	
Thursday-	1. C	1	· · ·		17	
Montreal	22	22 1/8	380	22 1/4	221/2	65
Toronto	23	241/2		22	24	
			6,777			8,900

The mining markets this week have shown a fairly strong undertone. Buying has been active, possibly in view of the likely settlement of the Cobalt strike.

Monday .- The tone of the Toronto market was strong, business being fairly active. Dominion Steel advanced vanced quickly, selling at 58%, an advance of 18 points com-pared with last week, and closed at 55. Steel common open-ed at 24 advanced 16 points comed at 24, advanced 1/2 point and closed at 22.

Tuesday .-. The tone was firmer on the Toronto market and considerable business was done. At Montreal, Dominion Iron was very active. Two hundred shares sold at 211/2, closing, at 24.

Wednesday .- The Toronto market was mainly strong. At Montreal, buying was brisk, but there was a decline in Do-minion Iron and Steel common down to>2214.

Thursday .- There were no features on the Toronto market. Buying of Iron and Steel at Montreal was small.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Montreal, August 29th.

Collections are not coming in well. As soon as the stocks are now very much "down," says that Roosevelt will crops begin to be marketed there may be an easier feeling be president until 1913. In this matter. There is nothing to cause apprehension. Which proves that a Stocks, generally Stocks, generally speaking, are large, but manufacturing stock market honor, is not necessarily without profit.

and importing continues as active as ever, and wholesalers are receiving encouraging news from the country. Groceries are in good request, and hardware and metals are moving briskly, notwithstanding the weaker feeling in the United States.

Butter .- The make is light and receipts are smaller. Prices are steady at 211/2 to 213/4 c. for finest Quebec creamery and 21 34 to 22c. for finest Townships. Last week 3,700 packages were exported, making only 48,000 for the season, against 243,000 a year ago.

Cheese .- The market has shown increased strength during the week. There is a slight export demand. We quote: Quebec, 113%c.; Townships, 11%c.; Ontarios, 115% to 11%c. The make is small, owing to the inferior pastures.

Eggs.—The quality has improved with the cooler weather; the demand is excellent. Dealers are paying 16½c. per dozen, f.o.b. west of Toronto, and 17c. east, and are selling the stock at 18c. and candled at about 19c. for No. 1 and 22 to 23c. for selects.

Potatoes .- The market is firmer, dealers paying about 75c. per bag of 80 pounds, and selling at about 85c. At prices quoted a week since farmers preferred to leave the stock in the ground to grow rather than market it.

Flour and Feed .- One firm of millers advanced prices for bran and shorts to \$21 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$24 for shorts. Another firm continues to quote the old prices of \$20 and \$23 respectively. Demand for both is active. Flour is dull and easy at about \$4.50 per barrel, in bags, for No. 1 Manitoba strong bakers, and \$5.10 for. patents

Hides .- The market for hides showed little change this week. Prices of lambskins are 5c. higher at 50 and 45c. each, according to quality. Hides are steady at 7, 8 and 4c. per pound for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, calfskins being 8c. per pound for No. 2 and 10c. for No. 1.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 30th. 00 Fruit .-- The apple crop is much lighter than was ex-50 pected, owing to the continued drought. The Exhibition crowds will create a heavy demand for local fruits. There is a good demand for cantaloups. The Canadian growers 10 are giving more attention to this branch of the business, as the increased tariff has given them ample protection. The 65 peach crop will be rather light. There is a good demand for all kinds of fruits. Even the supply of bananas is short, owing to drought in Jamaica. The shipments which are coming forward are about one-third less than usual.

Croceries .- The market remains unchanged. Business is up to the average.

Hides.—The market is still weak and unsettled. In-spected hides will decline on Monday. We quote: Inspected No. 1, oc.; No. 2, Sc.; No. 3, 7c.; country hides, 7c.; city, 12C.; country, 10 to 11C.

Provisions .- Both butter and eggs are steady. The pastures are very dry in the country, resulting in a scarcity, of cream. The supply of eggs is increasing a little. We quote: Creamery prints, 24 to 27c.; separator prints, 23c.; dairy, 22 to 23c.; large cheese, 121/2c.; twins, 123/4c.; newlaid eggs, 20 to 22c.

Wool .- The situation remains unchanged; a fair amount of business is being done. The market is weak, and will likely remain on the present basis for some little time. Messrs. E. & T. Carter have purchased a good selection of North-West wool, and this has been arriving here during the past two or three weeks. We quote: Washed, 22 to 23C.; unwashed, 12 to 13c.; rejects, 17c.

FROM BOSTON.

lionaire Thomas Lawson, whose highly recommended copper

A plain tale from the hills, and Boston the scene. Mil-

Athe Added

Volume 41.

August 31, 1907.

TH

PACIFIC SEC Vancouver Office: Representative: A 417 Richards Street.

PROGRESS OF IRON IN

British Columbia is Scene of Many prizes-Labor Problems-Coke Inconvenient.

> Monetary T Vancouver, B.C

Each week brings more Japanese imm Columbia. Diplomatic and other slow m being taken to enquire into the matter, a but it will require something stronger a this Province is to be kept for white m Japanese have special representatives he many he can dump at so much per h Consuls, 'so far, have been ineffectual in

Provincial Covernment says " Exclude." Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the here the other day, was interviewed at Ca this question. But, like all other matters politician gives it a wide berth. In the example that is being cited is that of Aus here are held back from taking some deci the fact that the Provincial administration the question, and is strongly in opposition but exclusion.

While the Coast is threatened in this n is having troubles of its own. The sh grown so serious that for several days a last week and the first part of this, man plants in the Kootenay and boundary were

News arrived on Thursday night from the Granby furnaces were in operation aga handicap to business when a cessation of even for a short time. With the present ex in the Boundary have been increasing th it shows how close to the edge these indu when at this time of year, and operating coal mines are supposed to be very favour fuel should run out. Most of the blame coal companies shipping fuel out of the c

Coa!, Needed at Home, Sent Away.

It has been pointed out before, that, dustries and shipping are suffering, large and coke are shipped to the United States serving Canada's resources for the Canadi who are building up the country, it is se which is profiting by the distress resulting

A coincidence took place this week in into prominence British Columbia's iron P. Low, head of the Geological Survey of the city, told how important these resource large iron and steel works would be erec most on the same day, announcements w different people, of the intention to have I for the manufacture of steel, one on the c in the interior.

English Capital is Interested.

Mr. J. T. Shadford, M.P., an ironmaste on-Tyne, has been here for some weeks proposition thoroughly. He went carefull tion of the iron deposits on Vancouver, and spoke very favourably of the prospect of s of a company. The North Pacific Iron & with a capitalization of \$15,000,000, is London and Manchester, the intention bei states, of establishing an extensive plant the coast. Certain coal and iron interest amalgamated, and the manufactory will be shipbuilding plant is included, as well as

anything in the way of iron and steel. Mr. C. P. Hill, general manager of Mines, in Western Alberta, just east of the dary line, stated while here during the wee years, his company would be supplying st to the Orient and to all points on the the Rockies. Ideal conditions for the creati industry exist in East Kootenay, where in close proximity.

A controlling interest in the hematite near Kootenay Landing has been obtain eastern officials of the C.P.R., including Sir

Representatives : Amalgamated Press In Association with The Market Record and The Daily Grain Letter,

SATISFACTORY CROP SITUATION.

From Kamloops to Edmonton, Western Progress, 80,000,000 Bushels.

Monetary Times' Office,

Winnipeg, August 27th.

SECTION

Phone 5758.

The crop situation is satisfactory. As noted previously in these columns, the wheat area will be, perhaps consider-ably less than last year, but the outlook for coarse grains is

house commissioner at Winnipeg, who is on a tour of inspec-tion of the crops in Manitoba; Saskatchewan, and Alberta, was in Edmonton on Monday.

Mr. Snow estimates the total wheat crop of the West for 1907 at 75,000,000 or 80,000,000 bushels.

Crop Reports Satisfactory.

344

WINNIPEG

330 SMITH STREET.

Reports to the Monetary Times from various Western centres seem to indicate that the harvest throughout the West generally will be good.

The Mayor of Winnipeg has been authorized to proceed to England to make arrangements for the sale from time to time of Winnipeg debentures. Probably a permanent agency will be established in London. Mayor Ashdown is not going to the Old Country to sell debentures.

The new route of the C.P.R. from Kamloops, B.C., to Edmonton apparently will soon be surveyed. Mr. R. Marpole, the general executive assistant of the C.P.R. is gather ing data in respect to this plan.

From Kamloops to Edmonton.

The C.P.R owns a charter covering the construction on this route, and is in possession of many reports and field notes which were made years ago when the intention was to build the main line through the yellowhead Pass and down to the North Thompson River. The route as surveyed follows the east bank of North River, to the mouth of the Clearwater, where it crosses to the west bank. It then follows the general course of the river till Albreeda River is reached, where it again crosses, and there leaves the Thompson to follow the Albreeda on the west and north for some distance, and thence on the south and east sides of that river to Tete Jaune Cache, where it would meet the road from Edmonton.

Jaune Cache, where it would meet the road from Edmonton. A large deal was put through at Port Arthur on Monday when H. Finger disposed of all his interests in the Pigeon River Lumber Company, the Artow River and Tributaries Slide and Boom Company, the Pigeon River Improvement Slide and Boom Company, the Lake Superior Tug Com-pany, and the Gunflint and Lake Superior Railway Com-pany, to Walter Alexander, of Warsaw, Wisconsin. Mr. Finger has become largely interested in lumber interests in Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan

Western News and Notes.

Brandon is to have a twenty mill assessment this year Brandon is to have a twenty full assessment this year. The estimated expenditure is \$180,106, with a revenue of \$14,525, leaving a balance of \$174,641 to be levied for. The tax rate of twenty mills is four hulls higher than last year. This is caused by the school rate being three mills in excess of last year, and the city council deciding to levy one mill to provide for a sinking fund. The annual cry for harvesters in the West is now heard.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has interested itself in securing a share of harvest help coming to the West this season. Arrangements have been made with the railway authorities to ticket a sufficient number of harvest hands to Albert points to ensure the safe harvesting of the crop. Progress in the West.

The Port Stanley Elevator Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been incorporated, and will erect elevators at Winnipeg, Fort William and other places, as well as ma-terially enlarge the present elevator at Port Stanley. The purpose is to handle all grains for the Erie mills, St. Thomas: Tillson mills, Tillsonburg, and Goldie mills, Ayr,

in the company. The building permits issued for the first seven months of the year at Calgary number 396 at an estimated cost of \$923,290, an increase over the same period for 1960 of \$330,626. Permits already issued for the current month amount to \$93.250.

by hoat to Port Stanley, all of these firms being interested

DEBENTURES OFFERING.

Hamiota, Man .- Until September 30th \$4,000 debentures, J. Andrew, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Coderich, Ont.—\$11,355, local improvement; \$2.000, Jackson Manufacturing Company Bonus; \$50,000, Wheel Rigs bonus loan; \$25,000, Kensington Manufacturing Com-pany bonus loan; J. O. Johnston, town clerk. (Official ad vertisement appears on another page.)

The crop situation is same will be, perman-in these columns, the wheat area will be, perman-ably less than last year, but the outlook for coarse grains is good. Rain was general yesterday in Manitoba. In many places, where cutting has commenced, this moisture spoiled the day's work. The crops around Deloraine will be espe-cially heavy: They compare favourably with other sections of Southern Manitoba. Southern Manitoba. Southern Manitoba. Southern Manitoba. ment; \$59,435.56 4 per cent. 20-year city's share local im-provement; \$828.08 4 per cent. 20-year city's share local improvement; \$26,633.70 4 per cent. 10-year local improvement; \$8,512.38 4 per cent. 10-year city's share local improvement; \$18,068.71 4 per cent. 10-year city's share local improvement: \$16,000 4 per cent. 20-year asphalt plant; \$16,000 4 per cent 20-year public library; \$60,000 4 per cent. 30-year water-works; \$7,134.74 4 per cent. 20-year local improvement: \$14,485.67 4 per cent. 20-year city's share local improve ment. Official advertisement appears on another page. G. H. Wilson, Chairman Finance Committee.

MONEY.

Various Opinions, Witty and Wise, Concerning the **Financial Situation.**

The caution that has of late been observed both by the banks and our merchants generally, has had a beneficial effect in checking the too easy credits which in prosperous times often lead to disaster .- Montreal Trade Bulletin.

No improvement is in sight; indeed, the prospect is for dearer money .-- London Advertiser.

Some declare that the bankers are trying to raise the discount rate so as to increase their profits. This surely is untrue, since bank profits are so high now as to create a feeling of unrest among those who are always looking for an opportunity to criticize financial interests .- Canadian Courier

"Money is tight," says the financier. Now we under-stand why money talks.—Toronto News.

Viewing the whole situation fairly, and without prejudice to the banks, it certainly would appear that, while governments cannot legislate away a shortness of cash, yet thorough investigation would indicate the possibilities of improvements in the system which would in the future prevent a tie, up and general embarrassment such as had occurred

this season — Portage la Prairie Liberal. The question is: Would local banks, with local capital, managed by local officers and directors, be better for the smaller towns than branches of banks whose officers and directors live in the big centres like Toronto and Montreal? -Prince Rupert Empire.

We are living a bit faster than we ever lived before and much faster than we are warranted in living. It is a pro-pitious time to slow down and reduce expenses.-Toledo Blade

To a man who isn't a financier it seems strange that the banks say money is tight when they are bursting with it-Los Angelos Times.

Money has a queerly contradictory effect upon men hen there is plenty of loose change tight, but when money is tight, then is the time that men



firms being interested the first seven months t an estimated cost of period for 1906 of e or the current month

RINC.

r 30th \$4,000 deben-(Official advertise-

improvement; \$2,000, onus; \$50,000, Wheel n Manufacturing Comn clerk. (Official ad-

1 the following debenpublic school; \$187,000 \$270,000 41% per cent. 11 4 per cent. 10-year .80 4 per cent. 20-year 752.38 4 per cent. 10 per cent. 20-year local 40-year water works: 000 4 per cent. 30-year 20-year local improvecity's share local im r city's share local imear local improvement; are local improvement: are local improvement: nt ; \$16,000 4 per cent. r cent. 30-year water-r local improvement: share local improveon another page. G. ttee.

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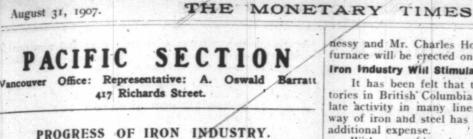
al. ks, with local capital ors, be better for the ks whose officers and foronto and Montreal?

ever lived before and n living. It is a pro-uce expenses.-Toledo

seems strange that the are bursting with it.-

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ack all the bonds they s must make the best ng the best price they or works of absolute Winnipeg Free Press



British Columbia is Scene of Many Important Enterprizes-Labor Problems-Coke Shortage is Inconvenient.

Monetary Times' Office,

Vancouver, B.C., August 28th. Each week brings more Japanese immigration to British Diplomatic and other slow moving measures are Columbia. being taken to enquire into the matter, and perhaps stop it, but it will require something stronger and more prompt if this Province is to be kept for white men. The Honolulu Japanese have special representatives here to see just how many he can dump at so much per head. All efforts of Consuls,'so far, have been ineffectual in stopping the influx. Provincial Covernment says " Exclude."

Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, who was here the other day, was interviewed at Calgary in respect to this question. But, like all other matters of importance, the politician gives it a wide berth. In the meantime, the only example that is being cited is that of Australia. The people here are held back from taking some decisive action only by the fact that the Provincial administration is fully alive to the question, and is strongly in opposition to any other course but exclusion.

While the Coast is threatened in this manner, the Interior is having troubles of its own. The shortage of coke has grown so serious that for several days at the latter part of last week and the first part of this, many of the smelting plants in the Kootenay and boundary were closed for want of

News arrived on Thursday night from Grand Forks that the Granby furnaces were in operation again, but it is a great handicap to business when a cessation of work is compulsory even for a short time. With the present expansion, the mines in the Boundary have been increasing their capacities, but shows how close to the edge these industries are running when at this time of year, and operating conditions at the coal mine; are supposed to be very favourable, the supply of fuel should run out. Most of the blame is placed on the coal companies shipping fuel out of the country.

Coa!, Needed at Home, Sent Away.

It has been pointed out before, that, while provincial industries and shipping are suffering, large quantities of coal and coke are shipped to the United States. Instead of conserving Canada's resources for the Canadians and the people who are building up the country, it is sent to another land which is profiting by the distress resulting here.

A coincidence took place this week in regard to bringing prominence British Columbia's iron resources. Mr. A. P. Low, head of the Geological Survey of Canada, who is in the city, told how important these resources were, and said large iron and steel works would be erected on this coast. lost on the same day, announcements were made, by two different people, of the intention to have plants in operation for the manufacture of steel, one on the coast and the other n the interior.

English Capital is Interested.

Mr. J. T. Shadford, M.P., an ironmaster from Newcastle on-Tyne, has been here for some weeks investigating the proposition thoroughly. He went carefully into the inspecon of the iron deposits on Vancouver, and while in Victoria spoke very favourably of the prospect of starting some kind of a company. The North Pacific Iron & Steel Corporation, with a capitalization of \$15,000,000, is being floated in London and Manchester, the intention being, Mr. Shadford states, of establishing an extensive plant at some point on the coast. Certain coal and iron interests are now being analgamated, and the manufactory will be very complete. A shipbuilding plant is included, as well as machinery to turn anything in the way of iron and steel.

Mr. C. P. Hill, general manager of the Hillcrest Coal Mines, in Western Alberta, just east of the provincial boundary line, stated while here during the week, that within two years, his company would be supplying steel rails for ship-ment to the Orient and to all points on the Continent West of the Parkie the Rockies. Ideal conditions for the creation of a great iron industry exist in East Kootenay, where iron and coal is in close proximity.

A controlling interest in the hematite deposits located near Kootenay Landing has been obtained by prominent eastern officials of the C.P.R., including Sir Thomas Shaugh-

nessy and Mr. Charles Hosmer, and next year a large blast

furnace will be erected on Kootenay Lake. Iron Industry Will Stimulate Activity.

It has been felt that the establishment of iron manufactories in British Columbia is just what is required to stimulate activity in many lines, as at present everything in the way of iron and steel has to be brought here at considerable additional expense.

With everything in material in its natural state lying convenient in vast quantities, it is only natural that iron and steel industries should come into existence, especially at such point in close and direct connection with the markets of the Pacific, and at such a time when expansion is a great universal feature.

Lumber millers are complaining 'f slacker times, and the winter shutdown of plants east of the Cascades may come earlier than usual because of the falling off of orders from the Prairie Provinces. It is not a depression, simply a "slack" noticeable after the rush of the year to date.

Millmen think that Western dealers have held back orders in the anticipation of lumber becoming cheaper. This ppinion is a mistake, for with the increasing cost of manufacture, the price of lumber is most unlikely to become as low as formerly. The mills have called off their travellers for three months, and during that time and until the crops are assured, will pile in stocks.

Some Real Estate Deals.

The development of the interior is worthy of remark. On the coast, the great growth is noticed in the cities, but in the Okanagan, the Boundary, and the Kootenay the people are getting closer to the land. Winnipeg owners have sold 3,600 acres near Trail, B.C., to a syndicate of Polanders, and it is understood that settlers will be put on.

At Greenwood, one of the Roman Catholic priests has secured an option on 20,000 acres of C.P.R. land, and has a large milling and colonization scheme in view. In the Okanagan, there is the same keen desire to get into the fruit growing business, and the action of the government in having an immigration expert make a report will help things all the more.

Planting Lobster Beds.

Professor Prince, chairman of the Fisheries Commission, which is sitting in Victoria, was on the west coast of Van-couver Island this week examining inlets with a view to planting lobster beds. Some small lobster beds were planted a couple of years ago, and these will also be visited to see the progress of the propagation. If conditions are favourable, which is likely, extensive operations will be carried on so that a lobster industry may be established on this coast within the next four or five years.

ONTARIO BENEFITS BY COBALT'S RICHES.

Much has been written as to the Ontario Government's policy concerning Cobalt. The fact that it reserved, for the people of the Province, certain claims, and that the Temis-kaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission did not overlook the wealth in the land have, it has been said, assisted in an undesirable Cobalt "boom." Which is rather an extraordinary criticism. The Government knew that the silver was there; they took precautions that the Province received at least some benefit.

Here are the chief amounts which have gone into the Dominion coffers:

DEPARTMENT OF MINES :---

Royaltie	s from	O'Brie	n Mining	Co	\$ 170,85
Sale of	Cobalt	Lake	property		1,085,000
Sale of	Kerr L	ake pr	operty		178.50

TEMISKAMINC	AND	NORTHERN	ONTARIO	RAILWAY

COMMISSION :-Royalties from Cobalt Townsite Mining Co... \$ 3,189

Royalties from Right-of-Way Mining Co...... 30,309

\$1,467,850

In addition, the Government has received a considerable um from the sale of land in the ordinary way under the Mines Act.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission leased certain of its lands to various mining com-panies, and under the agreements the companies pay from fifteen to fifty per cent, of the value of the ore, according to the result of the assay.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRERS.

J. A. O'D., Crysler, Ont.-We have not a list of the concerns you desire, and believe that no such record is kept.

Volume 41.

August 31, 1907.

city defeated Chicago by one vote-a pro

ally allowed by suspending the by-law on

A visitor from Quebec who was a g Cox last week, coined a word which we the dictionary, to describe the beauty of "Mais, voyez," said he, "c'est vraiment And it was, indeed, like fairyland.

Some man with a mathematical mind

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life insurance carried by those on board a

631. Evidently the agents of the Canada

lieve in and practice the gospel they prea

A Canadian inc. Insurance man, who ventions, writes the Monetary Times: "I is twelve pages of last week's paper to ou cluding the extra eight added for our ber is doing pretty well. You gave the ess thing, too, in your sensible condensation proceedings. Our people appreciate your

A Canadian life insurance man, who

The official stenographer at the G

National Life Underwriters' Association i

of a resolution, which should read as fo

that the National Association of Life Uno

of the notable increase in the number of 1

panies recently organized, deems it timely

record as extending the right hand of heretofore, to the agents of all properly of

legal-reserve companies, new and old, do where in the United States or Canada; and

recommends that all local Association special care not to admit to their memb those companies that by devices of corpo

evade responsibility and accountability; o

assets by the device of ante-dating policies

or otherwise; or that practice extravagance

of valuation devices, or that indulge

schemes or other deceptive and irregular

that are promoted or managed by men o

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND CASUAL

tegrity and good faith.

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The Insurance Chronicle August 31st, 1907.

RICH MEN AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

II.

That life assurance strengthens credit is demonstrable. Credit is often the principal asset of a wealthy man. Mr. Armour, of Chicago, once said that he made money by borrowing other people's money and using it better than they could. A prominent politician has declared that good-will and credit are often the most valuable assets of a concern, more so than the visible property. No wise man of means allows visible, combustible property to be uninsured against possible loss by fire. How much more important that such brains as have built up a large enterprise should be insured for the protection at least of their families! Adequate life insurance strengthens credit while plans are developing. There are times, when financial conditions are acute, when the death of that member of a firm, chiefly giving it credit, has put an otherwise prosperous business into the hands of a receiver. Some years ago the paralysis of one of the wealthiest men of New York put his prosperous corporation into the hands of a receiver in fortyeight hours. The fact that the mercantile agencies quote the amount of life insurance carried illustrates the credit value of life insurance to wealthy men.

Credit, with the individual, ceases at death. Estates can rarely borrow, and only with much legal work. Credit is not always or usually a mere matter of interest and collateral. Loans are for fear or favor. Both cease when a man is dead. Numerous cases are known to every banker and man of affairs, not only where the inopportune death during acute financial conditions and while credit was strained, has ruined an otherwise prosperous estate, but of many other cases, where, had death occurred before the maturity of plans, the estate would have been ruined.

It was known in Pittsburg a few years ago that a large corporation, with assets of over \$50,000,000, paid a bonus of at least \$5,000,000, over and above interest, to secure a loan of nearly \$20,000,000. There are times in New York when we read sometimes one per cent. a day is being paid for money. There are times in a man's life when the need of money is so great that he would pay any rate of interest to get it. If money were needed to save the life of your wife or child, the rate of interest would be of little concern to you. This is equally true in business. There are times when a man will pay any-thing for money necessary to his financial life.

REFLECTIONS ON LIFE ASSURANCE.

To the average man insurance is full of technicality and complexity, but when the matter is gone into with the aid of a practical man the many advantages are brought to light. practical man the many advantages are brought to light. When a man builds a house he does not put up one of in-definite shape or style. He calculates all his needs to a nicety; in fact, he takes into account which way the cold winds blow, whether the ground is soft or stony, and what additions he may make later on, and builds accordingly. So with insurance. Many a man takes a policy from the first agent he meets, and on the first plan offered him. He should make up his mind what he needs make up his mind what he needs, and go into the matter until he finds a plan to suit him. If one officer does not carry it, another will. This is where we can offer advice without prejudice.

Nearly every man who matures an endowment policy wishes he had made it much larger, and admits that if he had he could have met the premiums without serious difficulty. Many agents try to induce fathers to take out an endowment policy for their sons when they uome within a few years of their majority, expecting the young men to carry it along after they come of age and begin to look out for themselves, the amount already invested making it worth their while to keep up the premiums. There is no doubt that for the young unmarried man of to-day, apt to spend his money freely in things that do him no good now or in the future, something Nearly every man who matures an endowment policy

like this, which will teach him economy and provision for after years, is the best thing in the world .- South African Mines, Commerce and Industries.

SURPRISE FOR SENATOR COX.

A pleasing feature arising out of the life assurance gatherings of last week was the presentation by Canada Life agents to Hon. Senator Cox, their president, of an address and a silver loving cup, expressive of their regard for the man and the official. At the same time the agents present, in number probably over 100, gave to the Senator's das ghter, Mrs. A. L. Davis, a morocco-covered guest-book containing all their names.

The scene and circumstances of the presentation were uncommon. On Saturday, when the sessions of the two Life Assurance Conventions were over and the garlands of their banquets dead, the president of the Canada Life provided a special train to Peterborough, and a special boat from Lakefield, to take his visiting agents up the beautiful Kawartha Lakes to the summer home of his daughter on Stony Lake This charming spot was the scene of the presentation. The recipient was much moved by the unexpected gift, and after a few heartfelt words requested Hon. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, as an old friend and co-director of the company, to respond for his daughter and himself.

This Mr. Brown did, as was to be expected, with feeling and skill. He dwelt upon the growth and extent of the con pany, its good reputation in and beyond Canada, the remark able career of the man who had risen from the struggling country agent on 10 per cent. commission to be its presid a magnate, and a law-maker of the Dominion. The briefer tributes paid to the justice and kindliness of Mr. Cox in dealing with his agents, by Messrs. Davis. of Cincinnati, and Smith, of Montreal, who made the presentations, were striking from their brevity and warmth.

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTIONS.

" I am addressing an army of propagand sts of thrift "is the complimentary way it was put by one of the speakers.

Said Mr. Wood, of Pittsburg, describing the qualities a good sub-agent must have : "He must first have diligence; then he must be a good citizen, to command respect; then he needs to be all things to all men." Which last we take to mean that he must have tact.

In the discussion on the success or otherwise of life agents, a speaker instanced a proof-reader whose eyes gave out, and a book-keeper who had never sold goods or any thing else, yet both made successful sub-agents. His er-perience was that commercial travellers, who wished to give up that trying and exhausting occupation, frequently make good life insurance agents.

Why did not Mr. H. H. McKinney, who "constituted the Iowa delegation," keep his appointment with the Toronto man who offered to get a stop-over ticket arranged? Alas! that H. H. should have been bewitched.

Mr. F. A. Hilton, of Detroit, is bidding for oratorical honors. He was prominent in the Section 97 debate. do not wish Hilton to become an American citizen-he is too But if he does, we shall hear from valuable a Canadian. him in legislative halls. He has the real swing of the stump speaker

. . . . A charming young lady from Montreal, gazing dreamily at the beauties of the Kawartha Lakes from the excursion boat, although she had very little to say, confided to an elderly admirer who was trying his best to talk French to her, "Ah! que j'aime Toronto."

"What splendid and instructive speeches !" was the exclamation of an American visitor after listening to the speeches of Hon. Mr. Fraser and Rev. Canon Cody, on Can-ada. And what fine, clean-cut men! Where do you get them. How do you grow them?"

The General Accident Assurance Co are now settled in their new offices in the nental Life Building, cor. Bay and Richmo The company is to be congratulated upo such handsome quarters.

It will be remembered that the Ontario on the directorate of the Mutual Life Con Mr. Justice Britton and Mr. Justice Garce the board. Their places have been filled b of Mr. L. J. Breithaupt, of Berlin, and Mr. London, respectively. Sir H. Montagu Allan, of Montreal, v

place of Mr. George A. Somerville, who re taking service with another company, Wegenast was elected in the place of the la deceased, and was given the title of manag E. P. Clement, K.C., Berlin, has been chos of first vice-president, and Mr. F. C. Bruce vice-president of the Mutual Life of Canada

We learn with regret of the death on W. T. Standen, actuary, who was well-kno in Canada. Mr. Standen was born in Lon at the celebrated Bluecoat School. Coming about 20, he went into the office of D. Pa later became actuary of the United States many years with the Capital Life Insura Denver, Colorado, at which place he died able officer and a worthy man.

SOME OPINIONS OF INSURANCE

The fact appears to be that the publicit methods has panies and the public. The companies are remedy any defects that might tell agains and the public mind has been relieved fro stock Sentinel-Review.

Is it not high time for the policyholder selves and wake up to the necessity of lo own interests. What do they say to a conv

nomy and provision for world .- South African

TOR COX.

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the presentation were sessions of the two Life d the garlands of their Canada Life provided a special boat from Lakethe beautiful Kawartha aughter on Stony Lake. the presentation. The expected gift, and after Ion. Adam Brown, of irector of the company, elf.

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speeches !" was the exafter listening to the Canon Cody, on Canen! Where do you get

tional Association electwards, of New York: x, of Toronto; Second of St. Louis; Third , of Los Angeles; Sec-reasurer, Eli D. Weeks. includes Messrs. G. H. al. The next Convenat Los Angeles, which August 31, 1907.

THE MONETARY TIMES

city defeated Chicago by one vote-a proxy-which was finally allowed by suspending the by-law on that subject. * * *

A visitor from Quebec who was a guest of Mr. H. C. Cox last week, coined a word which we do not think is in the dictionary, to describe the beauty of the garden party: "Mais, voyez," said he, "c'est vraiment la terre des fees." Mais, voyez, And it was, indeed, like fairyland.

Some man with a mathematical mind has been figuring how much the Canada Life might have lost had the excursion train which jumped the track on Saturday last been ditched and its load of happy passengers been maimed or killed. This much he has apparently ascertained, that the life insurance carried by those on board amounted to \$478,-631. Evidently the agents of the Canada Life as a rule believe in and practice the gospel they preach. * * * *

A Canadian life insurance man, who attended both conventions, writes the Monetary Times: "I see you have given twelve pages of last week's paper to our conventions, in-cluding the extra eight added for our benefit. I think that is doing pretty well. You gave the essence of the whole thing, too, in your sensible condensation of the papers and proceedings. Our people appreciate your attention.

The official stenographer at the Convention of the National Life Underwriters' Association issues a correction of a resolution, which should read as follows :-- "Resolved, that the National Association of Life Underwriters, in view of the notable increase in the number of life insurance com panies recently organized, deems it timely to place itself on record as extending the right hand of fellowship, now as heretofore, to the agents of all properly conducted, genuine legal-reserve companies, new and old, doing business anywhere in the United States or Canada; and at the same time recommends that all local Associations should exercise special care not to admit to their membership agents of those companies that by devices of corporate form seek to evade responsibility and accountability; or that inflate their assets by the device of ante-dating policies of new insurance or otherwise; or that practice extravagance under the cloak of valuation devices, or that indulge in board or stock schemes or other deceptive and irregular field practices; or that are promoted or managed by men of questionable integrity and good faith.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND CASUALTY NOTES

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada are now settled in their new offices in the rejuvenated Continental Life Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts., Toronto. The company is to be congratulated upon having secured such handsome quarters.

It will be remembered that the Ontario judges who were on the directorate of the Mutual Life Company of Canada, Mr. Justice Britton and Mr. Justice Garrow, resigned from the board. Their places have been filled by the appointment of Mr. L. J. Breithaupt, of Berlin, and Mr. Hume Cronyn, of London, respectively. Sir H. Montagu Allan, of Montreal, was elected in the

place of Mr. George A. Somerville, who resigned because of taking service with another company, and Mr. George Wegenast was elected in the place of the late Alfred Hoskin. ceased, and was given the title of managing director. Mr. E. P. Clement, K.C., Berlin, has been chosen to the position of first vice-president, and Mr. F. C. Bruce to that of second vice-president of the Mutual Life of Canada. . .

We learn with regret of the death on Tuesday, of Mr. W. T. Standen, actuary, who was well-known and esteemed in Canada. Mr. Standen was born in London and educated a' the celebrated Bluecoat School. Coming to America when about 20, he went into the office of D. Parkes Fackler and later became actuary of the United States Life: then after many years with the Capital Life Insurance Company. of Denver, Colorado, at which place he died He was a cap able officer and a worthy man.

SOME OPINIONS OF INSURANCE MATTERS.

The fact appears to be that the publicity given insurance panies and the public. The companies are wisely seeking to remedy any defects that might tell against their business, g00 effect on both the insurance comand the public mind has been relieved from doubt .-- Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Is it not high time for the policyholders to bestir them-

life insurance legislation? Doubtless the convocation hall of the provincial university would be available for such a purpose.-Toronto World.

The general opinion was that good would result from the investigation, and the disclosures inasmuch as these did not invalidate in any way the excellence of the system itself, and that the result would be reforms .- St. John Globe.

FIRE AND MARINE NOTES.

Some time ago the Pennsylvania Railroad equipped several of its yard locomotives with fire-fighting apparatus, principally to protect its shop buildings. But now, having had experience of the value of these at a fire among a train of box cars, they are going to extend the plan to all yard engines.

In a list of cases of fires in Virginia, compiled by the Insurance Commissioner of the State, "carelessness" is prominent. Carelessness by adults, by children, by workmen, and carelessness with matches accounted for 78 fires, stoves and pipes 85, defective flues 168-and so on.* The number of fires was 1,066 in nine months ended 1st May last, the loss was \$1,483,000.

An inquiry is about to be made by Mr. Benoit, Chief of the Montreal Fire Brigade, into alleged bribery cases among firemen. It is said that a fireman named Z Ste. Marie paid a man named Query the sum of \$100 to secure his influence with certain aldermen. Ste. Marie wanted to be made foreman, and Query promised to do the job for him for the above-named sum, but failed to carry out the agreement.

Mr. J. J. Kenny has been appointed manager of the branch office for the Pacific Coast States, which the Western and the British America Assurance Companies have decided to establish in San Francisco. Their business in that district has hitherto been under the Western department, with headquarters at Denver, but it will now form a new one of itself. Mr. Kenny left Toronto a week ago for his new field of It was in keeping with his modesty not to let any labor. word of his departure be known. If he had, there would likely have been demonstrations by his friends.

ONTARIO FIRE INSURANCE ACENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Fire insurance men from different parts of Ontario met in Toronto last week to organize the Ontario Fire Insurance Agents' Association. There are several thousand agents in the Province, and there will presently be something more heard about the association, which we are told is " essentially a protective organization, and has for its, object the mutual assistance and protection of the local agencies, throughout the Province of Ontario, and the creation of a closer relationhp between the agent, the companies, and the general ublic. It also aims to secure concerted action towards equitable insurance laws; to correct and regulate matters detrimental to sound insurance practices; to protect the agent in his regularly assigned territory against overhead writing of insurance and rebating; to have a uniformity of policy writing and general agency practice in local offices; and to improve conditions of fire insurance generally."

The election of officers resulted thus :-- President, S. C. Young. Fort William; first vice-president, Homer L. Steele, Port Colborne; second vice-president, W. B. Stephens, Owen Sound: secretary-treasurer, Neil Campbell, Arnprior; executive committee, F. A. Lett, Barrie; G. T. Brown, London: E. E. Anderson, Dunnville; A. K. Bunnell, Brantford; and Col. J. H. Knifton, Parry Sound.

The next convention will be held in Toronto on the cond Wednesday of June, 1908, when it is expected that fully, 500 representatives will be present.

The following were in attendance at the organization meeting :- Neil Campbell, Arnprior; G. F. MacNab, Arnprior; Captain S. C. Young, Fort William: I. S. K. Weber, Berlin; James Smiley Paris; A. H. Long, Port Hope: G. T. Brown, London; R. T. Agar, Ingersoll; George P. Creighton, Owen Sound; W. B. Stephens, Owen Sound; F. J. Bullock, Brantford; John Davidson, Guelph; J. B. Ferris, Campbellford; Lieut-Col J. H. Knifton, Parry Sound; George Menzies, Owen Sound: F. H. Horn, Orillia; John S Dowling. Brantford; O. L. Steele, Port Colborne; W. H. Denny, Acton; J. H. Sootheran, Lindsay; W. F. Williamson, Picton; W. J. Robertson, Port Hope; W. A. MacKay, Ren-frew; W. R. Widdess, Lindsay; R. B. Miller, Owen Sound; E. E. Anderson, Dunnville; A. K. Bunnell, Brantford; F. A. Lett. Barrie; Mackie Kinton, Huntsville; James Watson, Seaforth.

selves and wake up to the necessity of looking after their H. H. Putnam, of Boston, secretary of the National Association own intervention of the United States The promoters are fortunate in having the services of own interests. What do they say to a convention to discuss, tion of Local Fire Insurance Agents of the United States

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MONETARY TIMES THE

August 31, 1907.

9,666,951 9,364,395 -9,537,253 9,893,275 +

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Volume 41.

LIABILITIES (Particulars of capitalization are in Stock and Bond Report.)

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Chartered Banks' Statements to the Domi Government for the months of June Deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day in Can. Balance due Provincial Deposits payable on demand in Canada ance due to Dom. Gov. Deposits by and balances due other banks in Can Deposits elsewhere than in Canada. Balanc United 1 NAME OF BANK Last Div. Notes in circulation Governments. NAME deducting adv June 76,724,735 3,212,619 6,897,455 8,095,131 241,440 13,334,794 16,705,150 17,204,000 10,171,810 6,024,044 Ch'g e + 29.6 June July 10,887,251 10,626,808 683,485 664,595 1,572,366 1,483,905 2,881,438 2,871,708 198,850 196,715 3,362,115 3,244,650 2,987,265 2,823,184 Ch'ge Ch'ge Ch'ge June - 5.2 1,323,804 1, Ch'ge - 2.4 - 2.8 - 5.6 % 10 12 7 July July 76,947,842 July 715,568 June 26,034,412 738,135 1,615,164 12,596,737 June July 550,500 26,125,167 Bank of Montreal. Bk of New Bruns... Guebee Bank... Bank of Nova Scotia St. Stephen's Bank Bank of D.N.A. Bank of B.N.A. Bank of Joronto Molsons Bank East. Townships Bk. Union Bk. of Halitax Ontario Bank Merch. Bk of Canada Banque Nationale Merch. Bk of Canada Union Bk. of Canada Union Bk. of Canada Canadian Bk of Conada Dominion Bank Banque de St. Jean Banque d'Hochelaga Bqe. de St. Hyacinthe Bank of Otanada Urada Bk. of Canada West'n Bk. of Canada Metropolitan Bank... Sterd' Bk. of Canada Metropolitan Bank... Ster'g Bk. of Canada Northern Bank... $\begin{array}{c} 20,034,412\\738,135\\1,615,164\\12,596,737\\149,218\\6,574,255\\9,225,391\\5,168,397\\2,778,939\\1,156\ 801 \end{array}$ Bank of Me Bk of Newi Quebec Ban Bank of Ne 126,184 + 23.5126,184 + 23.5176,856 + 16.1 $131,244 \\ 215,032$ 50,174 20,491 350,193 8,772 44,809 ---19,149 ---316,527 ---3,299,774 + 6,975,218 + 7,980,778 -2.7 1.1 1.4 2.3 1.0 2.2 .8 2.6 .5 102,149 152,327 240,652 10. 69,000 15,943 69,000 12,521 21.5 268,491 + 11.6 12 57 5,471,118 5,928,606 + 9.6 8.4 247,002 + 470 270 + 198;850 3,362,115 2,987,265 2,846,827 2,257,080 1,463,**835** 119,706 11,845 71.5 $\begin{array}{r} 38,010 & -51.5\\ 51,587 & +35.5\\ 155,227 & +7.2\\ 48,337 & +111.9\\ 110,206 & -8.5 \end{array}$ $31,078 \\ 381,507 \\ 213,317 \\ 27,580$ 78,297 38,085 144,789 22,808 120,407 8,772 10,664 83,417 38,399 17,146 27,227 22,641 112.3 3,066,120 3,017,409 16 Bank of To 4.8 2,823,184 5.5 2.6 .9 2.9 7.1 24,447 37,146 26.8 363,542 171,775 439,922 10 10 8 8 2,773,152 2,278,170 1,420,857 110,226 1.775,045 4,083,490 746,103 2,667,246 8,363,462 3,611,453 2,832,948264,992 23,643 19.5 16.7 Molesna Ba East. Town Unice Bk Ontarie Ba Banque Ne Banque Ne Ban Prov. Unice Bk Canadian B 33.2 22,83532,11610,432,432 148,589 635,588 $\begin{array}{c} 2.257.080\\ 1.463.85.095\\ 1.785.695\\ 4.397.600\\ 777.998\\ 2.942.206\\ 2.942.206\\ 2.915.203\\ 2.2015$ 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 18.0 6,060,254 909,397 23.4 736,942 2,017,020 10,680,167 694,286 7,483,935 22,700,078 7,004,995 604 1,714,619 6,992,425 169,158 698,437 176,340 125,771 $14,946 \\ 401,451 \\ 17,450 \\ 4,035 \\ 441,417 \\$ 17,921 19.9 15.8 7,231,532 1,856,898 8.6 1.5 16.2 3.9 10.2 7.3 149,396 219,614 113,412 +110.8 1,299,123 1,575,129 47.0 34 923 11 10 1.7 6 4.2 1.9 6 6 ŧ ,730 7.14.16.23.33.42.91.7+ 21.2 1.241.212 1.2 12.2 648,619 10,518 597 24,280,510 3,011,919 450,532 53,665 15,804 9.4 175,224,718,395 45 139,352 6.8 89,354 129.881 11,252 502,82 402,403 846,011 26.6 15.1 24.8 12.1 39.5 172,780 71,730 178,499 113,977 4,845 558,818 + .940,058 2,421,946 24.8 29252,031,631 -+ 11.352.497 11.687.273 + 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 32 42 52 62 72 89 0 31 23 84 35 36 149,690 47,611 22,794 19,109 127,026 105,409247,42283,947 $20.4 \\ 13.8$ 6,529,592 7,004,99 15,139,529 26,358,2**26** 15,293,058 ral BL 10 12 10 12 35,823 - 25,563 + 26,665 +597,238 - 597,296 + 120,523 - 245009,470,858 6,054,764 3,128,947 .6 7.5 15.1 26.5 26,358,226 17,199,298 10,644,813 2,832,948 2,231,031 1,117,681 186,034 1,950,286 264,490 2,673,380 3,324,967 452,795 2,692,515 1,958,740 9,531,228 26,324,994 $\begin{array}{c} 9, 470, 508 \\ -6, 054, 764 \\ -3, 128, 947 \\ -22, 400 \\ -2, 965, 860 \\ -110, 558 \\ +4, 759, 991 \\ -9, 966, 283 \\ +5, 581, 205 \\ +5, 531, 205 \\ +2, 753, 404 \\ -2 \end{array}$ ominion ank of Ha angue de angue d' ge. de St. lank of On mp'l. Bk. Vest's Ba Yaders Ra 18.4 504,383 127,104 17,499,903 + 4.0 7.2 5.8 2.2 8.3 6.0 5.2 2.7 5.2 4.0 22.4 1.2 3.1 3,685 -5.2-16.510,708,888 $29,382 \\ 53,711$ $24,536 \\ 52,082$ 30,458 401,184 417,923 3,154,604 22,186 + 10.29,018,417 9,114,364 + 855,795 + 17,804,345 + 6.0 7.7 2. 43,343 + 41.4 434,790 4 20,124 30,642 839,513 17,699,629 21,140,320 102,696 4,854,795 9,634,154 503,476 20,43 150,994 41 128,158 114,164 1 709,704 74 803,481 1,22 379,018 31 250,780 24 62,635 +639 5 31,964 60,542 96.0 $353,965 \\ 615,700$ 3 215 10 80,939 33.7 3,4 11.0 21,263 705 101,097 99,034 2.0 1.6 3.894,804 3,957,907 17,077,369 1,576 7,979 120,985 81,068 4,301 4,291 63,698 125,039 301.000 1,301,000 124, ,486 3.7 16,835,262 3,991 7,127 +153.2 2,092,515 1,958,740 948,220 519,225 392,325 9,794,367 2,839,528 2,279,444 3,557,747 1,791,888 1,697,605 $\begin{array}{c} 7,127 - 40.7 \\ 171,413 + 41.7 \\ 42,166 - 48.0 \\ 4.946 + 15.0 \end{array}$.6 5.3 13.4 365,22 ,043,065 ,404 9,766,876 r. Bk. d 122,573 + 77. 563 69,136 4,579 4,822 1,108,672 91 754 17.6 2,779,825 241,363 own Bk 278,603 856,047 876 2.4 2,209. 764 185,401 191,687 34 2.8 975,262 1,836,436 ,920 ,559,514 393,**3**25 823,120 557,630 $\begin{array}{r} 4.946 + 10.0 \\ 15,885 + 270.2 \\ 95,687 + 50.2 \end{array}$ 833.360 856,900 1,881,035 2.4 1,738,822 41,406 14,851 218 062 532,268 586,434 156,620 ,505,763 121,825 119,640 140,890 134,795 180,014 102,955 56,620 = 13.0
 92,427 = 10.2332,419 202,634 7.1 301,862 268,757 2 12.7 239,696 12,019 12,019 298,786 24.7 6,762 530 92.2 $\begin{array}{c} 191,321\\ 691,164\\ 5,605,796\\ -271\\ 1\\ 6,762,985\\ 9,212,196\\ +36.2\\ 157,992,133\\ 1e5,077,790\\ +4.5\\ 378,777,386\\ 379,030,511\\ +4.5\\ 1c1,186\\ +36.2\\ +36$ 75,510,402 72,942,781 69,366,505 68 182 979 $\frac{1}{7.4} \frac{3}{4.434} \frac{6,480,286}{4.7,237} \frac{7,237,136}{7,4} + \frac{11,7}{12210} \frac{12210,426}{4.434} \frac{119}{4.74} \frac{11,7}{5,011,553} + \frac{11,7}{13.0} \frac{12210,426}{7,431,645} \frac{119}{6,66}$ Total Total 1906 3.4 . 59,176,306 58,421,023 — 47,344,212 50,826,446 + Loans oth. C Bank ASSETS Loans to Provincial Governments. Mortgages on real Real estate other than bank premises Current oans elsewh in Canada. Overdue Debts Other assets not otherwise included Current loans in Canada. NAME **Bank** Premises. NAME OF BANK. Bank of Montreal. Bank of Montreal. Bk. of New Brans. Quebee Bank..... Bank of Nova Scotia St. Stephen's Bank. Bank of B.N.A... Merch. Bk. of Canada Union Bk. of Canada. Dominion Bank. Bank of Canada. Dominion Bank. Bank of Canada. Dominion Bank. Stand. Bk of Canada. Dannion Bank. Stand. Bk of Canada. Dangue d'Hochelaga Bank de St. Jean... Bangue d'Hochelaga Bank of Ctanada. Imp'l B kof Canada. Taders Bk. of Canada. Traders Bk. of Canada. Traders Bk. of Canada. July Ch 88,953,332 + 5,114,305 + 9,603,682 + 13,952,147 -643,544 + 23,076,716 -28,037,140 -28,037,140 -23,038,238 -14,625,601 -8,688,966 + Ch'ge + .9 July Ch'ge 3,132 374 + 8.1 364,624 + 40.2 105,135 + 4.3 24,454 + 3.0 3,413 + 43.7 Ch'ge June (Ch'ge. June 2,898,421 260,097 100,796 23,741 2,375 June July | Ch'ge June July C 103,112 104,079 + July Ch'ge June 7,552,90 July 7,716,300 June July 600,000 74,339 325,758 469,129 30,000 779,968 643,225 1,469 228,200 83,285 - 34.0 126,165 6,767 19,586 2,234 2,234 31, 6.419 6.419 1.774 1.774 3,258,0 3,005,938 7.3 60,030 23,739 ,588.71 613,2 2,375 3,413 3,878,423 + 43.7+ 37.311.1 399,909 1.244,090 of B.I of Ta 2 3,400 550 98,651 3 731 3,781 1,000,000 + 63.153,548 59,582 6. 180,753 30,311 177,887 $1.6 \\ 1.5$ 64,781 59,792 59 83 .2 29,856 676.63 802,255 + 18.6191.230 33,055 82.7 2.1 25,650 38,694 147,831 25,58 .2 .8 5.0 3.5 1.676.362 $\begin{array}{r} 1334204 - 20.4 \\ 33,012 + .2 \\ 240,033 + 28.0 \\ 15,603 + 11.7 \\ 73,835 - 10.6 \\ 324 436 + 17.6 \\ \end{array}$ 32,953 187,492 39,018 155,157 $\begin{array}{c} 299,600\\ 1,103,194+\\ 165,000\\ .,2088,590\\ .,3033+\\ 884,145\\ .,950,000\\ .,175,172+\\ 213,617+\\ 20,000\\ .,224,391\\ .,3037+\\ .606,126+\\ .,974,705+\\ .,30160-\\ .,166,823+\\ .,483,993+\\ .,493,993+\\ .$ 21,663 21,175 16,752 16,748 124,148 1.6,318 75,234 74,993 13,623 3,500 68,824 31,680 14,110 3,500 70,270 30,844 1,186,00 1.186.452 2.8 1.8 + 10.6 13,967 82,589 Prot. 314,380 139,467 325,494160,4671,079,073 1,435,091 884,145 950,000 6.3 139,467 571,06 10,000 $15.1 \\ 17.6$ 275,867 2,024,297 1,688,204 - 3,169,242 +470,825 10,000 11,549 42,134 59,164 34,993 24,754 68,396 86,259 $\begin{array}{r} 11,326 - 2.0 \\ 59,684 + 41.7 \\ 57,492 - 2.8 \end{array}$ al Be i 5.2 134,598 - 35.9 950,000 1,159,085 212,334 20,000 224,391 9,983 186,885 + 9,983 85,643 121,390 15,312 126,886 47,10 22,429 10,000 10,573 29,225 3,000 29,637 66,155 13,708 20,914 85,644 $\begin{array}{c} 22,478\\ 10,000\\ 10,573\\ 29,225\\ 3,000\\ 29,637\\ 66,158\\ 13,708\\ 20,830\\ 66,938\end{array}$ 73.50 73 500 1.4 -2.8-17.452.475 53.231 + 1.4 Bank of B 41,090 23,727 33,422 2 -4.1-51.1 + 1.2 + 4.3 Banque de Banque d' Banque d' Bank of 00 5 Imp'l BL 1 Work B 23,149 17,147 8.2 831,238 14,564,783 1,312,167 827,070 14,537,319 72.0 128,918 + 47,262 +25,700 7,969 26,867 18,955 25,200 7,969 26,762 18,855 4,473 $\begin{array}{r} 14,537,319 \\ 1,316,584 \\ + \\ 24,144,914 \\ + \\ 25,971,741 \\ + \\ 3,744,565 \\ - \\ 26,309,575 \\ - \end{array}$ 68,396 44,121 132,466 28,348 34,243 31,158 126,886 47,10 1,263 248,58 1.6 44,685 30;330 .3 23,943,823 25,917,909 593,446 943,947 1.3 $\begin{array}{r} 138,115 + 4.3\\ 21,765 - 23.2\\ 34,642 + 1.2\\ 24,669 - 20.8\\ 75,670 + 71.5\\ 23,986 + 206.9\\ 36,730 - 7.6\\ 7,180 + 165.2\\ 12,256 + 18.8 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1.263 \\ 37,195 + 30.1 \\ 41,252 + 1.1 \\ 151,228 + 5.0 \end{array}$ 100,000 100.000 29.6 3,840,642 2.5 1,900 4,473 30,395 140,783 170,0514 6,420 Traders Bk. of Canada. Sov. Bk. of Canada. Metropolitan Bank. Crown Bk. of Canada Home Bk. of Canada .8 1.4 1.7 1.3 2.6 26,343,853 1,684,793 + 27.5 w. BL c 1,300,140 476,063 164,194 144,177 108,131 143,625 70,766 44,133 7,815 39,750 1.579.056 + 21.512,595,216 12:197.140 56,250 +242.6 5,152,349 -3,554,707 + 5.256.7112.0 Metropoliti Crown BL Home BL Northern B Sterl'g BL U't'dEmp Farmern Ba 4,313 49,886 47,612 33,177 30,053 3,526 3,530.2 .8 3.8 1.9 7,293 1.5 2,039,627 2.009.864 2,70 .1 1.3 .8 42,433 + Northern Bank Steri'g Bk.of Canada U'd Emp. Bk. of Can Farmers Bk. of Can. 10.313 4,898,159 4,898,875 141,716 71 299 48;681 $\begin{array}{r} 2,607,790 + & 6.3 \\ 705,780 + & 15.6 \\ 382,221 + & 11.5 \end{array}$ 2,403,235 $\begin{array}{r} 45,659 + 22.8 \\ 34,958 + 5.8 \\ 82,283 + 5.8 \end{array}$ 610,453 71,774 78.211 + 342,771 8.515 6,589 - 22.69.0 2.8 356,209 419,982 + 17.9 Total .9 436,400 430,748 - 1.8 Total 100 1.9 972 442 999,684 + 1.9 843,893 851,281 + 45.939.081 16,233,116 + 12,460.214 12,701,060 + Total 1906 586,930,448 581,327,878 -501,621,979 500,933,935 1,500,1 Dpts with Gov. for sec'ty cir Bal, due from agencies and banks in United Kingdom Balance due from gencies and bks. abroad Notes of and cheques on other banks. Dpsts. with and bals. due from other bks in Can. NAME Dominion and Provincial Government securities. NAME OF BANK Specie nion Notes Canadian other pu June 5,015,809 213,102 483,859 7,137 June July Ch'ge 2,225,216 4,567,908 +105. July ,326,627 - 1.0 145,064 - 2.0 150,633 573,583 June 1,339,442 148,064 150,633 573,583 July 8,107,372 Ch'ge July 550,000 June 9,853,869 July Ch'ge 4,808,842 - 51.2 June 6,687,900 Bank of Montreal ... Bank of New Ouebec Ba Bank of New 148,780 273,763 1,351,738 $\begin{array}{r} \textbf{4.200}, \textbf{908}, \textbf{+105}, \textbf{3}\\ \textbf{295,596}, \textbf{+98,7}\\ \textbf{124,457}, \textbf{-54,55}\\ \textbf{1,304,706}, \textbf{-3,5}\\ \textbf{50,997}, \textbf{+30,2}\\ \textbf{1,151,442}, \textbf{-6,2}\\ \textbf{780,187}, \textbf{+11,0}\\ \textbf{556,554}, \textbf{-4,4}\\ \textbf{1,222,302}, \textbf{+39,9}\\ \textbf{258,994}, \textbf{+14,0} \end{array}$ 491,591 91,812 142,655 1,545,866 $\begin{array}{c} 6,887,000\\ 170,278\\ 349,896\\ 2,196,009\\ 11,196\\ 848,905\\ 692,770\\ 536,223\\ 175,830\\ 225,899 \end{array}$ 171,896 + 355,213 +87,571 Bk of New Bruns. 1.6 35,000 89,600 2,308,632 + 11,943 + 798,229 -1037,107 2,097,107 19,032 2,061,758 1,689,922 1,237,181 93,428 - 34.4 144,667 142,350 Dank of Nova Scotia St. Stephen's Bank Bank of B.NA.... Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank East. Townships Bk. Union Bk. of Halifax Ontario Bank Banque Nationale... 39,169 1,227,254 702,663 581,909 873,685 227,178 12,500 nk of B. 80,783 -46.4 557,872 111,393 476,269 167,073 604,781 $\begin{array}{rrrr} 798,229 & - & 6.0 \\ 701,480 & + & 1.3 \\ 554,745 & + & 3.5 \\ 180,913 & + & 2.9 \\ 251,928 & + & 11.5 \end{array}$ 287,798 111,393 150,700 902,710163,0001,505,255 48.4 20.612 + 21.85,193 + 1.4 29,124 764.487 471,100 306,650 16,917 5,121 140,000 225,899 225,899 225,899 225,899 225,899 225,899 225,899 225,899 225,849 225,849 225,849 225,849 225,944 233,19 244,4 244,4 244,4 244,4 244,4 244,4 244,4 246,967 245,44 246,467 245,44 246,467 245,44 246,467 245,44 246,467 245,464 246,467 245,464 246,467 245,464 246,467 245,464 246,467 245,464 245, 1,080,05 676,35 113,000 167,073 604,781 75,000 Datario Bac de Hailtar Ontario Bank Merch. Bk. of Canada Union Bk. of Canada Union Bk. of Canada Union Bk. of Canada Canadian Bk. of Canada. Dominion Bank... Bank of Hamiltor Stand Bk. of Canada Banque de St. Jean. Banque de St. Hyacinthe Bank of Ottawa. Ibp?l Bk. of Canada. West'n Bk. of Canada Traders Bk. of Canada Traders Bk. of Canada. 70,000 255,020 109,989 + 1,592,348 +766,482 +151.0 282,985 47. 795,955 719,709 9.6 7.3 76,028 61,361 - 19.35,433 + 212.68.1 \$2,000 2,734,83 2,699,411 240,000 1,832,319 1.966.975 +1,738 629,421 629,421 73,321 828.340 ,543,191 30,103 + 38,1 303,772 + 369,7 68,108 673 16 25,26 1,851,88 6,340,54 + 60.0 $\begin{array}{r}
 168,334 - 24.7 \\
 770,999 - 24.7
 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 5,355 + 26.3\\ 297,608 + 26.3\\ 141,715 + 23.6\\ 30,160 - 29.5\\ 225,930 - 21.7\\ 607,488 - 5.4\\ 39,887 - 61.3\\ 211,624 + 5.7\\ 38,134 - 9.7\\ 197,981 - 15.6\\$ 22,610 64,679 40,365 43,508 150,000 223,5401,024,284 297 664,554 332,831 747,882 3,225,641 1,925,830 235,705 114,697 42,786 288,663 .4.0 24.7 15.8 78.4 186,070 186,070 .340 588,450 925,483 259,333 450,000 3,768,008 3,173,162 - $\substack{1,043,191\\1,023,890\\883,954\\178,774\\131,965\\5,813\\498,196\\23,624\\366,841\\1,020,339$ 2.8 18,237 18,**237** 327,333 187,150 10.2 2,068,44 2,343,448 13.3 180,000 2,459,648 1,969,412 19.9 3,493,94 1,962,58 883,34 288,003 642,243 103,159 200,291 42,936 151,678 90,136 544,418 - 29.8 + 9.7 +113.1 227,553 228,424 227,151 327,988 2.3 3,560,5312,030,031 + 2,034,823 + 965,544 + 24,708 + 580,041 $\frac{1.9}{3.7}$ 150,000 1,281,198 1,117,269 1,192,590 6.9 61,926 237,532 695,071 3.9 2,034,823 $125,000 \\ 61,000$ 983,463 12.0 $\begin{array}{r} 39,887 - 6\\ 211,624 + \\ 38,134 - \\ 127,981 - \\ 113,393 + \\ 710,047 + \\ 667,704 - \\ 1,237,270 + \\ 493,048 + \\ \end{array}$ 226,818 3,221,532 1,504,501 9.3 644,812 628,408 12,956 2,643 2,643 9,051 490,045 22,443 317,832 850,874 12,836 341,985 327,98 $\begin{array}{rrrr} 211,028 + & 3.\\ 38,134 & - 9.7\\ 127,881 & - 15.6\\ 710,047 + & 30.4\\ 495,048 + & 25.8\\ 710,047 + & 30.4\\ 495,048 + & 37.4\\ 495,048 + & 37.4\\ 357,074 + & 11.0\\ 143,337 & - 7.2\\ 153,141 & - 16.5\\ 357,074 + & 11.0\\ 143,337 & - 7.2\\ 153,141 & - 16.5\\ 247,905 & - & 21.8\\ 170,330 + & 10.2\\ 20,000 & - & .1\\ 76,485 & - & 18.5\\ 69,864 & - & 3.9\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} & 6.7 \\ 33,461 & - 13.1 \\ 33,461 & + 73.3 \\ 518,663 & + 12.0 \\ 40,765 & - 6.9 \\ 31,657 & + .2,7 \\ 59,577 & + 19.3 \\ 10,086 \end{array}$ $\frac{23}{667}$ 11,100 18,321 952,354 29.3 35. 81,136 + 321.0 580,041 19,271 852,151 100,000 958.021 +1.7 852,151 480,188 28,532 554,899 1,5:10,165 - 34 $2.3 \\ 1.6$ $16,500 \\ 150,000$ 18,804 1,518 4,940 901,525 534,409 128,183 612,963 98,486 1 355, 5,309 544,405 15.4 19.9 854,765 1,059,116 358,89 1,100,852 185,000 1,855,176 + 22.847,125 279,768 529,415 26,218 136,000 46,013 650,877 +267.1-18.2128,183 432,971 1,559,577 358,890 321,603 Sov Bk. of Canada Metropolitan Bank. . Crown Bk. of Canada Home Bk. of Canada Northern Bank. Sterfy Bk. of Canada U'td Erap Bk. of Can. Farmers Bank of Can. 164,603 86,884 71,427 51,947 105,213 28,890 5,971 3,746 $\begin{array}{c} 299.737\\ 235.804\\ 266.241\\ 148.210\\ 273.038\\ 299.654\\ 5.746\\ 72.485\end{array}$ 42,924 60,854 60,628 9,156 76,764 7,539 31,853 $\begin{array}{rrrr} 174,817 + & 6.2\\ 91,830 + & 5.7\\ 74,629 + & 4.5\\ 55,622 + & 7.1\\ 111,485 + & 6.0\\ 29,791 + & 3.1\\ 8,289 + & 38.8\\ 3,969 + & 6.0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 49,710 + 15.8 \\ 44,549 + 6.1 \\ 29,867 - 52.4 \\ 110,716 + 20.9 \\ 71,985 - 6.2 \\ 11,838 + 57.0 \\ 32,226 + 1.2 \end{array}$ 840,086 35.4 120,000 575,313 25,098-66,439 66,873 44,417 135,474 321,603 154,492 183,465 316,914 154,570 20,025 93,868 72,694 $\begin{array}{c} 48,200\\ 30,000\\ 21,000\\ 40,000\\ 24,000\\ 11,000\\ 5,085\end{array}$ 231,213 201,937 136,910 381,455 221,014 98,486 230,500 230,500 8,456 518 5,561 323 7,147 f Can. i Can., 42,948 61,509 225,000 225,000 4,650 14,771,776 17,821,099 + 20.6 15,236,632 17,626,673 + 15.7 *****

Total Total, 1906

Volume 41.	August 31, 1907. THE MONETARY TIMES	
tements to the Domi	Government for the months of June and July, 1907; Compared.	
posits payable after notice NAME 0 r on a fixed day in Can. NAME 0 lune July Ch'se 724,755 76,947,842 + 3 Bank at M. 212,619 3,299,778 + 1.4 Bank at M. 905,151 7,980,778 - 1.4 Bank at M. 905,151 7,980,778 - 1.4 Bank at M. 241,440 247,002 + 2.3 S. Stoke 204,000 17,740,109 + 2.2 Bank at M. 705,150 17,071,997 + 2.2 Bank at M. 204,000 17,340,109 + 3 Month M. 902,425 7,231,582 + 3.4 Bungate M. 902,425 7,231,582 + 3.4 Bungate M. 902,425 7,231,681,174 + 2.3 Bank at M. 902,425 7,231,682 + 1.0 Rowin M. 911,919 3,681,174 + 2.3 Bane For 301,191 3,681,174 + 2.3 Bane For 911,919 3,681,174 + 2.3 Bane For 30,529 5,236,056 + 1.0 Royal Br. 13,544,725 + 1.1 Union Ba 919,929	Depending chameler Instructions Depositio by and balances are other banks in Can. Balances due in United Kinstoon. Bal. due out of Canada of Britain. Liabilities of Included ander foregoing heads. Incal Visibilities Accesses and their forms of the construction of the construling o	
777,386 379,030,511 + 4.8 Total 186	Loans to	
r Mortgages on real estate sold by bank. NAME ('ge June July Ch'ge. 9 62 700 Bait of M 9 64 19 6,419 Bait of M 8 731 3,731 Bait of M 3 8.731 3,731 Bait of M 9 5 5.55.55.5 S.55.55.5 10 725,630 25,630 Moleon h 2.4 3 6,571 6,458 1.7 2.4 3,500 3,500 Unin R. Outrie R. 3.31,680 30,644 - 2.6 Canalhal Bange b 2.52,475 53,231 + 1.4 Bange B Bange B 2.52,475 58,250 - 1.9 Bange B Bange B 2.52,475 58,250 - 2.6 Bange B Bange B 2.52,700 25,200 <th>Isak Promises Other assets a of circrwise incloaded Other assets a of circrwise incloaded Total assets. Average amount of species (average amount of species) Average amount of species (average average averag</th> <th></th>	Isak Promises Other assets a of circrwise incloaded Other assets a of circrwise incloaded Total assets. Average amount of species (average amount of species) Average amount of species (average average averag	
.9(4:36,400 430,748 - 1.5) Total 100	Balace due from	
nks in United Kingdom une 533,869 442,350 142,350 150,700 16,917 5,121 5,121 5,193 442,350 16,917 20,612 442,350 16,917 20,612 442,350 16,917 20,612 44,808,842 54,578 54,458 54	Jame July Ch'ge June July Ch'ge June July Ch'ge June June July Ch'ge June	
22,610 30,103 + 33,1 Bana 1 64,679 303,772 + 568.7 Canain 187,150	643.35 663.054	
8,456 6,864 - 18.8 hogs 5,18 14.932 +2782. Softman 5,561 46,228 +731.3 UV4 Im 323 15 -95.4 UV4 Im 7,147 10,045 + 40.5 Farmentian	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
······	$\frac{4,771,776}{13,281,099} + \frac{20.6}{9,666,951} + \frac{9,364,305}{9,364,305} - \frac{3.1}{3.1} \frac{21,674,369}{21,339,171} - \frac{1.5}{1.5} \frac{41,381,810}{41,190,058} + \frac{41,199}{56,224} + \frac{1.9}{56,024,697} + \frac{4.81}{58,208,627} + \frac{3.5}{39,58,476,822} + \frac{3.5}{36,476,822} + \frac{3.5}{36,22} + \frac{3.5}$	

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

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

Saskatoon, Sask .- S. A. Clark,

350

Herbert, Sask .- Wasser-Mecann Co.

Cardston, Alta.-Spencer & Studdard. Cleichen, Alta,-Gleichen Trading Co.

Tisdale, Sask .- Tisdale Telephone Co.

Milestone, Sask .-- Milestone Turf Club.

Oxbow, Sask .- Oxbow Turf and Athletic Co.

Birch Hills, Sask .- Birch Hills Live Stock Association:

Regina, Sask .- Nichol & Loggie, Hindson Brothers & Co.

Calgary, Alta.—Bath Valley Fuel and Lumber Co., MacKissock Construction Co.

Halleybury, Ont.—Ozone Sterilization Co., \$100,000; W. A. Gordon, R. O. Morrow, F. A. Day.

Winnipeg, Man.—Record Stove and Furnace Co., \$40,000; D. I. Welch, J. Peters, Q. J. Peters.

St. Thomas, Ont.—Port Stanley Elevator Co., \$100,000; R. N. Price; R. D. Ferguson, G. W. Tillson.

Chesterville, Ont.—Canadian Condensing Co., \$50,000; J. L. McKenzie, H. C. Harvey, D. P. Russell.

Montreal, Qué. — L. H. Hebert & Cie, \$350,000; L. H. Hebert, A. Jannotte, E. Poitevin. Montfort Granite, \$200,-000; C. E. Leclerc, A. A. Hamelin, R. T. Leclerc. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., \$250,000; T. C. Collins, J. N. Collins, H. J. Trihey. Montreal East Land Co., \$49,900; D. E. Beauchamp, C. Clavette, A. H. Desloges.

Toronto.—Griffin Amusement Co., \$120,000. J. Brown, M. J. Whitty, J. W. Wilson. Joinson Mines, \$1,000,000; W. Pinkerton, A. R. Clute, T. W. Murray. Wettlaufer-Cobalt Mining Co., \$1,000,000; C. E. Wettlaufer, F. E. Calverley, F. B. Mosure. Canadian Lash Steel Process Co., \$100,000; J. A. Macintosh, J. G. Adair, J. A. Gibson. Cana-dian Northern Townsite Co., \$250,000; G. Ruel, G. F. Mac-donell. A. J. Mitchell. Bottle Fachange Co., of Canada, \$20,000; R. W. Dockeray, E. Grace, A. Anderson.

\$20,000; K. W. Dockeray, E. Grace, A. Anderson.
British Columbia.—Lee Lumber Co., \$50,000; City Wharf Co., \$25,000; Josi K. Smith & Co., \$10,000; Chilliwack Telephone Co., \$20,000; British Coast Steampship Co. \$100,000; Terminal Lumber and Shingle Co., \$100,000; Sechelt Brick and Tile, \$150,000; Western Mortgage Corporation, \$1,000,000; Japanese General Contract Co., \$50,000; British Columbia Cedar / Lumber Co., \$200,000; Wood-McNab Lumber Co., \$50,000; World's Syndicate, \$250,000; Kwong Sue Merchants' Club, \$10,000; Mitchel, Ferriss Co., \$25,000; Lyle MacGowan, \$20,000; Sunset Timber and Lumber Co., \$300,000; Enderbe Trading Co., \$25,000; Demaurez Propeller Co., \$15,000; Terminal Construction and Investment Co., \$100,000; Cadboro Bay Land Co., \$35,000. \$35,000.

STOCK EXCHANCE NOTES.

"The edge is off the recent boom in Nipissing," says a Montreal paper, "and that stock sold at 7% to 8 cents." Dol-lars doubtless is intended. The Nipissing cent plane has not yet been reached.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange took possession of its new building on the south-east corner of Broad and Beaver Streets, New York, on Monday.

It is reported that two thousand New York people have sold their automobiles on account of the Stock Exchange panic. While allowing for the usual amount of exaggeration in the Wall Street district, there is no doubt that many lux-uries have had to be eschewed by financiers and "dabblers" in stocks. The Monetary Times was told last week that in many Western cities, several real estate offices have taken out their telephones. These are two instances of how the financial stringency hits hard.

The victory of the Twin City Rabid Transit Company in the six-tickets for a quarter suit, did not materially affect the stock. On the report, Twin City agained only 34 at Friday's Twin City' earlings for the second week Toronto closing. of August show a decrease, on account of the big business which resulted from the National G. A. R. encampment G. A. R. encampment which was held in Minneapolis in that week last year. The recrease is r2 per cent., but the increase for the year to date over ro per cent.

"The Medicine Hat Board of Trade are opening a new building, in which we will have a reading room. We will give the Monetary Times the place it deserves, as the lead-ing financial journal of Canada."—J. T. Hall, Publicity Commissioner, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Volume 41.

FACTORY LOCATIONS.

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

Manufacturers desiring good BROCKVILLE location are invited to correspond with

WM. SHEARER. Sec'y. Board of Trade BROCKVILLE ONT . .

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

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

CORBESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WINNIPEG, Canada. No buses

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

Canada can present the same combined advantages for

CHARLES F. ROLAND. Industrial Commissioner,

The Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,

Manitoba. Offers greater advantages and possibilities to Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Jobbers than any other Western City.

Free Sites, Lowest Expenses and Best **Railroad Facilities in Western Canada**

Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Great Northern,-ALL INTERSECT !

No LABOR TROUBLES-No FUEL FAMINES, No CROP FAILURES-No BUSINESS FAILURES

Full information gladly furnished by, HERBERT W. BAKER, Sec'y. Twenty Thousand Club and Board of Trade,

Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

August 31, 1907.

CANADA'S CENTU

TI

Some British Notes of the Dominion Railroads.

Perhaps, as Lord Strathcona say "Canada's Century," it is seldom that much is found in the way of reliable da the student of Canadian progress and those who, from a more practical and those who, from a more practical and point, desire to know what Canada is a to become. The book, which is publish and Bullionist, Limited, of 54 Wool Exc which sells at six shillings, is the res-tour of the Dominion last year by Mr editor of the Financier and Bullionist. The volume is valuable to those in the devicement of the Dominio

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academic life, possesses in its lumber i ever-increasing commercial significance. Toronto is a splendid business city, enterprise, and municipal modernity.

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Winnipeg promises to be the Chica is making remarkable headway, havin century of existence, obtained a popula souls. As a gateway of the Great West, it

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cription, its development being mainly co of the resources and enterprise of Briti have never reached such a high-water n to-day.

Enormous Immigration the Result.

Alberta is a favored Province, with and vast advantages. An enormous immigration is the nat

Industrial development keeps pace settlement. Edmonton and Calgary are citi

promise Edmonton's population has grown years.

Three transcontinental railways will splendid site.

Building on an extensive scale is in Calgary is rapidly expanding, an Pacific's headquarters for the Western d

A great distributing centre has been The rising towns of the West possi-

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in Canadian railway traffic developments Unexampled the matter of railway construction. activity now prevails in

The Canadian Pacific Railway is one the world. It will transport you in luxu the world. The railway is one of absor It gives you an idea of the wonderf being made in the development of the We room, for further extensions, and the build them.

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SS FAILURES

AKER, Sec'y. of Trade,

rtage la Prairie, Manitoba August 31, 1907.

THE MONETARY TIMES

CANADA'S CENTURY.

Some British Notes of the Dominion, its Cities, and its Railroads.

Perhaps, as Lord Strathcona says in the preface to "Canada's Century," it is seldom that in one volume so much is found in the way of reliable data—valuable alike to the student of Canadian progress and development and to those who; from a more practical and commercial standpoint, desire to know what Canada is and what it is likely to become. The book, which is published by the Financier and Bullionist, Limited, of 54 Wool Exchange, London, and which sells at six shillings, is the result of the extensive tour of the Dominion last year by Mr. R. J. Barrett, the editor of the Financier and Bullionist. The volume is valuable to those interested in whatever

way in the development of the Dominion. To the capitalist it is a first-rate handbook of opportunities. To the homeseeker it is an excellent guide of what he may expect to find in Canada. And to the average reader it is a story of en-thralling interest, romantic perhaps, but true. At the end of each chapter Mr. Barrett gives his con-

clusions. Here are some of them :---

Notes of Canadian Cities.

The cities of Eastern Canada are characteristic of the spirit which dominates the Canadians to-day. Quebec has great industrial and maritime possibilities at its disposal, and evidences are not wanting of a dispo-

sition to develop them. The cities of Ontario, though differing in many respects from those of the sister Province of Quebec, are equally characteristically Canadian.

Ottawa, though essentially a centre of political and academic life, possesses in its lumber industry an asset of

ever-increasing commercial significance. Toronto is a splendid business city, full of enthusiasm, enterprise, and municipal modernity.

Halifax and St. John are prosperous ports, with increasing industries, which promise well for the future.

Winnipeg promises to be the Chicago of Canada, and is making remarkable headway, having, in a quarter of

The future of Vancouver is of the most promising des cription, its development being mainly coincidental with that of the resources and enterprise of British Columbia, which have never reached such a high-water mark as is the case to-day.

Enormous Immigration the Result.

Alberta is a favored Province, with a delightful climate and vast advantages. An enormous immigration is the natural consequence.

Industrial development keeps pace with agricultural settlement.

Edmonton and Calgary are cities of magnificent promise

Edmonton's population has grown twelvefold in five years. Three transcontinental railways will soon traverse its

splendid site.

Building on an extensive scale is in progress. Calgary is rapidly expanding, and is the Canadian Pacific's headquarters for the Western division.

A great distributing centre has been established there. The rising towns of the West possess immense potentialities, which, in varying degrees, are bound to exercise their influence as factors in the development of the industries

and prosperity of Western Canada. The recent development of railway enterprise in Canada is one of the most reassuring evidences of the amazing prosperity of the Dominion.

Progress of Electric Railways.

The construction of electric railways in Canada has made remarkably rapid progress.

Inasmuch as only 74 miles, out of a total exceeding carriage trade of the Great Lakes, which continues very 21,000 possessed by Canada, remain laid with iron rails active. instead of steel rails, it is manifestly the intention of Cana-dian railway administrators to keep fully abreast of the times in matters of engineering and equipment. Official statistics show 1906 to have been a record year

Canadian railway traffic developments.

the matter of railway construction.

the world. The railway is one of absorbing interest.

Last year the company earned 20 per cent. on its stock. Its land holding is worth at least \$95,000,000. There is scope for a further 100 per cent. rise in the stock. In all probability the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will ulti-mately "rule" the Atlantic. To Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy is largely due the initiative which has brought about the establishment of the Atlantic and Pacific steam services. Excellent Service of Railways.

The two "Empresses"—"Empress of Britain" and "Em-press of Ireland"—are among the finest boats crossing the Atlantic. They have speed, splendid sea-going qualities, and magnificent accommodation for passengers. The success of the freight and passenger business of the Canadian Pacific Railway with this country is largely due to the energy of Mr. Archer Baker.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is destined to play an all-important part in the future development of the Dominion. It constitutes the longest double-track railway under one management in the world.

It occupies a splendid situation in the most thickly-settled and productive portions of the Dominion, and, owing to its practically impregnable position in Ontario, it must become the great distributor of Canada's manufactured goods.

In point of construction and equipment the Grand Trunk is second to none on the American continent. The management is enterprising, prudent, and efficient.

Its remarkable financial recovery within the past eleven years reflects the highest credit upon the capacity of all concerned in its regeneration.

The new Transcontinental Railway is a magnificent project. Its scope and possible future influence on the pros-perity of Canada are scarcely yet realized even there. The men who are at the head of affairs are earnest, far-seeing, and clever organizers.

Covernment's Enlightened Policy.

The Dominion Government's co-operation, financially and otherwise, is an enlightened policy. The route traversed by the railway has great physical and commercial advantages. The gradients from coast to coast are the most favorable of any of the existing North American transcontinental railway systems.

Prince Rupert bids fair to become a great Pacific port. is making remarkable headway, having, in a quarter of century of existence, obtained a population of over 100,000 souls. As a gateway of the Great West, it has become of vast consequence as a distributing centre for the produce of the Western Provinces of Canada. The future of Version of Version of the most produce of the western Provinces of Version two of the ablest men in Canada.

The financial position of the company is exceptionally strong. From the completion of the first 100 miles the company has earned its fixed charges and operating expenses. There are splendid openings for both capital and labour

in the West, which is being in so increasingly large a measure opened up by the Canadian Northern Railway.

Mr. Barrett summarizes in this refreshing and terse manner many other phases of Canadian progress. Other of his notes will appear in our next issue.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. A. C. Ridgeway, general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande, with his family, is touring Western Canada. Mr. William Kindsley, for many years inspector of the Merchants Bank of Canada, died at Kingston this week. He was seventy-five years of age.

Mr. W. D. Beemer, accountant in the London branch of the Sovereign Bank, has been appointed manager of the branch at Burk's Falls. Mr. Geo. A. Scott succeeds him.

Mr. H. V. Jones, assistant manager of the London, England, branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is visiting Canada, and was in Calgary last week. The object of his visit is the study of conditions in the Dominion, in

order that he may facilitate the work of the London branch. Captain J. T. Mathews, of the Mathews line of lake

steamers, has gone to Great Britain this week. It is understood his trip is in connection with the building on the Clyde or on the Type of further steamers for the

THE NEW WESTERNER.

The new Westerner is another type-the clear-headed, stout-hearted, frank-faced man of activity now prevails in the Dominion in of years of trial, of experiment, of triumph. He trusts not lains : the produc The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the wonders of the world. It will transport you in luxury half way around It gives you an idea of the wonderful progress that is the world. The railway is one of absorbing interest. It gives you an idea of the wonderful progress that is being made in the development of the West. There is plenty of room for further extensions, and the C.P.R. means to build them.

better service.

was also urged.

vinces to remain at home.

BOARD OF TRADE PARLIAMENT.

land, and acting under the Marine and Fisheries Department. This board, they contended, should have control of Important Resolutions Adopted by the Boards of the ment. the whole Canadian Atlantic fisheries. Maritime Provinces-Banking Questions Discussed. National System of Banking.

New President	A. M. Bell, Halifax
Place of meeting, 1908	

(From Our Own Correspondent.) St. John, Aug. 26th.

The Chatham delegates were expected to present a resolution dealing with a national system of banking, but the gentleman responsible for this matter was unable to The annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade held last week brought to this city a number of prominent men from the different trade centres of the three Provinces by the sea. Discussion of many important topics was generally speaking, brief—a welcome feature. Transporta-tion problems engaged the most attention. Some important resolutions were passed lution asking the banks to devise some system whereby the cheques of their customers would be cashed at par within reasonably large boundaries. This met with the approval of resolutions were passed.

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Want Covernment to Operate Railways. Mr. E. H. Armstrong, of Varmouth, called on the Dosonable size in place of the present silver piece and of a small copper cent in place of the present large piece was Mr. E. H. Armstrong, of Yarmouth, called on the Do-minion Government to take over and operate as a part of the Intercolonial Railway the various branch lines in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who occu-pied a foremost place at the conference by reason of his-probable selection as a Minister of the Federal Cabinet, was strongly in favor of this proposal. He suggested that the right way to approach the Federal authorities on the matter was through the Provincial Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. introduced, but was not pressed to a vote. imposed rates on newspaper postage and its opinion in f. vor of a return to the old rates. It unanimously endorsed the "All-Red" line project, and asked the Dominion Gov-ernment to do all possible to facilitate it. Another motion favored the abolition of the duty on arsenical lead: Still another asked the Government to impose an export duty on pulp-wood.

He thought also the Provincial Governments should facilitate the movement by agreeng, as New Brunswick had in the case of the Canada Eastern, to waive all claim on account of the subsidies paid.

Mails at Sydney in Summer Months.

More Trade with West Indies. At Mr. Pugsley's suggestion the motion passed with an Mr. H. B. Schofield, of St. John, spoke at some length on the possibilities of trade with the West Indies and British Guiana, and presented a resolution, which passed unan-mously, urging the Governments of the different countries

Ar and the subscription of the second at Sydney in the summer months. To facilitate this the board expressed itself in favor of giving to the C.P.R. and board expressed itself in favor of giving to the C.P.K. and to other transportation companies, when in a position to exercise it, running rights over the LC.R. between St. John and Sydney for the handling of mails and through pas-sengers only. Some members of the board spoke on the subject, which was introduced by Mr. McDougall, of Sydney, and all said the present arrangement, which permits steamship companies to carry mails up the St. Lawrence, when time for the whole of Canada could be saved, is most upfair the opportunities for development in Lower Canada, and urged action by the Federal, Provincial and municipal Gov-ernments to induce the young men of the Maritime Prounfair

Intercolonial Must Equip Itself.

It was argued that if mails were landed at Sydney the people of the Maritime Provinces would get them consider-ably ahead of present time, and that all Canada would profit.

The proposal was unanimously endorsed. Mr. H. J. Logan, M.P., who appeared as one of the representatives of the Amherst board, presented two resc-lutions in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. They were adopted without discussion. One called on the Gov its way westward. These sentiments found an echo in the remarks of all the other speakers. Mr. A. M. Bell, of Halifax, was elected the new presi-dent and Halifar. ernment to fully equip the road with rolling stock, etc., and thus avoid the delays to trade that now occur. The other asked that the line be straightened and grades reduced so as to properly fit the road for the work it must do as part dent and Halifax was chosen as the place of next year's meeting. The social functions in connection with the meeting were very pleasant, and generally there was a feeling that the gathering was a successful one and would do much of the Grand Trunk line from coast to coast. good

Cold Storage on Steamers.

Almost as important as these resolutions were others dealing with steamship matters. One moved by the Hon. Mr. Hughes, of Prince Edward Island, called on the Govto see that cold storage facilities are provided on ernment all subsidized steamers running between Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. Another, fathered by Mr. Hughes, asked the Government to adjust the rates on all Government steamers and on subsidized steamers as well so as to give the island the minimum rates that obtain on the Government railway. Mr. Hughes had the support, in this and in his other resolutions, of Rev. Father Burke, a genial and eloquent priest, whose bright sayings caught the popular favor.

Steamship Companies to Advance Rates.

has been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of Seve Another resolution asked the Government to provide that all subsidized steamers must advertise their rates on goods to foreign ports, and must be subject to the Railway Commission. With each of these different proposals there and its Branches on and after was expressed general approval.

At the request of Father Burke the board expressed its approval of the construction of a tunnel between the main-land and Prince Edward Island. Not a voice was raised By order of By ord

against this. Mr. J. H. Whitman, of the Halifax board, and Mr. Eakins, of the Yarmouth organization, were the mover and

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seconder respectively of an adopted resolution asking the

creation of a Fishery Board along the lines of those in Scot-

Mr. Hughes and Father Burke called attention to the fact that the Canadian Express Company has a practical monopoly of the business on Prince Edward Island, and at

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Snowball presented a reso-

their request a resolution was passed urging the need of a

the whole assembly and passed. It did not develop that anything further was to be done to give it effect.

A resolution in favor of a nickel five cent piece of rea-

The board expressed its opposition to the recently

On the motion of Prof. Andrews it was decided to

appoint a committee from each of the three Provinces to

try to bring about some central system of technical education rather than the establishment of systems in each Province.

encourage the business by preferential tariffs. The need

of jobbing houses and more frequent steamship connection

The president of the Maritime Board, Mr. W. Fisher, of St. John, in his opening address, dealt with the advantages of the Maritime Provinces' offer for industrial and trade development. He strongly urged the passage of a Dominion insolvency law. Mr. George Robertson, M.P.P.,

also of the St. John board, spoke most enthuisastically of

He also thought the Dominion Government should

direct some effort to diverting to the Maritime Provinces

a portion of the steadily increasing throng that is making

DIVIDENDS.

TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

D'VIDEND NO. 46.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of One at

Three Quarters per Cent upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank

her cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Bank

Direct Immigrants to East as well as West.

New Five and One Cent Pieces Desired.

August 31, 1907.

DEB

TOWN OF YORKT

Sask.

Sealed tenders addressed to the marked "Tender for Debentures" will noon the 3rd day of September, 1907,

\$45.000, 40 years 5% Waterwork \$15.000, 40 years 5% Sewerage I \$10.000, 20 years 5% Controlling ton, N.W. Electric Co.

> R. H. LOCK, Secy.-Treas

DEBENTURES FOR

Town of Goder

Sealed Tenders will be received up 19th Day of September, 1907, for the bentures :

\$11,355.00 Local Improvement, 2,000.00 Jackson Manufacturing C

50,000.00 Wheel Rigs Bonus Loan, 25,000.00 Kensington Manufacturin Particulars from undersigned. No

accepted.

M. O. JOHNSTON

DEBENTURES FOR S

CITY OF OTT

Tenders addressed to the undersig "Tender for Debentures," will be recei ration of the City of Ottawa at the office until Wednesday the 11th day of September for the purchase of Debentures to the a 653.61.

4½ per cent. Debentures 30 Year Debentures to the amount of

4 per cent. Debentures.

10 Year Debentures to the amount of

20 Year Debentures to the amount of 30 Year Debentures to the amount of

40 Year Debentures to the amount of Interest payable half-yearly at Ottawa

Tenders will be received for the who above, but any tender for 41/2 per cent. I as for 4 per cent. Debentures must state a each such class of Debentures. Delivery w Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa. In all cases ac be added to the rate tendered.

The highest or any tender not necessar Further particulars and details of Debu

tained on application to the City Treasurer G. H

Chairman Fina Ottawa, 20th August, 1907.

WHAT WE WANT."

In Melita, Man., there are openings surgeon, butcher, drug store, quick lunch gardener, many harvest hands, domestic chasers of stock in Melita Arthur Telephon year paid a dividend of 30 per cent.



The First Day of October next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of

By order of the Board, H. S. STRATHY, General Manager.

Toronto, August 27th, 1907.

August 31, 1907.

resolution asking the e lines of those in Scotand Fisheries Departshould have control of es.

called attention to the mpany has a practical Edward Island, and at d urging the need of a

expected to present a system of banking, but matter was unable to vball presented a resome system whereby the e cashed at par within net with the approval of t did not develop that rive it effect. ired.

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Board, Mr. W. ne address, dealt with the es' offer for industrial urged the passage of orge Robertson, M.P.P., most enthuisastically of in Lower Canada, and ial and municipal Gov-of the Maritime Pro-

s West.

n Government should the Maritime Provinces throng that is making s found an echo in the

elected the new presi e place of next year's

tion with the meeting here was a feeling that e and would do much



46.

at a dividend of One and p capital stock of the Bank being at the rate of Seven ill be payable at the Bank

ober next. the 16th to the 30th of

đ, RATHY, General Manager.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE. TOWN OF YORKTON Sask. Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Debentures" will be received up till noon the ard day of September. 1007, for the following No. 103. Debentures to run for twenty years. noon the 3rd day of September, 1907, for the following \$45.000, 40 years 5% Waterworks. \$15.000, 40 years 5% Sewerage Disposal. \$10.000, 20 years 5% Controlung Interest in Yorkton, N.W. Electric Co. R. H. LOCK, Secy.-Treas. Yorkton, SASK. DEBENTURES FOR SALE. **Town of Goderich.** Sealed Tenders will be received up till Thursday, the 19th Day of September, 1907, for the purchase of Debentures : \$11,355.00 Local Improvement, 2,000.00 Jackson Manufacturing Co. Bonus, 50,000.00 Wheel Rigs Bonus Loan, 25,000.00 Kensington Manufacturing Co. Bonus Loan. Particulars from undersigned. No tender necessarily accepted. M. O. JOHNSTON, Town Clerk. DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Debentures," will be received by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa at the office of the City Clerk until Wednesday the 11th day of September, 1907, at 4 p.m., for the purchase of Debentures to the amount of \$1,052,-653.61.

4½ per cent. Debentures.

30 Year Debentures to the amount of \$447,000 4 per cent. Debentures.

10 Year Debentures to the amount of \$156,100.28

20 Year Debentures to the amount of \$204,053.33 30 Year Debentures to the amount of \$110,000.00 40 Year Debentures to the amount of \$105,500.00 Interest payable half-yearly at Ottawa.

Tenders will be received for the whole or part of the above, but any tender for 41/2 per cent. Debentures as well each such class of Debentures. Delivery will be made at the Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa. In all cases accrued interest will be added to the rate tendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Further particulars and details of Debentures can be ob-

tained on application to the City Treasurer, Ottawa. G. H WILSON.

Chairman Finance Committee. Ottawa, 20th August, 1907.

WHAT WE WANT."

In Melita, Man., there are openings for a veterinary surgeon, butcher, drug store, quick lunch counter, market gardener, many harvest hands, domestic help, and pur-chasers of stock in Melita Arthur Telephone Co., which last year naid a dividual of the party of the year paid a dividend of 30 per cent.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock, September

TENDERS WANTED

THE MONETARY TIMES

W. ROSE,

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Sec.-Treas. Gleichen S.D., Alberta.

FOR SALE.

Debentures of the Village of Hamiota, Province of Manitoba, to the amount of (\$4,000.00), four thousand dollars at six per cent., payable in ten equal payments of principal and interest, first debenture and coupons maturing December 1st, 1908. Tenders will be received and any further information furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer of the said Village up to September 30th, A.D., 1907. JOS. ANDREW,

Secretary-Treasurer,

Village of Hamiota.

Hamiota, August 22nd, A.D., 1907.

CITY OF REGINA

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

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

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

2. By-law No. 305 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 grano-lithic sidewalks in Regina to extend over a period of twenty years.

4. By-Law No. 307 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 as for 4 per cent. Debentures must state a separate price for ot waterworks for Regina, to extend over a period of thirty years.

> By-law No. 399 authorizing the issue of debentures for \$60,000.00 to be expended in the extension of the Elec-tric Light system of Regina, to extend over a period of thirty years.

> These debentures will be repayable in equal annual in-stalments of principal bearing interest at four and one-half per centum per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of July in each and every year. The debentures shall be made payable at the Bank of Montreal in the City of Regina, and the coupons shall be payable at any of the chief agencies of the Bank of Montreal in London, England; New York, Montreal, 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, and July, 1907.

SEVEN PER CENT, BANK RATE.

How it is Being Averted-Some Hints for Provision Merchants-Tariffs Compared.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, August 16th. Last autumn's experience has not been in vain. The London banks this year are thoroughly on guard against Wall Street. Sheaves of finance bills have offered for discount. Eminent financiers from America have sought in person for accommodation. But the banks are obdurate.

Of bills of any kind they are shy, and of American fin-ance paper only the choicest has been taken, and then at heavier than market rates. The latter have been as much as 2 to 21/2 higher for discount than for market loans. Americans have paid more dearly still

Bank's Raised Rate a Defensive Measure.

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Then with no warning the bank rate rose from 4 to 41/2 Then with no warning the bank rate rose from 4 to 472 per cent. This is accepted everywhere as a defensive measure. We are not seeking touble. We are trying to avert the 7 per cent. bank rate that American tactics would doubtless have thrust upon us had London been less chary. By grasping the nettle, the banks hope not to be stung. Shipments of Canadian butter and cheese to Manchester

and Liverpool have declined during the last three years. To discuss the reason why Mr. J. A Ruddick, of the Agricul-tural Department of the Dominion Government, has met the members of the Manchester Produce Association. The lack of a reliable cold storage steamer service to Manchester was admitted to be one reason.

Canadian Exporters Might Improve.

1

Then Mr. Ruddick admitted that exporters had not done all they should. They had sent cheese "green;" they had packed fruit faisely. More butter might have been sent had there not been so good a market in Canada. Mr. Ruddick told of the new laws and regulations which are counted on two stop malpractices, and of the educational work that is going on.

Mr. J. B. Dowdall, a butter trade statistician and importer, told Mr Ruddick of the consumptive capacity of this country. We import 13 pounds of butter per capita, in place of 3½ pounds 20 years ago, and 33 eggs per capita instead of 9. We import seven times as much fresh and salt beef as in 1887. He advised Canadians to think rather of price and quality, than of patriotism and brotherly love. And he con-cluded with the aphorism that trade follows the invoice.

Canadian and Australian Tariffs Compared.

The commissioner told the meeting that there was no truth in the suggestion that Canadian farmers kept production down in order to keep quantities up. He told them that it was contrary to Government policy to establish storage premises outside the Dominion.

Comparison with the Dominion tariff on British goods has been provoked by the cabling of the details of the new Commonwealth Budget. Canada gains by contrast. As all allow, the Canadian preference shows more sincerity and more generosity than the Australian

Any effect that is gained by remission of 5 or 10 per cent. in favor of British goods is undone by such swingeing taxes as 40 per cent. upon apparel \pounds_5 each on bicycles, \pounds_{15} each on pianos, and \pounds_{40} on carriages. It is of no consequence what more is charged on foreign goods when the rate is prohibitive to British.

Australia via Trans-Siberian Railway.

The prospects of an all-round, give and take preference are certainly advanced more by this measure. The Aus-tralian tariff is seen to be more blundering than at first thought. It puts on duties without making distinction be-tween classes of goods Australia might manufacture pro-fitably, and those which it cannot, for ten or twenty years.

Compared with Continental tariffs, the Dominion list is undiscriminating in technical affairs. At least, it shows a better intention to avoid needless disturbance to trade than does the Australian.

Difficulty is found in verifying in London a statement by the Canadian agent in Japan. This is the saying that London financiers are proposing to develop a trade route to Australia via the Trans-Siberian Railway. It would to some extent interfere with the project for an all-British route over Canada.

Making a Bid for New Citizens.

The time is not a good one for the purpose, from the financial point of view. There is a question of whether the rumour arises out of the Victoria scheme for a line to cer-tain Eastern ports. These would not touch Vladivostock. Again, it is observed that the Siberian railway is not in shape yet for quick or really comfortable travelling. The passenger traffic to Australia from this country is either going to be augmented heavily or there is to be a

great waste of advertising funds. An amount of £20,000 is devoted in the Australian Budget to encourage English in-The rural districts are to be aimed at chiefly, migration. and the Canadian agents will have their work set to co pete with the Australian lecturers.

Volume 41.

A criticism on retail methods was passed by the Canadian ladies, sent here under the auspices of the Toronto World, who have been touring London. London shops make one lady think of the store in the village in which she was born. Our dilatory assistants, our tiers of shelves up to the ceiling, "would never do for Toronto." She advises London shopkeepers to give their customers room to walk about, British Storekeepers and Their Methods.

The department store that is soon to be opened here by

Gordon Selfridge, of Chicago, will perhaps give Lond shopmen their lesson.

"American methods" of selling to shopkeepers in this country have been sometimes decried. But it does not seem that dealers object gravely to them. One who buys goods from travellers of all nationalities objects more to German salesmen. He finds them vain, too inquisitive and too wish ful to get business by favor. Out of all he knows he respect and admires only one.

The American, he says, does not apply for favors or claim too much from friendship. He exaggerates the merits of his goods and he rune down the merits of other peoples. Example for the Canadian.

His way of gaining confidence is to show why a connection cannot be built upon the sale of any other make than his own. But he stands upon his goods and not upon his personality and that is a trait that some like in him. The hint may be taken by Canadian salesmen attempting busi ness here.

The city of London, i.e., the famous square mile and not the metropolitan area, has had its statutory fire inquests for 69 years. There is a likelihood that coroners in all parts of the country will be given power to hold inquiry into fires. Twice in the last 34 years bills to give that power have been Government support will be given to a new abandoned. private bill.

London and Lancashire Absorbs Standard Marine Co.

The Standard Marine Company has passed into the capacious lap of the London & Lancashire office. The increasing size and capacity of cargo steamers makes it more than ever desirable that marine underwriters should wield large capital.

Otherwise they must re-insure to an extent that is not The London & Lancashire gets a thriving economical. business and the underwriter all the means he wants.

The \$1,500,000 Winnipeg Electric new stock offered at par to shareholders of record August 31st, 1907, in the proportion of one to three is to be subscribed for before Septem ber 15th. Ten per cent. is payable on subscription; 10 per cent. on 15th of October, November and December, 1907; 15 per cent. on 15th January and February, 1908; and 6.66 per cent. on 15th March, 1908. The balance is to be paid by transfer from profit and loss account. Shareholders may prepay in full by paying interest at 5 per cent. on the an of subscription from the end of the previous quarter to date of payment, such shares will be entitled to any dividend de-Shares clared for the quarter in which payment is made. not subscribed for by September 15th, 1907, will be disposed of by the Board. The transfer agents are the National Trust Company, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

MEETINCS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

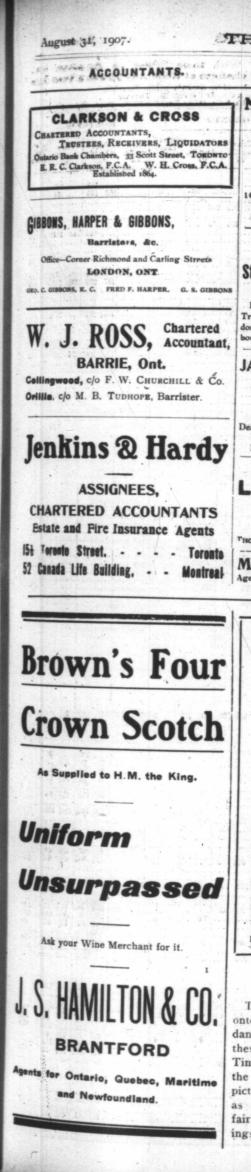
The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of the Directors to take the places of the retiring Directors, and the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the Second Day of October Next, at the principal office of the Company at Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in Montreal, New York and London, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, August also close at 1 p.m. The Preference Stock Books will on Saturday, August 31st.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, October 3rd. By Order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.







ings are such as no one needs to apolo- British schools.

g of the Shareholders the Directors to take and the transaction of Vednesday, the Second office of the Company

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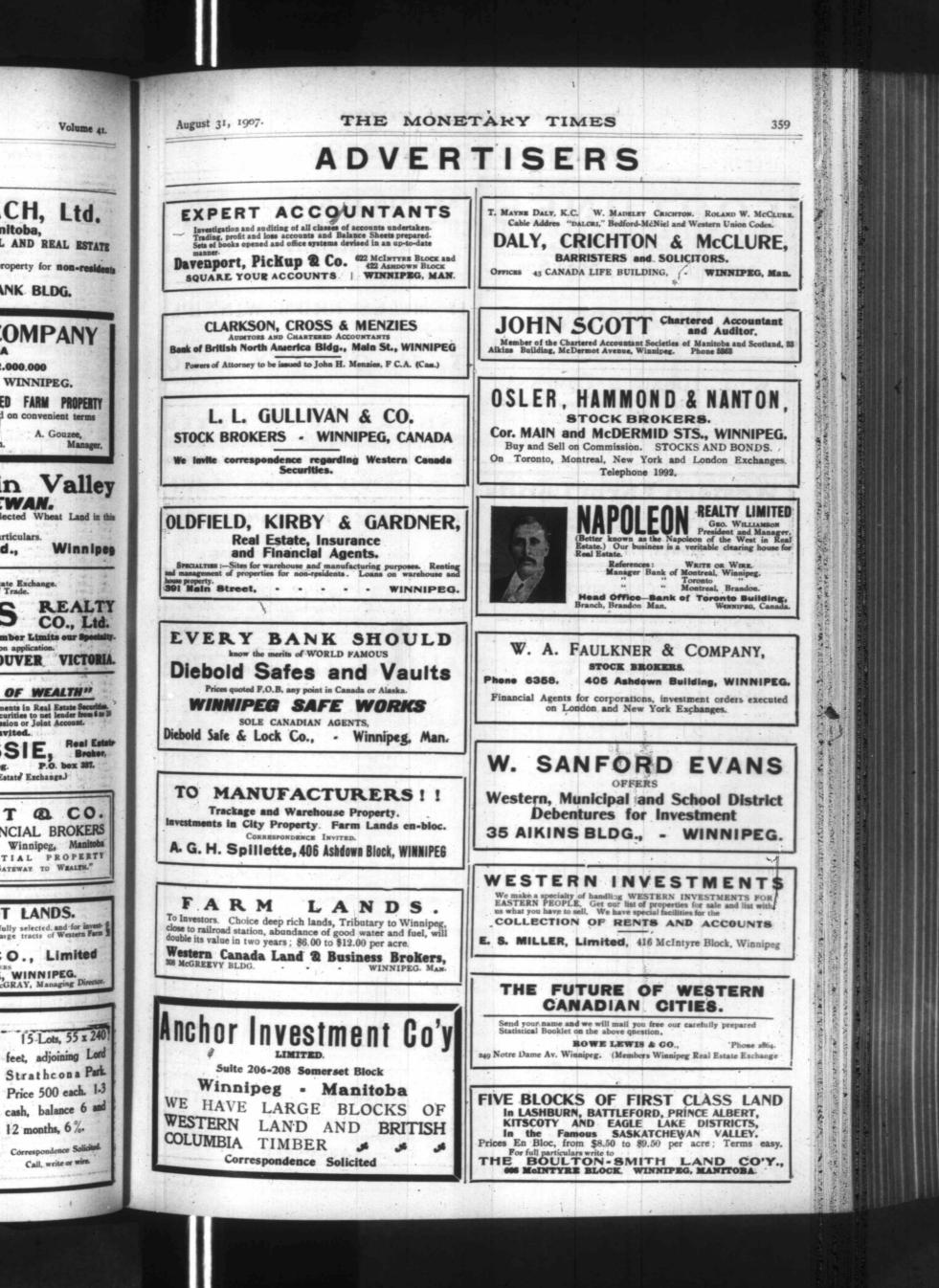
OLDERS.

d. RINKWATER, Secretary.

2	THE MONETARY TIMES Volume 41.	
356		August 31, 1907. TH
	STOCKS & BONDS with their Prices on Canadian Ex. Montreal Prices corrected by Burnett & Co., 12 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Montreal Prices corrected by H. O'Hara & Co., 23 Toronto St., Montreal	STOCKS AND B
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architects and to the railroad companies, whose exhibits appear therein. Without doubt this is one of the most attractive features in the grounds, and will do much to assist visitors in forming some idea of the illimitable resources of the Dominion.

To lovers of pictures, the Art Building is a storehouse of delight. The exhibits are well selected, and many hours can be spent with profit in this building alone. The attractions are as numerous and as varied as ever.

Code "Western Union." Cable Address "Financiers."

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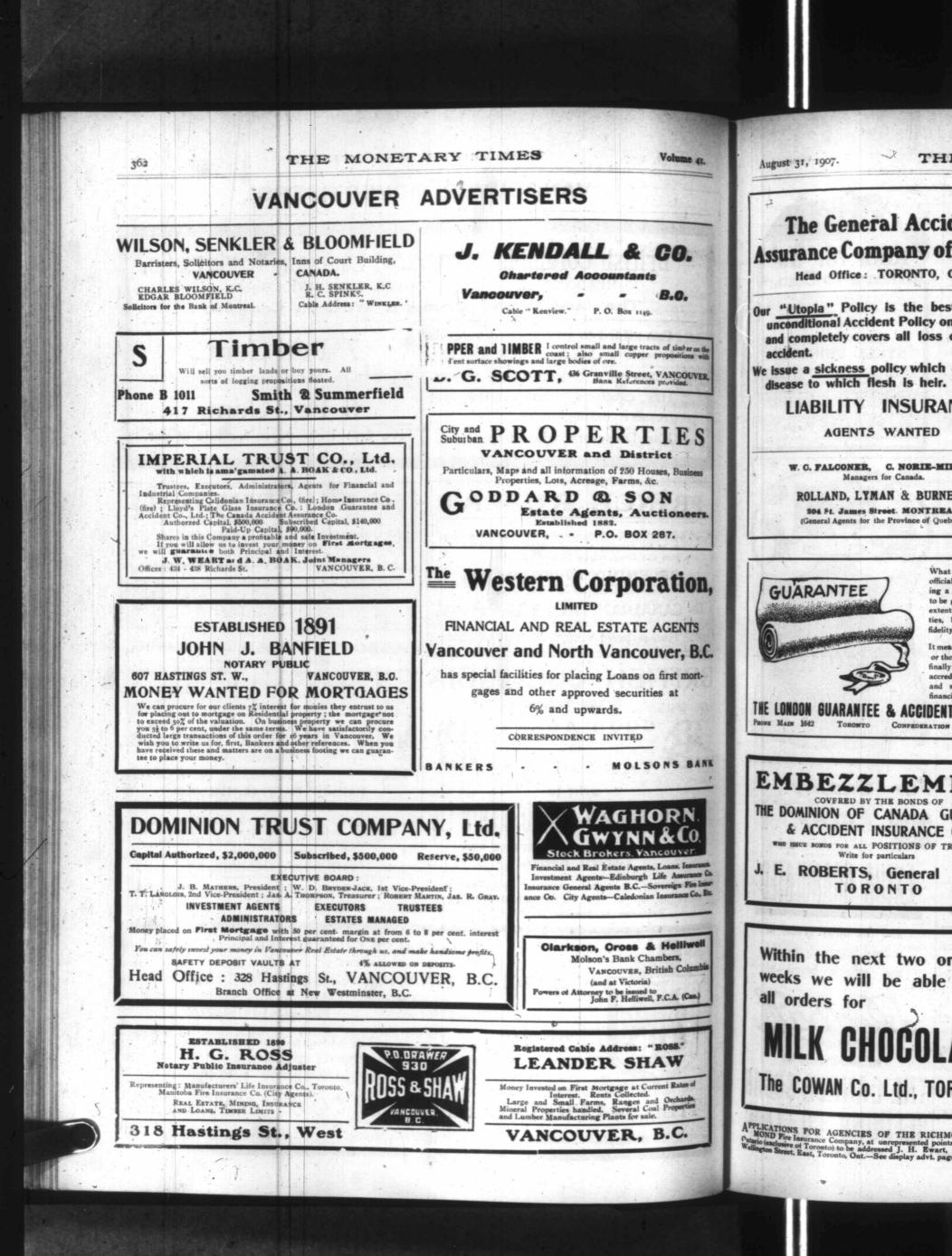


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ing residences. A number of lots were purchased.

Cranbrook, B. C .- At a meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association a general agreement was reach ed to curtail operations for the coming winter. There is a stock on hand at all the mountain mills aggregating 90 million feet; along the Crow's Nest Pass about 45 million feet.

Fraser River, B. C .- The salmon pack is the poorest for many years-a decided failure. There are plenty of "humpbacks," an inferior kind of fish asked for by the poorer classes, and most canners have decided to fill the remainder of their cans with this grade of fish. Columbia River pack of sockeye salmon is a failure, the catch on the Sound will not. exceed 70,000 cases. Even the Alaska pack is short.

INDIANS AND PAPER MONEY.

"There are two traits about the American Indian that civilization and contact with his white brothers cannot overcome," said Frank L. Campbell, who has spent several years as a school teacher among the Sioux and has learned to know them well.

"Those peculiarities are his aversion to paper money and his appetite for dog. An Indian will never take paper money if he can avoid it. He wants, in the language of the Sioux, 'muzzaska,' which translated means white iron. The red man cannot bring himself to believe that a small piece of printed paper can be worth as much or more than the metal itself. Strange to say, an Indian would also rather have ten silver dollars than one ten dollar gold piece. I do not know whether it is because the ten pieces of money appear to be more or whether it is simply because he likes to jingle the coins."-Washington Post.

AND RETURN

City Ticket Office :

Phone 1066.



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ANDAR OF THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL THE WHOLESALE TRADE. EAST AND WEST. The following notes are taken from letters submitted to the Monetary Times. We invite brief communications from readers everywhere. Every paragraph helps to make known the town from which it comes.

Port Arthur, Ont .- The Atikokan Iron Company's furnace is turning out No. 1 foundry pig iron at the rate of nearly 100 tons a day.

Ikeda Bay, B. C .- From the Japanese mine a shipment of 320 tons copper ore came into Ladysmith one day last week. The manager of the smelter says it is worth \$10,000 or \$31.20 per ton.

Portage la Prairie. Man .-- An agent representing the W. A. Campbell Company, real estate brokers, of Winnipeg. arrived here last week with 100 excursionists who came with the view of buying real estate in that place and of build-











