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	THE MONE	TARY TIMES	Volume 43.
BANK OF MONTREAL	Established 1817 Incorporated by Act of Parliament Capital, all Paid-up, 814,400,000 00 Rest. 12,000,000 00 Undivided Profits 358,311 05 Elead Office, MONTREAL Board of Directors	THE MOLSONS BANK	CAPITAL PAID-UP- \$3,500,000 BESERVE FUND- \$3,500,000
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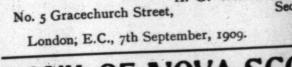
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By order of the Court.

A. G. WALLIS, Secretary.



BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA INCORPORATED 1834. Capital Pald-up, \$3,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$5,400,000 HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N. S. DIRECTORS: JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. W. ALLISON, HECTOR MCINNES, H. C. MCLEOD. GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. H. C. MCLEOD, General Manager. D. WATERS, Assistant General Man GEO. SANDERSON, C. D. Schurman, Inspectors.

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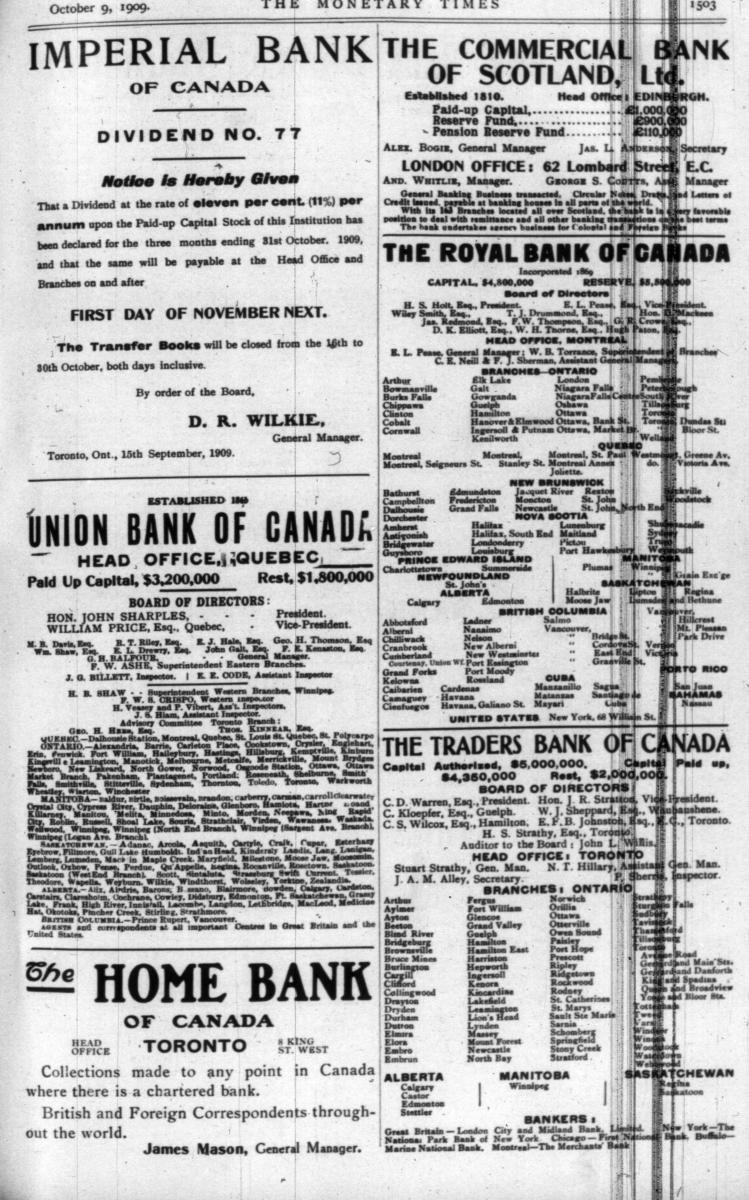
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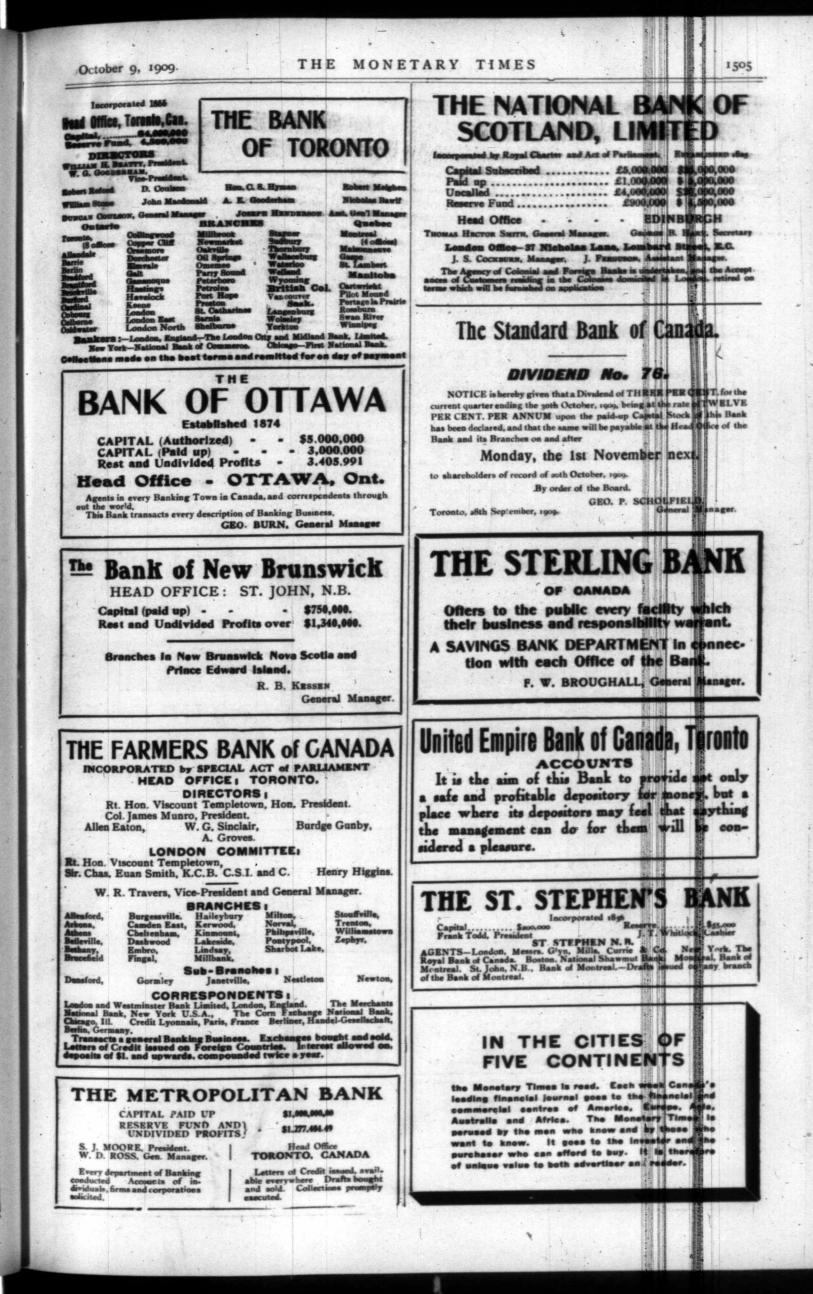
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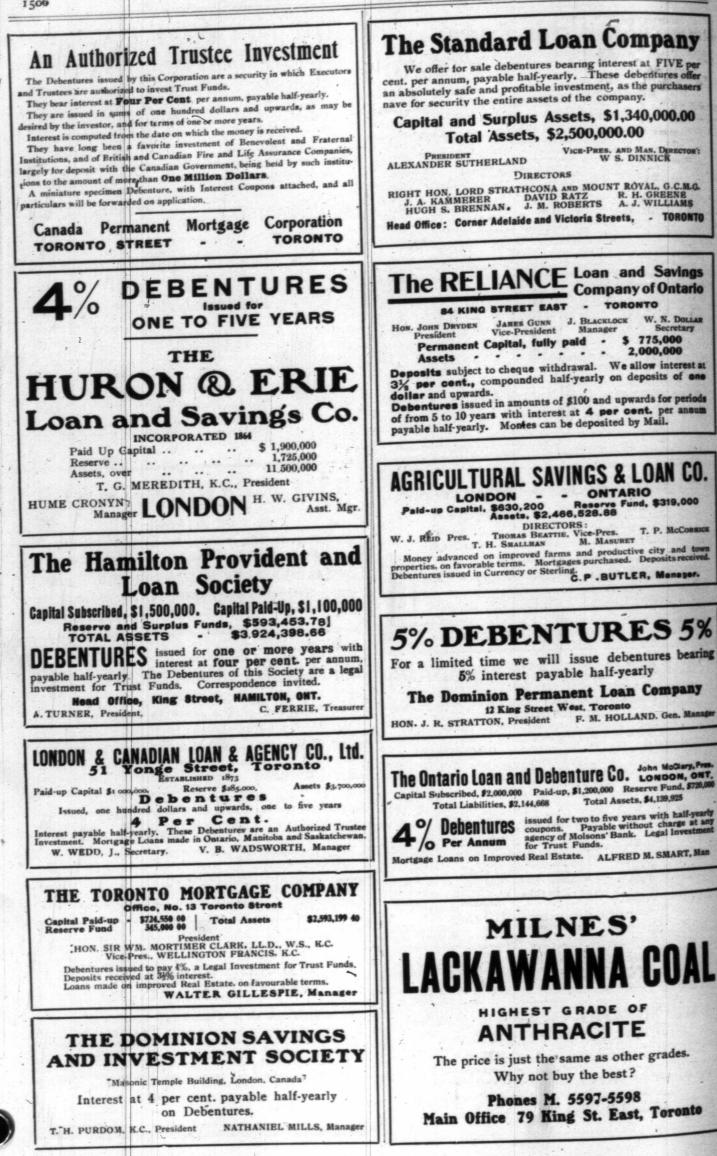
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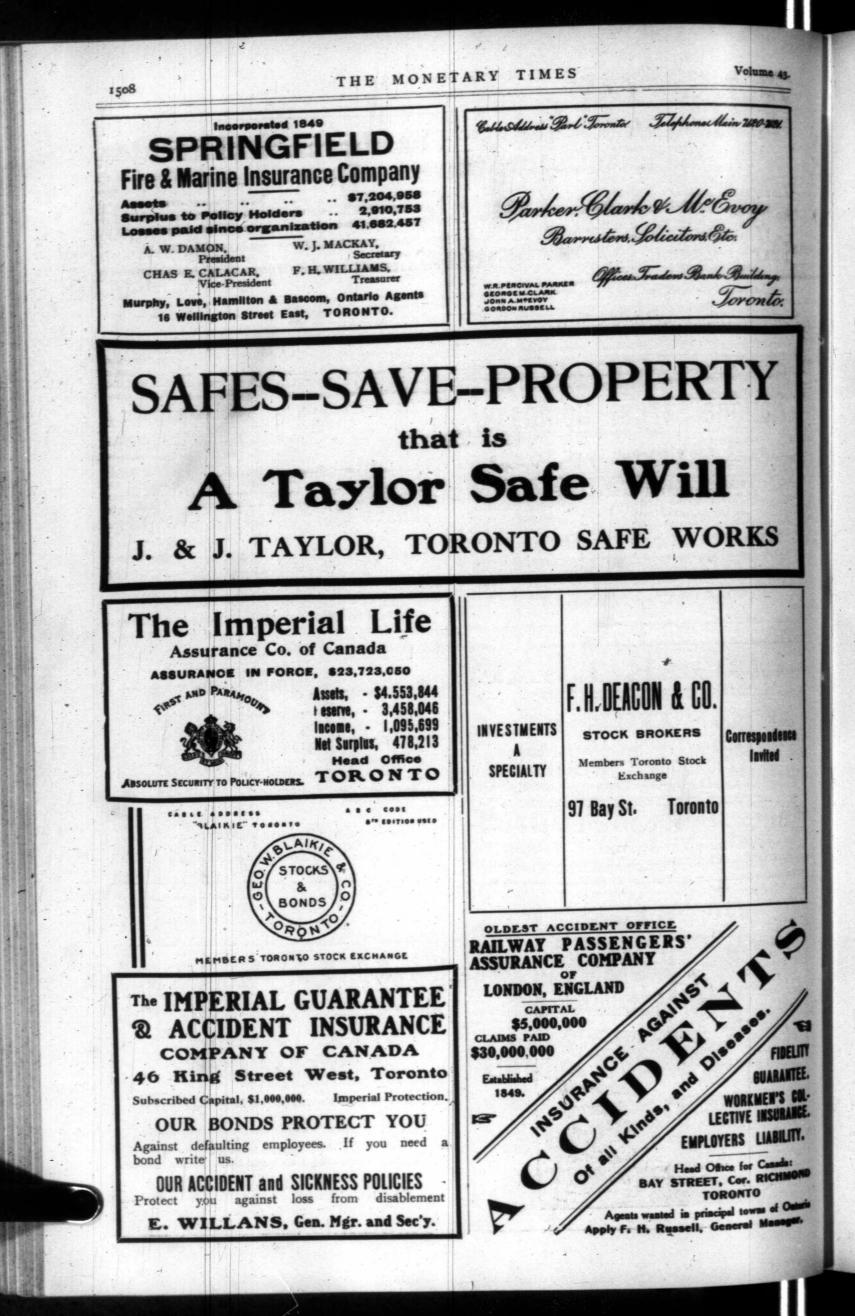
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THE MONETARY TIMES

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# The Monetary Times

**Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle** 

Vol. 43-No. 15.

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# Toronto, Canada

# The Monetary Times OF CANADA PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MONETARY TIMES PRINTING COMPANY OF CANADA. LTD.

Editor-FRED W. FIELD. Business Manager-James J. Salmond. Advertising Manager-A. E. JENNINGS.

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rains. Subscribers whe receive them late will confer a favor by reporting to the circulation department. The Monetary Times does not necessarily endorse the statements and opinions of its correspondents nor does it hold itself responsible therefor. The Monetary Times invites information from its eaders to aid in excluding from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be reated confidentially.

# CANADIAN COMPANY LAWS.

A somewhat severe criticism of Canadian company laws has appeared in an English contemporary. The difficulty in replying fully thereto is the universal application of the charges made. For instance, it is true that there is no means of regulating companies incorporated under the Dominion Act. They make no returns to the Government, and there is no way of knowing who are the directors or the shareholders. But this is not true of companies incorporated under the Ontario Act. That the subject demands the serious attention of the Dominion and provincial governments there is no gain-saying. The virtues of Canadian company laws have been swamped by the vice of generalities applied by the English critic. The Secretary of State at Ottawa, we believe, intends to amend the Dominion Companies Act in the near future. It is to be hoped then there will be no

ground for any serious complaint. The subject is of vital importance to Canada, if only for the reason that the investor the world over is turning his eyes and money towards Canadian resources and their exploitation. One of the first questions an intelligent investor asks is: "Does the government of this country show an active interest in the proper conduct of companies, new and old?". If a government be lax in this respect, it takes only two or three instances of bad faith on the part of promoters or directors to chill the investor for all time so far as a particular field is concerned. That the law shall be paternal is impossible. One cannot legislate for fools. Some men get run down by autos even if the rules of the road, the laws of speed and registration are strictly observed. The cars being registered, the speed maximum not being exceeded, the driver keeping to the right, legal requirements have been fulfilled. So it is with the men who have money to spend. provincial laws arises. Suppose a company despes only

a, October 9th, 1909.		Ten	Cents
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF Editorial: Canadian Company Laws	THIS I	SSL	E. Page. 1500
Indexing Canada's Exporters			
Finance and Economics: C.P.R. Stock Issue			1512
La Rose and Nipissing Prominent Financial Visitors			1512
Stock Exchanges: The Week's Prices		-	1517
The Week's Report Montreal's View of Steel-Coal	10日 (16日)		1522 1523
Bonds and Municipal Credit: In Western Canada September Bond Sales			. 1520 . 1525
Commerce and Transportation: Trade with West Indies Montreal versus New York			. 1530
Insurance: September Fire Losses Mortality of Total Abstainers			1525
Special Articles : Business and the Crop	All and a second se		
Review of the Month	1	ALC: NO	1525
New Brunswick's Advance Mining News			1534
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Some will be ready always to finance midden reasure hunters seeking easy wealth near the backdoor of an unknown island. It thus remains to say how far a gov-ernment shall assist the investor, the promoter and and finally the good name, reputation and credit of the country.

The formation of new companies perhaps affords the greatest danger. Whenever there is an accumulation of bank deposits, all kinds of schemes are introduced to magnetize them. Many are good ideas which have been patiently awaiting investment money. Others are frauds.

How far should the government go in such cases? The primary requisite of the prospective investor is knowledge regarding the proposition which he proposes to support. It is obvious that the government should require certain information to be filed with them. The standard need be neither too high nor too lose, but it should be sufficient for the average man to judge for himself whether or not the new venture merits his pat-ronage. The Ontario company laws require the filing of a prospectus giving a variety of information, before any a prospectus giving a variety of information, before any company can sell stock in that province. In Quebec, for example, the laws are less severe. Without any desire to particularize objectionably, it is a matter of common knowledge that finance and company promotion in the province of Quebec have not been as clean as desirable. In almost every province, examples of carelessness or laxity on the part of the provincial government have been noted—carelessness, in the sense that the last is not sufficiently comprehensive. It is not so much that com-pany charters are too cheap as that company promoters can frequently drive through the legal gates without giving sufficient information to the provincial doorkeeper.

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 43.

to give out-certain information. It will comply with the legal requirements of just those provinces which do not solicit more information than the promoters wish to give. As this country grows stronger and takes a bigger hand in financial affairs, it must see the need for some drastic changes in this and other matters. Imagine for an instant what a boon would be company legislation applicable to every province in Canada. The present business of obtaining Dominion, provincial and extra-provincial licenses to do business is confusing, unattractive to capital and at the same time leaves bad loopholes for dishonesty. If the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary, who did so much to modernize Ontario company laws, could see their way to modernize company legislation generally throughout Canada, they will have taken a progressive step. The burden of work need not be upon Ottawa alone. The provincial secretaries could continue as they are, the only change being the administering of the same medicine to all companies however chartered. A conference of those officials chiefly concerned could undoubtedly formulate a better system than exists.

Another phase of this question affects directors. Good ground there is for complaint that many prominent men lend their names to enterprises in which they take no practical interest. That is unfair to the investor, to the company and to the director himself. Some directors' names are too easily obtained for inclusion in a prospectus. The bucket could scarcely get the rain water more easily. For years past the question has been, "Who are the directors?" On the strength of the answer, investment frequently depends. The director must, therefore, know that when he gives his name to a new company it will influence one way or another the trend of investment. If things go on as they are, the directorial factor will count for nothing. This phase of company promotion has been carried to extremes. There is a limit, in business, to the friendly permission of one man given to another.

All this does not mean that capital invested in Canada is unsafe because of our changing company laws. Critics in older countries sometimes forget that it is difficult for legislation to keep pace with the progress of a nation which builds new towns in a day. One expects to find Canadian legislation somewhat different to that of England. It would be comparatively easy to paint English company laws with the black enamel of generalities. Company promoting sinners are not unknown overseas. That there is room for improvement in Canada is admitted. That the Dominion recognizes this, is proved by the fact that the Secretary of State will probably before long do something better for a country which enjoys good credit and maybe deserves better.

# INDEXING CANADA'S EXPORTERS.

The government department which deals with trade matters in any country has perhaps to steer a more progressive course than most other official barques. Trade invariably follows the line of least resistance. An entire business system must sometimes be changed at short notice becaue of the opening of a new railroad or canal, a change in tariffs, a national trade movement. Traditions in commerce are sometimes more imaginary than real. One sticks fast perhaps-when trade is located in a particular channel, it requires strenuous effort to divert it. The Dominion, a comparatively new country with enormous natural resources and manufacturing possibilities, must find an outlet. New markets must be cultivated and old ones disturbed. This will not please everyone. But trade goes only to the man who goes after it. In the course of the next ten years it will not be surprising to find that Great Britain has cut severely into the United States share of Canadian imports. Last year from across the border came one hundred and

ninety-two million dollars worth of goods. From overseas came seventy million dollars worth. In individual instances, the difference is still greater. Great Britain sent to Canada iron and steel and their manufactures to the value of eight million dollars. The United States figures were nearly thirty-one million dollars. In Japan, Canada's attempt to deal direct with the Orient, upset the middleman. He went so far as to lodge a formal protest with the Imperial Government. In many other ways one observes the natural effect of a growing trade rival displace a few commercial calculations. Wailing to governments is useless. It is akin to running away from the adversary and telling the referee that the punch hurt badly. Progressive trade methods is the secret.

It is not enough for a nation to possess its resources, its trade possibilities and its captains of industry. These facts must be published abroad and constantly be brought before the markets which it is desired to interest in Canada. Both the Dominion and Imperial Governments have shown their appreciation of this phase. The mission of Canada's Department of Trade and Commerce thus becomes more important every year. That it has kept pace with development has been clear. When recognized that Canadian business was obtainable in a certain country, a Canadian Trade Commissioner was appointed there. Canada is now personally represented in the United Kingdom, France, South Africa, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, China, Japan, Holland and Newfoundland.

The Department is now making an innovation which deserves the immediate and serious attention of Canadian manufacturers, exporters and producers generally who desire to extend their trade abroad. An index of these industrial captains is to be compiled and forwarded to the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the various parts of the world. The list, which will be given the preference at all times when the names of such Canadian firms are required by intending purchasers abroad will be systematically indexed and readily available in the respective offices. This means that the name of every exporter from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a detaile list of the goods they are in a position to sell abroad, will be available in practically all markets where Canada has excellent opportunities to increase its trade. The Dominion will not get its share of foreign trade unless it strives therefor. Individual energy on the part of the Canadian manufacturer and exporter and active cooperation between them and the government's trade and commerce department are necessary.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

One thousand acres of rich bituminous coal have been located on the Peace River—enough to keep a few grates burning brightly.

A word of warning. Let not too quickly advancing prices of real estate again lead Canada into the wild gallop of speculation and later to the slow pace of disappointing retrospect.

One-tenth of the winter wheat harvested in Alberta province this fall will be required for sowing to winter wheat next summer. Therein is a significant hint to the farmer that scientific wheat-growing methods must be employed.

A London cable states that changes are imminent in the Grand Trunk directorate. This, it is assumed, has little reference to the effort in some quarters to appoint a Canadian board of directors. Changes in the personnel of the company's directorate are much discussed in London. The Grand Trunk directorate does not include the type of practical transportation men one associates with other Canadian railroads. i.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company in future will not publish monthly reports of production and shipments. This is a desirable change. Monthly records frequently affect stock prices and the shareholders of more than one company have asked for the discontinuance of their publication. When the output or production or earnings for the month are either small or large, the market is apt to overlook the average.

The fight between Montreal and Toronto for financial supremacy proceeds apace. The Queen City scored heavily this week when it became the temporary home of Sir Felix Schuster, one of the world's leading banking authorities; Joseph Brunner, of the Banque Joseph Brunner, Brussels, and a committee of the United States monetary commission, who have come to Canada-Toronto first-to investigate the Canadian banking system.

Western Canada is keeping the Governor-General busy. This week he laid the corner-stone of Saskatchewan's new parliament buildings at Regina. When this structure is completed and its surrounding park is green and in bloom, Regina will possess an asset which will intensify the beauty of an already pretty city. Not only that, for the new legislative buildings are just far enough from the city's edge to give a quick step to the municipal progress. The stretch between will soon be dotted with homes.

The British post-office has taken over the wireless stations established around the British coast by the Marconi Company and Lloyd's. The post office department, which operates the telegraph lines in England, paid \$75,000 for the Marconi stations, land and leases and the surrender of its telegraph rights. Postmaster-General Buxton says it is a bargain. But Marconi is something of a business man. It will be interesting to know what he will charge for the long distance stations connected with the trans-Atlantic service and not comprised in the agreement. . . . .

Lord Strathcona on the high seas was telegraphed by a London paper some time ago as to whether or not was true he intended to resign the Canadian High Commissionership. "Fine weather is being experienced, at sea" was his reply. Which is about as far as the resignation has proceeded. That Lord Strathcona has been admirably suited for the post is universally admitted. Possessing not only an intimate knowledge of Canadian conditions, past and present, an atmosphere of romance surrounds his personalty and has been no mean asset. His career is frequently cited and often becomes the turning point of the decision of men leaving old lands for new. The High Commissionership belongs to him so long as he wills. But his advancing age has already caused the names of successors to be mentioned. It is at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he remains in official harness at Queen Victoria Street.

#### \* \* \* \*

Surely no financial expert in Canada can intelligently keep pace with the mergers proposed and consummated. Within the past few days there has been discussion of the merging of the Quebec Street Railway, electric water and power interests, a felt combine, the amalgamation of the Nipissing and La Rose companies, and greatest of all a \$125,000,000 steel and coal merger. Canada has also had its rubber, asbestos, cement combines and its share of talk regarding carriage and enamelware amalgamations. The sensational selling of Dominion Iron Steel common this week has lent color to the story that the steel and coal companies of Canada will amalgamate. The idea of merging these concerns is reported at regular intervals. The Monetary Times learns from a gentleman intimately connected with these industries that some day the matter may come up in a serious and tangible shape. That day does not seem to be near at present. But

what is the meaning of the merger movement? A glance at the various amalgamations leads one to con-clude that each one has been arranged for a different reason. Only an expert in mergeritis could determine the respective reason for each instance.

Will Crooks assures us that Great Britain has by no means lost her ancient self-reliant and noble spirit. But the Bishop of London says the nation is decadent, no means lost her ancient self-reliant and note spirit. But the Bishop of London says the nation is decadent, losing its pluck and fortitude, its population cowards in the battle of life, as evidenced by the increase of suicide. And now, the other day Mr. K. Robertson, of Hudders-field, in his annual address to the Bolton Union of Odd-fellows, declared that "the days of voluntarism in friendly societies had closed, and when after one hundred years out of 12,000,000 of probable members only 5,000,-000 could be induced to make provision for their future comfort and maintenance, he thought the time for com-pulsion through Government had arrived." But perhaps the Bishop has been over-impressed with the features of the slums and a despairing tendency among the "sub-merged tenth." His apprehension of the decay of pluck is likely overdrawn. A more serious circumstance, from an economical point of view, if accurate, is the refusal of so large a proportion to make 'thrifty provision for declining years. Unthriftiness is too comment on both sides the Atlantic, but it is difficult to see haw it is to be cured by the action of Governments. Still, as Lord Rosebery reminds us, "If you wish a Britan to do a thing, dare him not to do it, and he is quite sure to do it."

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The famous Thomas Lawson is recognized in America as one of the cleverest financial advertisers, with certain restrictions. His convincing style builds up The famous Thomas Lawson is recognized in America as one of the cleverest financial advertisers, with certain restrictions. His convincing style builds up fortunes in the uneducated investor's imagination. Law-son is a millionaire. A wealthy man amongst the crowd who has taken his advice has yet to be fount. His ob-liviousness as to badly fulfilled predictions is almost fascinating. Were he to probesy that such a stock would jump from seventy to ninety within aixty days, when instead the particular security tape sid to fifty, Lawson would likely exclaim, "I told you so," The investor sometimes has a short memory. When one sees this kind of advertising, too, in London, it easy at first surprise. But after all there are hundreds of millions sterling there for investment. Folks other than legiti-mate financial fishermen are angling. An English adver-tisement the other day stated that the greatest business boom ever recorded has set in in the Unad Sates. "You cannot be pushed out of the market in six months even if a panic should occur. Temporary decline of the market does not affect your transaction in the last"—new knowledge of the stock exchange. The advertisers have colossal confidence in their ability. "We dare say we are experts in Yankees (American Kaibays), and that we know everything about them that can be known. We dare say that we understand the entire Wall Street system better than any of our competitors, and very often have an occasion to feel that in three months we could bring you further than you can get yourself in three years." Which might mean the taxicab method to pov-ery instead of to fortune. The firm that know all there is to know about the American railways—reputable finan-ciers will doff their hats—intend to posses this year the largest amount of clients that ever a wockbroker had. Their idea is to organize a trust in Steen Common. "For every thousand dollars you must send Az—and the estimated profit is £60 in firee months." After dwelling on the profit phase one learns: "We hope it i send along the two pounds sterling-the rest

1512

THE. MONETARY. TIMES

Volume 43.

# FINANCE and ECONOMICS

# THIRTY MILLIONS NEW CAPITAL

For Canadian Pacific Railway-To be Issued at Premium of Twenty-five Per Cent. Over Par.

> Monetary Times Office, Montreal, October 7.

Thirty millions of new C.P.R. capital in the ratio of one share to five, as shown on the books of the company on November 15th, are to be issued, the price to be \$125 per share or at a premium of 25 per cent. over par. Payments will be made at intervals of about sixty days and interest will be allowed on the payments at the rate of 6 per cent. per will be allowed on the payments at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. This was the most important announcement made at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway, held here on Wednesday. The gathering convened at noon and dispersed at 12.30—a million dollars per minute conference. Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the board of directors, presided, and at his right sat Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Company, who stated that sanction had been obtained during the year for an increase of \$50,000,000 in the company's capital, making the total \$200,000,000, and that the directors had decided to anticipate many important that the directors had decided to anticipate many important expenditures by making a new issue in the proportion of 20 per cent. of the shares registered on November 15th. Further details as to the issue will be sent out by circular.

# One Hundred and Ten Millions in Four Years.

The capital expansion of the C.P.R. during the past few years has been rapid. Since 1906 to date, and including the present \$30,000,000 to be issued, the capital increase has been \$110,000,000. The following table gives the details ofthe increases :--

	1906	1909	Inc. or Dec. Dec. %	s h
Com. stock. Pref. stock Deb. stock Funded debt	*\$105,995,190 42,719,999 101,519,411 41,738,086	52,696,666 + 128,930,132 + 39,621,966 -		C
States and a			A	1.

Total ..... \$291,972,686 \$401,248,764 +\$109,276,078 + 37.4

President Shaughnessy commented upon the satisfac-tory gross earnings and the abnormally heavy working ex-penses, these being due to additional mileage and unavoid-able causes. He considered that the abundant crops of the present season assured a substantial increase in the total earnings for the current year as well as an improvement in the ratio of working expenses.

# Company's Land Business and Development.

The reference to the land business of the company was The reference to the land business of the company was encouraging to shareholders. The irrigation project pro-mised splendid results. The cash in hand resulting from the sales of the company's lands and townsites had now reaced \$14,000,000 and the deferred payments exceeded \$18,000,000. He then referred to his trip over the company's lines and to the development in all parts served by them. The treffic prospects of the Soo line were satisfactory. The The traffic prospects of the Soo line were satisfactory. The company had gained entrance to Chicago and Milwaukee by the lease of the Wisconsin Central to the Soo line, thus increasing the company's importance in the transcontinental business

The lease of the Orford Mountain Railway, for a period of 999 years, was confirmed. The railway owns 58½ miles of line with a bond issue of \$702,000 and the C.P.R. guarantees the interest thereon.

Messrs. David McNicoll, Charles R. Hosmer, and Hons. Robert Mackay and James Dunsmuir were re-appointed for the coming four year term, thus leaving the board as previously.

A full analysis of the C.P.R.'s annual report appeared in the Monetary Times of September 18th.

# ANNUAL MEETINCS.

Company	Da	ate	Time	Place	
	Oct.		noon	London, Eng. Kaslo, B.C.	
Kaslo and Lardo Duncan Railway	**	13	"	Kaslo, B.C	
Kaslo and Slocan Ry		13	**	Kaslo, B.C.	

\* Includes \$4,595,190 paid as subscriptions to \$20,280, 000 new stock and also the \$30,000,000 issue authorized on Wednesday.

# LA ROSE AND NIPISSING

Companies May Amalgamate, but the Shareholders Must Decide-Statistics of the Two Concerns,

Sixteen months ago, the Monetary Times stated that the Nipissing and La Rose mining companies would amalgamate when such action would serve the best interests of the two To-day the amalgamation is considerably nearer companies. consummation.

According to statements made this week to the Monetary Times by well-informed interests, there can no longer be any question that a scheme for the consolidation of the two mines question that a scheme for the consolidation of the two mines is to be presented to the shareholders of the individual com-panies in the not distant future. The details of the amalga-mation are being worked out by leading interests of both mines and while the decision depends entirely upon the acquiescence of the shareholders, they will likely be found to be accentable be acceptable.

## Would Be Several Advantages.

Although reports of amalgamations between these two mines have been frequent during the past year they have al-ways been denied by the interests which are now favoring the project. The details were in every way worthy of acceptance at the time, as the consolidation has been a fairly recent de at the time, as the consolidation has been a fairly recent development, brought about more especially at the present mo-ment by the tax imposed by the United States Government upon all corporations registered in the United States. This This tax of one per cent. would alone mean many thousand do llars tax of one per cent. would alone mean many thousand dollars to the two companies and represents only one of the economies which the consolidation is designed to effect. These savings cover the whole mining field, from manage-ment to mining exploration and development, purchase of supplies and installation of plant, to say nothing of the handling of the output and the marketing of the metal. The new company will be the biggest silver mining con-cern in the world with actual silver reserves in sight and

ern in the world, with actual silver reserves in sight, an probability of future ore bodies of large extent not yet dis-covered. It will place before the mining men and the markets of the world a Cobalt proposition of undoubted character which will not only attract attention to the Dominion but will tend to eliminate the multiplicity of wild-cat propositions, the bane of all bona fide mining endeavor.

## Particulars of the Companies.

Up to the present, no suggestion as to the new capitaliza-tion has been heard. Provision may be made for taking in other mines from time to time, so that the authorized capital will probably be much greater than the combined capitaliza-tion of the two seconds of the second tion of the two companies as they now stand.

The following are some particulars of the two companies,

either accurately given or close	La Rose.		Nipissing.
Capital	\$7,500,000	00	\$6,000,000 00
Par value per share	5	00 80	5 00 12 00
Market value Capital, market value			15,000,000 00
Dividends paid	2,434,000	00	3,400,000 00
Number of shareholders Ore shipped this year-per-	7,000	00	1
centage of total camp	22.	4%:	22.23%
Ore reserves	3,500,000	00	0,500,000 00

In estimating ore reserves, the La Rose figures are ex-clusive of the Lawson, the Violet, University, and Fisher-Eplett, and gives a nominal valuation to the Princess.

Combined, the two companies have shipped nearly one third of all the ore sent out since the beginning of the camp or roughly speaking, nearly 17,000,000 ounces of silver, and they own perhaps 70 per cent. of the valuable shipping acreage of the camp.

## Taken at Present Valuation.

The general feeling is that the companies will be taken in at about their present proportionate valuation, many see ing in recent market developments an effort to reflect these values with reasonable accuracy upon the stock markets. Accepting stock market quotations, there is a consolidation of \$26,700,000, which would be perhaps one of the largest deale deals, representing actual market values, ever put through in Canada. It is understood that the leading interests have already discussed the whole situation with prominent Can-adian bankers and financiers who are already largely interested in the two companies, and that the deal will be carried through with the responsibility which these interests can afford afford.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

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## THIS WEEK'S MERCER.

The Canadian Consolidated Felt Co., Limited, is the name of a new concern put through at Berlin, Ontario, by Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, president of the Canadian Con-solidated Rubber Company, so says a Berlin despatch. The concerns forming the Canadian Consolidated Felt Co., Lim-ited, are the Berlin Felt Boot Co., and the Kimmel Felt Co. of Berlin and the Elmira Felt Boot Company. The corpor-ation will be capitalized at \$2,000,000. The officers are: D. Lorne McGibbon, president; Geo. Rumpel and A. J. Kim-mel, vice-presidents; Oscar Rumpel will manage the Berlin Felt Boot Company's plant and A. J. Kimmel and Elmira plants. T. H. Rieder, of the Merchants Rubber Co. and H. D. McKellar of the Berlin Felt Boot Company are also said to be financially interested in the new concern. The Canadian Consolidated Felt Co., Limited, is the

# CARRIAGE FACTORIES, LIMITED.

# APPRAISAL COMPANIES' COMBINE.

The Canadian American Appraisal Company, Limited, is being organized at Montreal this week to take over the entire business and assets of the Canadian Appraisal Com-pany, and of the Canadian branch of the American Appraisal Company. The following will be the officers of the new company: Mr. John L. Moore, president; Mr. F. W. Coop-er, vice-president; Mr. Fred M. Lloyd, general manager; Mr, Bracken, assistant general manager. These, together with Hon. Lionel Guest, will form the directorate. Mr. Moore is the president of the American Appraisal Company, with headquarters in Milwaukee. Mr. Cooper was formerly general manager of the Canadian Appraisal Company. Mr. Lloyd is also an official of the American Appraisal Co., of Milwaukee. Mr. Bracken was formerly Canadian manager for the American Appraisal Company. Hon. Lionel Guest was formerly president of the Canadian Appraisal Company. Mr. L. W. Just, former secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Company, will act in the same capacity for the merged com-pany. pany.

pany. The head office will be at Montreal, in the C. P. R. Tel-egraph building, the former head office of the Canadian Com-pany. The Toronto office will be in the McKinnon build-ing, where the American company was located previously. Mr. Bracken will supervise the Western business and the Eastern business will be supervised by Mr. H. S. Snead, who was formerly Western supervisor for the Canadian company. This amalgamation will mean that the Canadian-American company will be practically the Canadian branch of the American company, though operating with a separate char-ter and as a separate company. The capital of the new company/will probably be the sum of the individual capitals of the two combining companies. Each shareholder has re-ceived one dollar of stock in the new company for each dol-lar previously held in either of the individual companies. The amalgamation is thus upon an even and equitable basis, and without any public offering of stock. and without any public offering of stock.

The American Appraisal Company is one of the largest institutions of its kind, and it has a satisfactory working capital, as has also the new Canadian company. The Amer-ican company has offices in the ten leading United States cities, with headquarters at Milwaukee. The Canadian and American companies have, combinedly, completed about seven hundred appraisals in Canada, among which have been such large undertakings, as the appraisals for the Quebec brewery merger, the cement combine and the recent carriage brewery merger, the cement combine and the recent carriage amalgamation.

# MR. WARREN LEAVES LAKE SUPERIOR'S Corporation.

Mr. Charles D. Warren has resigned the presidency of the Lake Superior Corporation, and Mr. Thomas J. Drum-mond succeeds Him. Mr. Warren, it will be recollected, was nominated by the Ontario Government some yers ago as a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, when the Government loaned \$2,000,000 to the company's in order to facilitate the re-organization of the Soo industries. The company's annual meeting was held on Tuesday -a summary of the report appeared in last week's Monetary Simes,—and Mr. Warren then stated that during the five sears he had acted as president this object had been realized, the loan guaranteed by the Government having been waterely paid. The Lake Superior Corporation bids fair as become a successful enterprise and this happy condition to largely due to Mr. Warren's activity. to Mr. Warren's activity.

Oct. 8, 1908.	Sept. 30, 1909	Oct. 2 1909
Montreal	\$36,575,421	\$47,72 890 + 41.2
Toronto 26,494,591	28,269,106	32,88 210 + 24.1
Winnipeg 15,290,819	18,179,994	22,09 190 + 44.4
Vancouver 4,200,025	6,544,020	7,74 986 84.05
Ottawa 3,567,997	2,943,866	3,82 930 7.2
Quebec 2,477,507		2,91 304 + 17.4
Halifax 1,691,308	1,717,684	1,996 469 + 18.2
Hamilton 1,582,443	1,568,780	2,14,514 + 35.7
St. John 1,622,928	1,418,307	1,67 120 + 3.09
Calgary 1,395,150	2,497,791	2,09,492 + 50.4
London 1,260,015	1,066,270	1,302 700 + 8.3
Victoria 936,481	1,339,387	1,75 558 + 87.2
Edmonton 810,353	1,050,578	91 045 + 13.1
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Regina .....

# EXCHANCE RATES.

Monetary Times Off

Monetary Lands Ones,
Friday 1 p.m.
The following prices are supplied by Messrsz Glazebrook
The following prices are supplied of
& Cronyn, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto :
New York Funds page
Sterling-60 Days' Sight 8 1/16
" Demand
Cable Transfers
Rates in New York
Kates in New Tota
Sterling-60 Days' Sight 4.
" Demand 4.870
Call Money in Toronto 4-5
Call Money in New York 434
Bank of England Rate 3
Open Market Discount Rate in London for
Short Bills 23
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
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Company Rate 7 Term Payable

Company	Rate 2	Terra	Payable
Can. Westinghouse		quatter	Oct. 11
Porto Rico Rys., pref.	7	16	
Dominion Park Company,	5	1日 1	<sup>14</sup> II
Trinidad Electric			" 11
Bell Telephone			" 15
Crown Reserve		18	11 15
Dom. Telegraph			15
Nipissing	5 + 7		15
N.S. Steel and Coal, pref	2		15
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M., com.	3		10
Do. Do. pret.	31		10

# Volume 43.

# PROMINENT FINANCIAL VISITORS

# TO STUDY CANADA'S SYSTEM

# Of Banking, a Sub-Committee of the U.S. National Monetary Commission is in the Dominion.

A sub-committee of the National Monetary Commission A sub-committee of the National Monetary Commission appointed by the United States Government for the revision of the currency system of that country, visited Toronto this yeek. The committee consists of eighteen members, ap-pointed in equal numbers from the Senate and the House of Representatives. A group of these gentlemen went to Europe during past months, visiting England, Scotland, Cermany and France for the purpose of studying their Europe during past months, visiting England, Scotland, Germany and France for the purpose of studying their systems. The gentlemen visiting Canada are Congressman E. B. Vredand, of New York, vice-chairman of the Commission; Congressman Bonynge, of Colorado; Congressman sion; Congressman Bonynge, of Colorado; Congressman Weeks, of Massachusetts; Senator Burrows, of Michigan; who are accompanied by Mr. Clifford Hubbard, cashier of the Marine National-Bank, of Buffalo. Mr. F. C. Buckmaster is secretary of the sub-committee. The Monetary Times was accorded an interview with several of the members on Tues-day, Mr. Vreeland, however, being indisposed, a circum-stance which postponed his conference with a number of Tor-onto bankers. This conference took place on Wednesday. onto bankers. This conference took place on Wednesday, in the Bank of Commerce board room.

Further Knowledge of Branch Banking. The object of the Commissioners' visit to the Dominionthey go from Toronto to Ottawa and Montreal—is to obtain further knowledge of the system of branch banking in vogue here. Some of these gentlemen are already familiar with Canadian banking, but desire to discuss with experts certain of its points. Doubtless they desire to learn how far it may be possible to apply some of the features of our currency system to their country. Their financial men, while perceiv-ing the need for a change in the American system, which has been shown by recurring panics to lack elasticity, are divided trip.

in opinion. Some advocate constituting a central state bank, re-sembling the mode of Germany and France; others pro-nounce in favor of the branch system, as followed in Scotland and Canada. But to adopt either is a grave step; and one which Uncle Joe Cannon told the American Bankers' As-sociation at Chicago last month, "takes time."

## Changes are Necessary.

**Changes are Necessary.** Said Mr. Weeks, the chairman of the committee; "To abandon the present system of currency in the United States, which has been in use for half a century, means a consider-able wrench. The people have got used to it, and the bank-ers are used to it. It is seen, in recent years, that changed conditions dictate some changes in the system. An increase in elasticity of currency there must be. The great growth of the country in commerce and wealth emphasizes this." Both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Bonynge laid stress upon the

Both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Bonynge laid stress upon the peculiar nature of the conditions created by the great num-ber and variety of the banking institutions our neighbors possess. There are, for example, 15,000 state banks, 7,000 national banks, probably 3,000 private banks, and 1,000 trust companies in the United States. The only banks that issue currency are the national banks, and their issues are based upon bonds which they have to buy from the Government. Suppose a Central System-

It is to be borne in mind that the thousands of It is to be borne in mind that the thousands of state banks, deriving their right of existence from individual states, cannot be affected—if they choose to be recalcitrant— by any legislation passed by the Government of the Union. If they are to be brought into line with a central system, supposing that system to be one which affects their rights or privileges conferred by separate states, this will mean, one would think, much convincing, possibly of disciplining. It would, of course, be possible for the Government at Wash-ington to frame a new measure which should induce state banks to become national banks because of the more profitstate banks to become national banks because of the more profitable terms the central government might give them. . Some distinct alteration in the treatment of reserves of United States banks is a step clearly inculcated by the panic of 1007. It will not do to have such reserves, at a time of mone-1907. tary pressure, tied up in the hands of the big banks in the leading cities, the monetary centres. Some means must be found, which do not now exist there, of increasing currency circulation when expanding business requires it.

To change from the present currency system of the United States to either a central bank system or a branch bank system is a matter of greater difficulty, by far, than to ada offers a fertile field for construct a new scheme entirely. The present system, born remunerative enterprises.

of civil war, when it was found of great service, is no longer adapted to the changed conditions the country's enormous adapted to the changed conditions the country's enormous growth has brought about. Besides, it is a duty the United States people owe to themselves to frame and adopt such a currency measure as will be at once modern and serviceable, in fact commensurate with the wealth and commercial genius of a great people.

# SUCCESTS VANCOUVER STOCK ISSUE.

Mr. D. Leigh Wood, of the London banking house of Mr. D. Leigh Wood, of the London banking house of Brown, Shipley and Company, and Captain Leonard, a Lon-don banker, and Mr. Aemilus, Jarvis, are visiting Western Canada. Mr. Leigh Wood, whose firm has floated Van-couver securities in London, told the Monetary Times, in that city, that English buyers are well informed of Canada's poscity, that English buyers are wen informed of Canada's pos-sibilities and are rapidly securing profitable investment. He is taking a look at the big cities of the Domnion. Acting on his suggestion, the Vancouver finance committee will consider, when next amending the city charter, the issue of city securities in the form of registered or inscribed stock.

# SIR FELIX SCHUSTER ON CANADIAN CREDIT.

Sir Felix Schuster, of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, was a visitor to Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto this week. Sir Felix, as is well known, is a leading banking authority, and the Monetary Times was favored with a long and interesting conversation with him. He has be the authority, and the Monetary Times was favored with a long and interesting conversation with him. He has, by the way, a dread of newspaper publicity, which in these days is an un-usual and sometimes admirable trait. Sir Felix chatted inter-estingly regarding the United States Monetary Commission-before whom he gave evidence in England, and whose sub-committee he met in Toronto on Tuesday-of the British budget, the Canadian banking system and Canadian credit. Canada's credit in London, said Sir Felix, is held in high esteem. He has no doubt that Canadian applications for capital for purposes of legitimate development will in the future be received very favorably. Sir Felix Schuster is Canada's friendly acquaintance, and is not here on a business trip.

# BELGIAN BANKER

# Has Confidence in Canada as Investment Field-Mr. Joseph Brunner, of Brussels, Talks of His Plans.

Another notable visitor to our country is Mr. Joseph Brunner, head of the private house of Brunner, located at Brussels, Belgium. Mr. Brunner, who has associations Brussels, Belgium. Mr. Brunner, who has associated with Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Company, of London, who in turn are associated with Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Company, Toronto, is making his third tour of the Dominion. To the Monetary Times he stated that twenty-three years ago he first interested Belgian capital in Canada in the shape of investments in C. P. P. investments in C.P.R.

## Experiences of Early Days.

At that time he experienced great difficulty in convin-At that time he experienced great dimculty in convin-cing his countrymen that the Dominion was more than a wild stretch of ice and snow and the Canadian Pacific some-thing more than a fantasy. In those days C.P.R. was sell-ing at 58. Belgian investors, therefore, have no reason to regret their confidence in this Canadian enterprise. Mr. Brunner's clients have invested several millions of dollars in other Canadian-owned securities more especially Sao Paulo. other Canadian-owned securities, more especially Sao Paulo,

Rio, and Mexican Railways. Belgium has a surplus population and an over supply of money. Each year the postal savings banks record total savings of \$200,000,000. Mr. Brunner, who estimates that there are now in Canada at least ten thousand Belgians, has just completed an investigation into the resources and investment possibilities of the Dominion. As a consequence sev-eral millions of capital are likely to be diverted from Belgium into Canadian channels.

# More Belgian Money to Come.

He and friends invested in Western lands some years The enterprise proving successful, other Belgian money has and will come to Canada for real estate purposes.

money has and will come to Canada for real estate purposes. Mr. Brunner travelled through the West in a private car of the Canadian Northern Railway. He is a keen, observant banker, and impresses one at once with honesty of purpose. He desires to handle only first-class investments, those which show excellent possibilities of doing sõ. That is only natural, for once capital receives a setback in the shape of bad investments it invariably turns to new channels. Can-ada offers a fertile field for Belgian investments in safe and remunerative enterprises.



# BUSINESS AND THE CROP MOVEMENT.

Volume of Trade Increases-South Looking to North for Supplies-Not Time for High Prices.

Monetary Times Office, Winnipeg, October 5th. The business outlook in the West this fall is bright, and the money in circulation for wheat that has been marketed, is doing much to strengthen general trade conditions. The first month of the crop year of 1909-10 established a new re-cord of crop movement, during September, no less than 16,-ut 220 husbels of wheat having passed inspection, which is cord of crop movement, during September, no less than 16,-313,220 bushels of wheat having passed inspection, which is an increase of 5,776,930 bushels over September, 1908. In-spections of oats were double, and of barley, a third greater than last year. The quality is satisfactory, nearly 95 per cent. of the receipts so far being contract wheat, and over 50 per cent. No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern. The actual value of this wheat was \$14,329,820, or more than half a million dollars for every working day of September.

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Yolume of Trade Increases . The first effect of crop movement is to increase volume of trade rather than actual cash receipts. In past years any increase of trade from crop movement has not been looked for until after the milddle of September; this year an in-crease cf activity was noticeable the first week, which stead-ily increased as the month advanced. Country merchants awaited to be assured of the quality and quantity of the crop before increasing their stocks heavily with a view to winter trade. Dry goods, boots and shoes, grocery and hardware houses all report very active trade conditions. Cash receipts by loan companies have commenced to come in, and will be at their height about the 1st of Novem-ber. Local companies report that borrowers are exhibiting too much haste to pay off principal. Loan company mana-gers complain that many farmers now have money to loan and are lending to their brother farmers. of trade rather than actual cash receipts. In past years any

and are lending to their brother farmers.

There has been no complaint of car shortage so far. The railway companies have had ideal weather for handling crop, and arrangements have been improved for loading and unloading, more especially at terminals.

#### In the Wheat Markets

Our Winnipeg market has been uniformly steady and strong throughout the past week, the result being an ad-vance in the various grades of cash wheat, of from 1 to 2 cents. Options have shown a relative increase in values, the strength being based upon excellent cash demands in both spring and winter wheat, and to reported transference the strength being based upon excellent cash demands in both spring and winter wheat, and to reported transference of the Patten house from the bear to the bull side. There was a firm demand for No. 1 Northern, and offerings for No's. 2 and 3 Northern were quickly absorbed on contin-uance of enquiry by exporters and eastern millers. The heavy movement of the new spring wheat crops in Western Canada surpasses previous records. Receipts at Winnipeg, average seven to eight hundred cars per day, and in one week over 5,000 cars of wheat were inspected, or ap-

week over 5,000 cars of wheat were inspected, or ap-

proximately 5,500,000 bushels. This movement, with continued heavy exports of wheat This movement, with continued heavy exports of wheat from Russia, is acting as a drag on the international mar-kets, which otherwise would be buoyant; because, while the above factors combine to press their weight on the world's markets, there are other circumstances which in the mean-time are holding them in check, and which may ultimately turn the scale the other way. While wheat in the northern part of America is plentiful, it is not so in the south, where stocks of wheat in the centres of accumplation are decreasing inof America is plentiful, it is not so in the south, where stocks of wheat in the centres of accumulation are decreasing in-stead of increasing. When the first of the far south crop began to move, the millers down there had neither wheat nor flour left in stock, and so commenced buying new wheat when it appeared, paying as high as \$1.50 a bushel for it. Having exhausted their own surplus wheat the people in the South must come north for further supplies.

The result is that little Kansas and other southern wheat has been shipped to Minneapolis, as compared with tormer years, and Minneapolis mills are running to full arpacity. Minneapolis is not getting the volume of wheat she needs, and receipts at that point are not half what they were a year ago. The movement to Duluth has been heavy; but the vis-ible supply is not increasing at a larger pace than test year. Not Time for High Prices The aggregate American and Canadian wishle bet week

Not Time for High Prices The aggregate American and Canadian visible set week was only twenty-two and a quarter million bushels, as against thirty million last year, and this in spite of the fact that fifteen million bushels less have been exported. The fact is that old stocks were all exhausted when the season began, and in the meantime current consumption and the moderate exports have used up farmers deliveries. A little activity and advance in prices in Liverpool, would stir general condi-tions, but in the meantime the immense exports from Russia and the shadow of our Western Canadian crop keep Liverpool obdurate and the time for higher prices is not at present.



Winnipeg, October 5th, 1909. Property on Portage Avenue in Winnipeg continues active, bringing big prices. There is not a vacant corner lot of this thoroughfare that has not changed hand, at in-creased prices within the past three months. The movement is not in the nature of a boom; but natural growth and ex-pansion, and some property that has been changing hands will be built upon at once. A certain amount of this activity is speculative purchasing.

will be built upon at once. A certain amount of this activity is speculative purchasing. An English investor bought the north-west corner of Mc-Gee Street and Portage Avenue, with 116 feet frontage on Portage, for \$225 a foot, total price being over \$26,000. The same English investor bought 50 feet on Portage, at the corner of Maryland Street, at \$350 a foot, purchase price be-ing \$17,500. Messrs. D. A. Pattinson and William Frank bought what was known as the Eggo property, comprising 44 feet, on the north side of Portage Avenue, between Carlton and Edmonton Streets for \$53,000. The Olympia Cafe Company has purchased 120 feet on

Carlton and Edmonton Streets for \$53,000. The Olympia Cafe Company has purchased 120 feet on the east side of Smith Street, about 100 feet from Portage Avenue. The vendors are Messrs. John, A. B., and C. D. Stovel, and P. C. McIntyre. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of \$100,000, or approximately \$800 per foot. Mr. James Walter Lyon, of Guelph, Ont., accured the south-east corner of Portage Avenue and Kennedy breet, 88 feet on Portage by 130 on Kennedy. The price maid was \$1,000 per foot. It is Mr. Lyon's intention to built a busi-ness block on this corner next year. The lot on the corner of Portage Avenue and Edmonton Street has been and to an investor who will immediately erect a fine block for resi-dential as well as business purposes. The price maid was \$1,450 per foot.

\$1,450 per foot. This movement in centrally located property is having a stiffening effect on all property in the city limits.



(Canadian Associated Press. London, October 4 -- Following are change s in quotation in Canadian securities :

Newfoundland inscribed, 1913-38, 102-104; foundland Consolidated, inscribed, 1936, Toronto Evening Telegram, Oct. 4, 1999. 7.-

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# THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 43.

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\$70,000	Capital and	Resr ds	· · ·	ABB or Th	when	<u></u>	TORON	OTI	Sales	1	MONTR	
ITY OF BRANDON, MAN. DEBENTURES 20,000 5% due 1939, \$50,000	Ang Pald	Rest 2	BANKS	Present	When Pa-able Numbers indicate Months	Price Oct. 8, '08	Price Sept. 30, 09	Price Oct. 7.	Week	Price Oct. 8, '08	Price Sept 30, '09	Price Oct. 7, '09
4%% due 1939. To yield an attractive rate. Full particulars on application A. O'HARA& CO. Membera Toronto Stock Exchange OFFICES: 6 Drapers' Gardens. London, E.C., England Winnipeg. Toronto. Cobalt. Man. Ont. Ont.	\$         \$           4,866         4,866           10 000         10,000           \$,983         3,988           3 000         8,000           2,500         2,500           2,500         2,500           1,083         1 017           5,000         6,000           1,000         1,000           3,000         8,500           14,400         14,400           1,999         1,992           750         750           2,207         2,200           3,000         3,000	6,000 1 4,982 2 2,500 1 2,500 1 2,500 1 333 1 5,000 1 1,000 1 3,500 1 12,000 1	13 British North Am 14 British North Am 15 Cemmerce. 16 Cemmerce. 16 Dominion. 17 Eastern Townships. 10 Hassilten. 10 Hene Bk. (u) 10 Imperial 10 Methopolitan Bank. 10 Mostreal 10 Northern Crown (u). 10 Northern Crown (u). 10 Northern Crown (u). 10 Northern Crown (u). 10 Ortawa 10 Ortawa 10 Ortawa 10 Ortawa Bank (u). 10 Quebec 10 St. Stenhens (u). 11 Stenhens (u). 12 St. Stenhens (u).	8 10 8 6 11 8 8 10 10	3 6 9 12 3 6 9 12 6 12 2 5 8 11 3 6 9 12 1 4 7 10 3 6 9 12 1 4 7 10 3 6 9 12	193 190 221 220	202 201 230 163 200 199 252	202 	51 151 10	89 187 2199 155 154 193 191 282 231 119	1461 146 166 164 200 1991 252	147 146 166 165 201 200
R. L. COWAN and <u>COMPANY</u> STOCK BROKERS	1,000 1,000 2,500 2,500 4,964 4,869 200 200 1,929 1,920 9,76 841 4,000 4,000 4,367 4,354 3,207 3,201 1,500 1,560 687 505	2,220 207 1 4,500 1 1,800 1 1,200 nil 1	00 Provincial Bank (u). 01 Quebec	12 5 10 7 7 8 4	2 5 8 11 2 5 8 11 3 6 9 12 1 4 7 10 3 6 9 12 2 5 8 11	219 218 1304 129	229 228 216 138 137	229 228	100 1 36 16	206	230	135
COBALT STOCKS A SPECIALTY	1,000 1,000 630 633 6,000 6,000 2,008 1,00 2,500 1,500 2,500 1,500 3,500 1,00 3,500 1,00 839 62 700 700 700 70 1,000 1,00 500 500 500 0 1,20	\$19 \$,000 \$555 1,100 \$ \$120 \$575 1,725 \$65 \$90 \$90	Lean 50 Agric. Sav & Loa 10 Can Per. Mige. Co 100 Can. Ed. & N. Inv 100 Cen. Can. L. & Sav 10 Col. Invest & Loa 50 Dom Sav. & Inv. 5 50 Huron Erie L. & S 50 Lon. L. & I. Co. L 100 Landed B & Loan 50 Lon. L. & S. Co. of Ca 50 L. & C. L. & A. Li 25 Mont. Loan & Mit 50 Ont L. & Deb. Loo 50 Toronto Mortgage 100 Toronto Mortgage 100 Toronto Savings 40 Real Estate Loan	n 6888854444	1 7 1 4 7 1 1 4 7 1 1 7 1 4 7 1 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	110 140 130 122 160 6 70 189 19	) 120 ) 160 ) 152 ) 161 68 ) 71 127 195 195 121 125 125 125 152 127	120 160 161 161 161 161 161 162 161 175 161 175 161 175 161 175 161 175 161 175 161 175 161 175 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160	30 182			
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U.L.IVIAUNLEIVI AND COMPANY Stock Brokers We buy and sell	\$618 3.6 600 5 6.000 16.8 8.400 8.4 10,000 10.0 925 9 701 7 840 8 7,500 7.5	18 50 18 00 00 00 00 907 25 01 40	100 Mez. Tram. 100 Min. St. P. & S.S. 100 Mont Street Railw 100 Niagara, St. C. & T 100 Niagara Navigatis 100 Northern Navigatis North Ohio Tracti Porto Rico Rly. 100 Quebee Railway.	on on	0 2 5 8 8 1 7 8 1 7 6 3 6 9	11 1 1 1 1 1	20 137	137 15 184 120 11	6 10 9 8	0 10 5 1	6 31 3 40	10
all Cobalt Stocks and all marketable Securities Suite 64 MERCHANTS BANK BLDG.	3.132 3.1 25,000 25,00 9,10 9,1 800 568 5 13,275 13,5 8,000 8,0 8,0 3,000 9,0 1 104 20,100 20,00	00 1,368 00 68 	100 Sao Paulo 100 St. Lawr. & C. N. 100 St. Lawr. & C. N. 100 Telede Rallw v 100 Terente Railway Tri-City R.& L. pr  100 Twin City R'y, c 100 West India Elect. 100 Winnipeg Elect ,	av ref.	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 6 & 6 & 12 \\ 7 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 6 & 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 7 \end{array}$	10 1 8 1 126 10 10 10 10 11 89 20	461 46 130 1261 1	130 26 1 11 109# 3	24t S 92 4 09§ 189	68 0 103 10 5 7 1 70 8	7	26 1244 1 92 104 110 1
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THE MONETARY TIMES

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1932 1922	100 Mont L H & P.		1 6 5 11 6 12				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 101		100			3000	Peo.	Gas		941	115	1
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# 1518

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 43.

1518	THE MONETARY TIMES
	WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE
THE	Sates [Cap. in thous.] 2 10
ONTARIO	97 Paid A LISTED Sept. 30 Oct. 7 0 2 up 2 09 00 000
SECURITIES	\$ 250 \$ 200 550 Can. Firefor 700 a dra 100 2.500 2.201 100 North. Crown 5 85 80 85
COMPANY · LIMITED	200,000 190,837 100 C.P.R. 7
T. S. G. PEPLER, MGR	100 G West P. L.&S 9 113 1103 113 10 500 500 100 Home In.& Sav. 9 128 129 554 246 40 Sover'n Fire 8 
OUR	1.500         720         50         Northern Trust.         6
OCTOBER LIST	220 220 IO Man. Iron W KS
OF	235 135 50 Com. L'n& Fuer 1 10 100 100 5 300 300 100 Traders' Bidg. 120 105 115 119
SPECIAL SELECTED	107 154 100 Empire Loan
Municipal R	A mun Per Price RAILROADS Price Land Co's Continued Serie
Debentures	Government Issues cent Sept. 23 Alberta Railway, \$100
	Dominion Ditto 4% prior-lien deb. stock 101 103 Canada vorth west Cana, st 100 (Paducad) 4 1004 1011 Ditto, 5% deb. stock (non-cum.) 104 106 Canadian Land & Ranche, £1
NOW READY	Ditto, 1911 (Convert.) 4 161 106 Atlantic & St. Law, 6 % shares 150 152x Canadian Real Properties, 21
Gradie mailed on X	Ditto, 1910-35
Gladly mailed on request	Ditto, debs. 1912 4 102 103 Ditto, 4% perpetual act, stock 85 % Can Serier' Loan & Trast. 41
MCKINNON BLDG.	Ditto, 1912
TORONTO	tibada 1969 total a total of 10 data stack 00 00 10 minutes of 10
· ONTARIO ·	British Columbia, 1917. 3 86 88 Ditto, 4 % lst mort, bonds 92 94 Ditto terminable debentures
	Ditto, 1923
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	New Brunswick, 1934-44 4 102 103 Ditto, shares, 400 Let dab stock 91 03 Trust & Loan of Can., 520, 55 pd 5
Manual of	Nova         Scotta         3         82         84         Ditto, 4 % 2nd deb. stock         79         81         Ditto, ditto, £1 paid         10           Ditto, 1949         3½         914         954         Ditto, 5 % pref. stock         47         45         Ditto, ditto, £1 paid         12         15         MISCELLANEOUS CO'S           Ontario, 1946         34         96         Ditto, ord, stock         12         15         MISCELLANEOUS CO'S           Ontario, 1946         4         1034         1044 (G.T. P., 3 % guar, bonds         84         85         Anadia Sugar Refining, 6% debs, 93
	Ditto, 1947
Canadian	Ditto, 1928
14	Ditto, 1937
Banking	MUNICIPAL Ditto, N. of Can., 4% deb, stock 99 101 Ditto, def. ord. stock 144 Ditto, Mid. of Can., 5% bonds. 101 103 Ditto, 5% prof. stock
By H. M. P. Eckardt	Edmonton, 1915-47
Sy n. M. P. Echaput	Hamilton, 1925         4         98         100         Ditto, 5% 2nd pref. stock         95         96         Lict: Diversion of Can., 6% pref.         14           Montreal, 1909         5         101         103         Ditto, 4% and pref. stock         504         504         Imp. Tobacco of Can., 6% pref.         14           Montreal, 1909         5         101         103         Ditto, 4% and pref. stock         504         504         Inter. Port Can't, shares of \$100         150           Ditto, error dent         8         85         Ditto, ord, stock         244         24
Second Edition is	Montreal, isomers         83         85         Ditto, ord. stock         241         24
now ready	Ditto, 1948
rice, \$2.50, postpaid to	Quebec City, 1914-18 436 100 102 Ditto, 2nd mort. 4 % bonds 101 103 Ditto, 5% 1st mort. 60 keript) 91 Quebec City, 1914-18 436 100 102 Ditto, 7% pref., \$100
any country.	Ditto, 1982
Orders received by	St. Catharines, 1920 4 99 100 Que, & L.St. J., 30 prior len bas. 34 90 Mont. W. & P. 4% prior lien bds 36 St. St. Ann. N. B. 1934 4 99 101 Dittor, 5% Ist mort. bonds 84 86 Minut. 44 96 prior lien bds 36
THE	Saskatoon City, 1938 5 105 107 Quebec Central, 4% deb. stock 98 100 Rich. & Ont. Nav., new 5% debs. 97 Sherbrooke City, 1933 41/2 103 104 Ditto. 3% 2nd deb. stock 171 73 Rio de Janeiro Tramway, shares. 36 Rio de Janeiro Tramway, shares. 36
TIMES	Ditto, 1921-25
62 Church St.	Ditto.         1929         3%         92         94         BANKS         Shawin'n water & Power, according to the start of the start o
TORONTO, Can.	Ditto, 1926-47
	Winnipeg, 1914 5 104 106 British American Land, A. £1 13 15 Ditto, snares
FOR SALE	
	GOVERNMENT FINANCE
MINING CLAIMS	PUBLIC DEBT         1805         1805         Revenue & Expenditure         of Aug., 1909         31st Aug., 01           Liabilities         5         5         5         1818 210         Consolidated FUND         1908         1909         1908         1909         1908         1909         1908
James and Tudhope	Payable in England         221.811.270         277.920.995         Revenue -         4.469.105         5.365.577         19.102.496         23.5           Payable in Eng. Temp'y Loans         18.039.066         7.259.999         Customs         4.267.125         1.289.187         1.237.941         6.137.052         5.3
Special inducements to in-	Bank Circuit n Recamp. r und         66,096,953         79,005,300         Post Office         900,000         600,005         3,937,679         4.5           Dominion Nets         60,007,171         58,100,039         Poblic W'ks, incl'g Riys.         900,359         838,686         3,937,679         4.5           Savings Banks         10,607,171         58,100,039         Poblic W'ks, incl'g Riys.         900,359         438,686         1,582,1944         23
vestors in "Sacrifice Blocks of City Lots" in	Trust Funds
BRANTFORD AND WINNIPEG	Total Gross Debt
The NATIONAL REALTY	Assers- Investments-Sinking Funds         42,977,953         39,203,880         Expen. on Cap. Ac'r, Erc.           Other Investments
CO., LTD.	Province Accounts         4.033,705         2.236,429         Dominon Lands         20,178         45,809         132,303           Miscel. & Banking Accounts         73,074,962         78,346,126         Militia, Capital         20,178         45,809         132,300           Miscel. & Banking Accounts         73,074,962         78,346,126         Railway Subsidies         20,178         45,809         132,300
123 Bay St., TORONTO Ont.	Total Assets
Phone-Main 5874	Total Net Debt, 31st Aug.         278,764,971         329,488,795           Total Net Debt, 31st July.         275,511,372         320,637,590         Total         3.988,783         2.816,520         9,421,382         9,32

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THE MONETARY TIMES



Volume 43.

# BONDS and MUNICIPAL CREDIT

# IN WESTERN CANADA.

# Bond Market is Brisk, but a Change Favoring the Investor Seems to be Near.

The financial situation in the West shows little change as pared with that of a month ago. The banks do not apcompared with that of a month ago. The banks do not appear to feel the demands made upon them for the purpose of pear to feel the demands made upon them for the purpose of moving the crop. On the contrary, the head office officials of the various institutions state that a good supply of money is available for the movement of the grain. Many new beanches are being established by most of the banks. There available for the movement of the grain. Many new branches are being established by most of the banks. There is a slight sourcity of labor in the West, which will mean some little delay in delivering the grain to the cars. This will be the big "clean up" year in Western Canada. More than that, for with the high prices received, the farmers will have a few dollars surplus after paying their obligations.

# Municipalities Sought High Prices.

1520

The market for bonds continues to be fairly brisk. It The market for bonds continues to be fairly brisk. It is noticeable that institutions are anxious for issues yielding a good rate of interest and it looks as if any change in the near future would be in the direction of a higher yield to the investor. Municipalities were, in a sense, spoilt during the past year, especially in the early months of the year, by the somewhat reckless bidding of some dealers. Municipal offisomewhat reckless bidding of some dealers. Municipal offi-cers and school officials apparently gathered the impression that with so many urgent enquiries for bonds, it would be possible to sell at practically their own prices. The past three months, with a slight falling off in demand, has brought about a partial re-adjustment of values. There are few Western issues to be sold. Some cities and towns are holding bonds for higher than the prevailing prices—that is to say after calling for tenders, every offer has been refused. to say after calling for tenders, every offer has been refused, the financing being done through the local banks until such time as it is considered well to make a sale.

# Hardening of Money Rates.

There is a general out the West. A large tern prairies and when one considers the high prices being received and the careful economical policy of the people dur-ing the past two years, it seems but reasonable to look for ing the past two years, it seems but reasonable to look for what one finds in the West to-day—a feeling of conservative optimism and prosperity and plenty on every side. Many people look for a hardening in money rates in the West dur-ing the next two months, not owing to any local conditions but rather to the natural industrial expansion that now appears to be about due.

### COMING BONDS.

South Vancouver, B. C .- The ratepayers have approved

a by-law to raise \$225,000 for a waterworks system. Richmond, B. C.—The ratepayers have voted on by-laws to borrow \$275,000 for waterworks purposes and \$75,000 for road improvements.

road improvements. Nanaimo, B. C.—The ratepayers carried by-laws to au-thorize the borrowing of \$30,000 for waterworks; \$6,000 for a bridge. The \$60,000 Portage 1a Prairie, Man.—The ratepayers will vote on by-law to authorize the borrowing of \$18,500 to extend the waterworks system and to warrant fixed assessment for radiator factory.

winnipeg, Man.—The ratepayers carried the by-law to authorize the borrowing of \$600,000 for school buildings.

NOTES OF BIDDING:

Four bids were received for the Melville, Sask., \$6,000 5 per cent. drainage depentures, awarded to J. Addison Reid Company, as previously noted. For the Peachland, B. C., \$20,800 5 per cent. 20-year

CONSULTING ENGINEERS CONSULTING ENGINEERS

BARBER & YOUNG 57 Adelaide St., East, Toronto GAGNE & JENNINGS, Lawlor Building, Toronto

EDWARD B. MERRILL Lawlor Building, Toronto T. AIRD MURRAY 612 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto

debenture issue seven bids were received. As previously noted, Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company, were the successful bidders.

Messrs. H. J. Naughton and Co., who were awarded the \$55,000 issue of St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que., 5 per cent. 30-year waterworks debentures, are a Boston firm and not a Toronto house as previously reported.

There was only a difference of one dollar between the two bids received for the \$1,593.02 3 per cent, local improve-ment issue of Blenheim, Ontario. As previously noted the bonds were sold to Brent, Noxon & Company.

# BOND NOTES.

Mr. A. P. Christmas, formerly secretary of the Invest-ment Trust Company of Montreal, has resigned from that company in order to open offices in the London and Lanca-shire Building, Montreal, for the maintenance of an inde-mendent bond business. The firms name will be the The firms name will be A. P. pendent bond business. Christmas & Company. Christmas & Company. Corporation. railroad, govern ment, municipal, and public-service bonds will be handled.

An issue of \$3,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. serial gold bonds, issued by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, a firm well known in Canada, is being made by Messrs. Peabody, Houghteling & Company, Chicago. The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, upon whose property-these bonds are a closed first mortgage, has total assets of nearly \$12,000,000. The company has pledged to the trustee as additional collateral security for these bonds, good secured notes and bills receivable, equal to one-half times the amount of the total bonded debt. This additional collateral amount of the total bonded debt. security will produce in actual cash over \$5,000,000

amount of the total bonded debt. This additional collateral security will produce in actual cash over \$5,000,000. The town of Pembroke, Ont., is offering for sale \$40,000 4½ per cent. 20-year debentures. The town's assessed value for taxation is \$2,525,315, while the estimated true value is \$3,030,380 and the estimated value of exempted property \$411,800. The floating debt is \$3,000, and the debenture debt, including this issue \$220,228. The sinking fund in-vested is \$8,902, the waterworks debentures \$33,534, and the local improvement debentures \$17,236, making altogether \$50,763 or a net debenture debt of \$169,465. The estimated value of assets is \$250,000, while the revenue from water-works, less running expenses, amounts to \$3,000. The rate of taxation is general 11 mills, school 7 mills. The debenture debt is reduced \$10,000 annually. The population of Pem-broke is 6,000, and it is the county seat of Renfrew, located on Ottawa River, main line C.P.R. connected with G.T.R. by branch line with terminus here, on proposed line Georgian Bay Canal. The town is the market for a large section of good farming country and distributing point for lumber sup-lies and three banks and three newspapers, a large manufac-tory of refrigerators, incubators and brooders with three foundries, three large sawmills, two door and sash factories, grist taill, machine shop and lumbering tools and a number of other industries. The Pembroke Power Company can supply unlimited electrical power to manufacture at low rates. supply unlimited electrical power to manufacture at low rates.

## DEBENTURES AWARDED.

City of Enderby, B. C.—\$5,000, 5 per cent., 20 instal-ment debentures, to Charles Burgess & Co., Toronto. Hamilton, Ont.—\$80,000 school bonds to Dominion Se-

carities Corporation. Chatham, Ont.—\$35,388, 5 per cent., 15 instalment, local improvement debentures. to Charles Burgess & Co.. Toronto. Osgoode, Ont.—\$4,429, 5 per cent., 10 instalment drain-age debentures, to Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Co., Toronto. Niagara Falls, Ont.—\$5,094, 5 per cent., 30 instalments, and \$1,332 10 instalment. sewer debentures, to Charles Bur-gess & Co., Toronto. Yorkton, Sask.—\$50,000. 5 per cent., 30 instalment, and \$20,000 5 per cent., 20 instalment debentures, to Messrs. Hanson Bros., Montreal, Que. North Cosfield, Ont.—\$5,151, 5 per cent., 5 and 10 in-stalment telephone and drainage debentures, to Mr. Charles Burgess, & Co., Toronto.

Burgess, & Co., Toronto. London, Ont.—\$35,000, 4 per cent., 30-year school de-bentures, and \$5,000, 4¼ per cent., 30-year hospital deben-tures to the Bank of Toronto.



1522

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 43.

# STOCK EXCHANGES

# CASCADE OF TRANSACTIONS

# In Steel and Coal Shares, at Rapidly Advancing Prices, Was Feature of this Week's Markets-Cobalt Stocks and Dividends.

The feature of the markets this week has been the enor-The feature of the markets this week has been the chor-mous turnover of Dominion Iron and Steel and Dominion Coal shares, especially the former. The reason ascribed for the large number of transactions and the rapidly advancing prices is the alleged contemplated amalgamation of the two prices is the alleged contemplated amalgamation of the two companies, the merger to include perhaps the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal and others. Mr. Ross, it is stated, has been asked to sell his Coal holdings. At the time of going to press he is still adamant in refusal. One thing is obvious— someone is benefiting materially by the price appreciation of both securities. It may be that after certain objects have been obtained, the excitement will disappear, the merger story fizzle away, as it has done many times before, and the two companies proceed along the same lines as previously. story fizzle away, as it has done many times before, and the two companies proceed along the same lines as previously. Unless some special reason be advanced, it is difficult to see what great advantages would be served by the absorption of the Coal Company, especially in view of the strong position in which Mr. Plummer's concern now stands. Few ever know the real, basic reasons for movements such as experi-enced by the Steel and Coal securities this week. But if so-called "inside information" counts for anything, the Monetary Times may say that the amalgamation of the two companies is still very far distant.

Failure of Wyatt & Company.
 While several brokers' failures have occurred in Toronto within the past twelve months, the majority have been branch houses of New York firms. This week Messrs. Wyatt & Company assigned for the benefit of creditors. It will be remembered that Major H. F. Wyatt, senior partner of this stock brokerage firm died suddenly last week. The market was again shocked on Monday with the announce ment of the firm's suspension. The news was given out on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the opening of the morning board, but it had no effect on local securities. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at about \$125,000 and the creditors, chiefly customers of the firm, numbered about 60. The rapid advance of five points in Dominion Steel stock on the Toronto Exchange that followed the news of the firm's suspension was understood to be due to "buying under the fulle," which occurs when a member of the Exchange fails to deliver stock for which he held contracts. The stock in guestion is then bought by the officials of the Exchange for the delinquent members who is charged with any deficit resulting therefrom. Stock Exchange officials denied that stock had any connection with the suspension of Wyatt & Company. That view was held in Monterel when the suspension was announced there.

# British Columbia Packers Dividend Undecided

British Columbia Packers Dividend Undecided. The total salmon pack for the Fraser River this year will be about 500,000 cases. About 70,000 cases were added to the pack previous to the close season, which began on August 25th and closed on September 15th. Since Septem-ber 15th, the fish have been running fairly well, with sock-eyes in the majority. The run, though not unusually large, was better than expected. Prices have averaged about



17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. per fish, though there are instances where the price went as high as 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. With the presence of Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, president of the British Columbia Packers' Associ-ation, on the Coast, it is stated that deferred dividends on both preferred and common stock would be declared, but officers of the company in Vancouver state that this has oncers of the company in vancouver state that this has not yet been decided, and will not come up again until the next quarterly meeting in December. The Consumers' Gas Company will apply for permission to add \$2,500,000 to the capital stock of the company. This will make its total stock issue \$6 concern.

will make its total stock issue \$6,000,000. ... Mr. Pearson, the company's general manager, when seen by the Monetary Times this week, stated that this matter would not come up for two or three months. The company has planned several enlargements to its plant, including the construction of a large gas holder.

# Mexican Light and Power's Accident.

Much discussion has occurred regarding the accident which occurred in May at the Necaxa Dam. The secretary to the financial agency of the Mexican Government has issued the following statement: "The Mexican Light and Power Company have appealed to the Mexican Government to communicate the result of the inquiry made by the Government numicate the result of the inquiry made by the Government engineer as to the accident to the Necaxa dam, forming part of the hydraulic installations of that company, my Gov-ernment has authorized me by cable to make the following statement, viz.: As soon as the accident occurred at the Necaxa dam in May last the Mexican Government commis-sioned an official engineer to proceed to the site of the Necaxa dam in May last the Mexican Government commis-sioned an official engineer to proceed to the site of the acci-dent and report upon the same and the future consequences on the works. From the engineer's report it appears that the dam was not permanently nor substantially damaged, and that the loss caused thereby amounts approximately to \$500,000 Mex. (about £50,000 sterling). The works neces-sary to entirely finish the dam, including the repairs caused by the accident, should be completed by the end of the pres-ent year." This puts a quietus on the dam accident for the present. present.

### Cobalt Central's Position.

**Cobait Central's Position.** The passing of the Cobalt Central dividend did not affect its stock materially. It is quoted around 28, the price at which it stood early in 1908. The highest figure reached was 74 in December. Last year 70,525 shares changed hands. The dividend paid on February last was 2 per cent. and that on May 15th, 1 per cent. The latest financial state-ment of this company, published in February, showed cash on hand, due from smelters and ore ready for shipment, \$216,755. That left, after the payment of the February dividend of 2 per cent. \$121,525 applicable to the next on hand, due from smelters and ore ready for simplicat, \$216,755. That left, after the payment of the February dividend of 2 per cent., \$121,525 applicable to the next quarterly dividend. Mr. T. A. Nevins, president, stated in his annual report that "By reason of recent improve-ments and developments at the mines this surplus will be materially increased by the next three months operation before the dividend is payable." It required apparently \$95,230 to pay a 2 per cent. dividend and on February 1st the company had \$121,525 for that purpose. Instead of the usual dividend or an increase, in May, it was reduced to 1 per cent. and, as stated, the September disbursement was passed altogether. The reason given is that large sums have been spent in the development of the new properties and additions to plant. and additions to plant.

Silver Leaf Bows to Crown Reserve. Silver Leaf stock did not act graciously as a result of the meeting of its shareholders on Monday, who ratified the proposed deal with Crown Reserve. Some opposition was heard from the Leaf stockholders, but it was pointed out that only \$20,000 was left in the treasury and the mine could not be run for more than four months on that sum. If, at the out of that paried no discovery of valuable ore occurred, be run for more than four months on that sum. If, at the end of that period, no discovery of valuable ore occurred, the property would have had to be closed. The Silver Leaf property is to be leased to Crown Reserve interests for 5 years on a percentage basis of 25 per cent. of the gross receipts to go to the Silver Leaf. The agreement carries with it an option to renew at the expiry of the five years on a 35 per cent. gross basis. The Crown Reserve people agree to spend \$20,000 in developing the Leaf property the first year, and \$10,000 a year for the next four years. At the afternoon session on Monday on the Toronto Exchange the price de clined to 13. clined to 13.

Montreal, Oct. 7th.

On Tuesday forenoon Montreal stock-exchange lists had to be lengthened by two inches to take in the sales. The occasion for the activity was buyers' eagerness to get hold

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THE MONETARY TIMES



of Dominion Iron and Steel, Dominion Coal and Nova Scotia Steel and Coal and other issues. Lake of the Woods was also active, although the marked rise in that stock did not take place until Wednesday morning, when it suddenly jump-ed to 137<sup>1/2</sup>. The advance was undoubtedly caused by buying by those who were fairly confident of the announcement which was made at the annual meeting later in the day, that which was made at the annual meeting later in the day, that \$10 per share was to be given as a bonus to the common stockholders of record of October 30th, payment to be made on November 8th. Thus is set at rest all speculation as to what treatment the shareholders are to receive.

# C. P. R. Was Strong.

Canadian Pacific was exceptionally strong early in the week, going about 138. On Wednesday it showed a little of the easiness of Tuesday afternoon, but there was a general feeling that an annoncement of advantage to the shareholdfeeling that an annoncement of advantage to the sharehold-ers would be made at the annual meeting at noon. The an-nouncement made was that \$30,000,000 of the new \$50,000, 000 stock would be issued at \$125 to shareholders of Novem-ber 15th, in the ratio of one to five. There was some doubt as to how the stock market would take the announcement but the experience of the afternoon was quieting, the price advancing from slightly below 187 to 187½. Soo was weak, for some unaccountable reason, being down to 140½, ex-divi-dend a%.

The feature of the week, aside from Woods and Pacific, dend 3%. was undoubtedly the agitation in the iron and coal issues. No one can say positively, as yet, what occasioned the activ-ity and strength, but the Montreal letter in this issue conity and strength, but the Montreal letter in this issue con-tains certain rumors regarding amalgamations which it is generally thought will sooner or later be brought about even if there is nothing serious in the talk at present. Dominion Iron advanced to 60 and Coal made 93<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, both being start-ling advances, the latter being about 18 points up on the week's trading. Subsequently, the market dropped back two points on Iron and about five on Coal. Scotia, also, acted well, advancing from 70 to 76 and later losing a frac-tion. The coming dividend on Scotia is believed to be as-sured and, with the high prices now being obtained for iron and steel and coal, the advances in the price of stocks of this nature are naturally to be expected. Penmans showed some life on Wednesday and prices went to 57<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, thus to some some life on Wednesday and prices went to 57 34, thus to some extent justifying a rumor that higher prices are to be brought about presently.

# Cobalt Market was Overshadowed.

The Cobalt markets have been completely overshadowed by the regular stock exchange activity and prices have held steady, not even the rumors on the LaRose-Nipissing deal, which is dealt with elsewhere, having occasioned any alter-ation of consequence in prices. It would hardly appear that there is anything at the present moment to occasion any alteration, although the profits of the companies will doubtless be largely increased as a result of an amalgamation.

# Western Canada Flour, Active

Winnipeg, October 5th.

Western Canada Flour Mills stock has been in demand recently on the Winnipeg Exchange. A sale was made on the curb the other day, of 100 shares, at 130. The company is understood to have experienced a profitable year. It has is understood to have experienced a profitable year. It has declared a dividend of 4 per cent, on its capital stock for the half year ended August 31st. This makes a dividend for the year of 7 per cent. The stock at Winnipeg in a short time has jumped from 90 to 130. One reason given for this rapid rise is that the presence of Mr. Thompson of the Ogil-vie Company in Winnipeg, is in connection with the proposal to take over the Western Canada Company. Such a change would not seem to be near at hand. The local stock market has been fairly brisk during the past week; and a number of sales of stock of local loan com-panies were recorded at several points advance on previous

panies were recorded at several points advance on previous week. A small block of 20 shares of Northern Crown Bank week. A small block of 20 shares of Northern Crown Bank (Northern certificates) changed hands at 88%, slightly lower than previous sales. It is thought by brokers that Northern Crown stock will go higher, and far less of it is offering now than was the case a few weeks ago.

South African scrip was quite active during the week and sales were recorded at 515. This scrip seems to be bringing a higher price in Winnipeg than elsewhere, as the bid price in Vancouver has been only 495-

## MONTREAL'S VIEW

Of Steel Coal Activity-Three Securities Have Hurriedly Advanced.

Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, October 7th. One of the features in Montreal Stock Exchange circles, was the rumor that an amalgamation of some nature was

proposed between the iron and steel, and, to some extent, the coal companies of Canada. That James Ross, president of the Dominion Coal Company was offered par for his shares, there seems to be no question. It is said that holdings, or those of his close associates, amount to not less than 50,000 shares, so that the offer would involve \$5,000,000.

Mr. Ross declined the offer because it did not include, also the other shares of the company, amounting to 100,000, it being his opinion that he should not drop out of the company and leave the shareholders, after having led them thus far through the difficulties with the Steel Co. The total deal consequently, would represent \$15,000,000.

# Might be Offered Par.

It is significant that although Mr. Ross refused the offer, the market has steadily advanced-or rather hurriedly adthe market has steadily advanced—or rather hurriedly ad-vanced—for, from 75 a week ago, it made 93 early this week, the subsequent relapse of a few points being of little impor-tance. In fact, it looks as though the rest of the stockholders would presently be offered, though the stock markets, par for their stock, under which circumstances Mr. Ross might be called upon for his shares. Meantime, the price of Dominion Iron stocks has been rising too, common having made 60, which is the highest since early in 1903. At that figure, not a few Montrealers are forty points ahead of the market. The strength of the market for Dominion Iron and Steel is considered to be due to the belief that an amalgamation with the Coal Co. is on

to the belief that an amalgamation with the Coal Co. is on the tapes. The Steel Co. has a claim against the Coal Co., which has not been paid, and no satisfactory reason has yet been offered for the delay; so that one might find the explan-ation in negotiations for an amalgamation.

n in negotiations for an amargamation of these two The talk does not stop at the amalgamation of these two The talk does not stop at the Nova Scotia Steel and companies, but embraces also the Nova Scotia Steel a Coal and the iron and steel end of the Lake Superior Corp coal and the fron and steel end of the Lake Superior Corpor-ation. Leaving the latter aside, there have been attempts in the past to bring the other three companies under one man-agement, and it is fully expected that the day will come when the developments of trade and other exigencies of the situation will call for further consolidations which will emphase the forme manifold. embrace the firms mentioned.

### Nova Scotia Also Active.

Whatever the reason. Scotia had one of the most decided moves it has had for a long time past, running up six points, to 76, and holding fairly steady at a fraction under. This may have been occasioned by expectations regarding divi-dends, the unquestionably rapid improvement in the iron and the higher prices for these for the starts. and steel trade and the higher prices for these products as well as for coal, and the promise of much prosperity. It may have been occasioned by other factors in connection with the amalgamation. If there is anything serious afoot, something definite should shortly develop.

## LAKE OF WOODS ANNUAL MEETING.

A bonus of \$10 per share payable on November 8th to holders of common stock on October 30th, was declared at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company held in Montreal on Wednes Some such action had been anticipated. The finan cial day. statements for the year showed net profits of \$723,380. Mr. Robert Meighen, president and managing director, stated that the liabilities outside of the stock and bonds, had been reduced even lower than the extreme low figure of 1908. liquid assets were now \$1,518,420.35, or \$361,685.71 in excess of last year. The amount now at credit of surplus ac-

count, as per statement of August 31st, is \$1,284,39549 Mr. Meighen told the shareholders that the same con-servative policy that had characterized the administration for the last twenty-one years would be continued so long as retained the presidency and managing directorship of the company. The old directorate was elected and the following officers appointed for the ensuing year :-- Robert Meighen, president and managing director; Hon. Robert MacKay, president; G. V. Hastings, general manager; W. Hutchison, eastern manager.

Mr. Wm. N. McCutcheon, teller of the Standard Bank. Paisley, Ontario, has been transferred to the bank's Brantford branch.

The Silver Leaf Mining Company, Ltd., has been author-ized to hold meetings of its shareholders and directors out-side Ontario.

Mr. W. R. Geikie has succeeded Mr. M. J. Torance as manager of the Dominion Bank at Wingham, Ont., the latter having gone to Moose Jaw.

The capital stock of the University Company, Ltd., has been increased from \$10,000 to \$100,000, the increase con-sisting of 1 See shares of 810,000 to \$100,000, the increase consisting of 1,800 shares of \$50 each.

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REVIEV	N	OF	THE MONTH
SEPTEMBER BOND	SALES	I	Ontario. Amount. Rate. Maturity.
t Month's Aggregate was Low			Stratford \$ 47,000 436 9039 Dresden 20,000 436 9029
There were Few Large	Issues		Clinton
The municipal bond sales in Cana mpiled by the Monetary Times, we	da duri re :—	ng September	Ennishi Township 1,000
British Columbia	\$1	25,711 38,800	Neelon and Carson         5,000         456         929           Streetsville         5,500         436         929           Bruce Mines         10,000         5         5024
Saskatchewan Manitoba		32,200 07,700	Powasson 5,000 6 9029
Ontario Ouebec	6	29,697 40,000	Trenton 23,000 436 9939 Ottawa 419,420 4 929-39-49 N. Gosfield Township. 1,600 5 914
New Brunswick		29,000	N. Gosneid Township. 1,000 5 Hibbert Township 14,218 5 Amaranth Township . 7,800 5
	\$1,5	03,108	Amaranta Township         7,000         2         1009-24           Minto Township         1,150         5         1009-13           Preston         32,000         434         3020
The municipal bond sales in Canad hs of 1909, were :	la for	the first nine	
January		83,862	
February March April	1,5	74,142	Quebec. Amount, Rate: Maturity,
May	5,1	4,090,000 85,534 63,569	Verdun
July August	1,9	81,062	St.         Romauald         d'-         55,000         5         9939
September			Hull 115,000 5 059 Cote de Neiges 15,000 5 034
	-\$28,5	46,232	
hese are the September awards :			
Amount.	Rate.	Maturity.	New Brunswick. Amount. Rate. Meturity.
evelstoke	5	1929 1929	Wellington
ranbrook 70,000 elson 10,000	5	1909-18	\$29,000
\$125,711			
Alberta.	- il		The municipal bond market during September was, as will be seen by the statistics, the quietest month of she year.
igh River, S.D \$ 3,500	Rate. 31/2	Maturity. 1919	Few municipalities had securities to offer, while many of those who desired to sell, held back for higher prices. The easy money market was a good purchasing factor, although in view of other circumstances it did not help the market
dmonton, S.D 211,000 rctic, S.D 800	5 51%	1939 1919	in view of other circumstances it did not help the market much.
uffalo Creek, S.D 1,000 ermilion 6,500	5%	1919 1929	Canadian bond houses reported fairly good sales of
oleman, S.D 10,000 olden 2,000	- 21	S	industrials. These concerned issues which already had been offered to the public. The market was in somewhat anticipatory mood in view of likely bond issues onnected
ummit Hill, S.D 1,500 errywater, S.D 1,800	5%	1919	with the many industrial mergers being effected.
rightview, S.D 700	51/2	1919	SEPTEMBER FIRE LOSSES
\$238,800			
Saskatchewan. Amount.	Rate.	Maturity.	Show a Decrease Compared with Previous Month-
rcola \$15,000 loydminster 2,300	5	1939 1929	Fatalities were Less-Incendiaries Busy.
ordon, S.D 800	6 5¼	1929 1917	The Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire losses for September is one million, six hundred and thety-three
urray, S.D 800 rrow Lake, S.D 1,600	51/2	1919 1929	thousand, eight hundred and five dollars, which is consider- ably 'ess than the August total.
hechow, S.D 800 ryhoriw, S.D 1,000	5¼ 5¼	1919	This is partly due to the small number of fires exceed-
ona 1,000 ynyard, S.D 3,500	8	1919 1924	ing \$10,000, and the absence of big losses. The number of small fires was about the same as in the previous month, but
reat West, S.D 1,400	53/2	1010	that particular loss exceeded August by \$50,000. The total loss for the first nine months was \$10,327,816, which made the average monthly fire waste in Cauda \$1,-
\$32,200			which made the average monthly fire waste in Canada $\$_{1,-591,979}$ . The total loss for the shird quarter of the year shows a decrease compared with that of the second quarter.
Manitoba. Amount.	Rate.	Maturity.	Here is an estimate of the September losses -
Amount. Claude, S.D \$ 6,000 Igin, S.D 1,700	6 5½	1929 1010	Fires exceeding \$10,000
Boniface 100,000	5	1929	Fifteen per cent. for unreported fires

ada's fire losses	for the first nine months we
Ianuary	
	851,690
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
TENDANA	*******
September .:	1,615,405

\$14,327,816

The following is a list of September fires involving losses of \$10,000 and over :--Messrs. M. R. Smith & Company's candy

Victoria, B.C. Niagara Falls, Ont .- Mr. C. N. Glendenning's mill, factory, \$50,000.

Yamaska, Que.-Fifteen dwellings and several barns, \$25,000.

-Block owned by the Patterson estate, \$ 50,080. Almonte, Ont.

\$12,200. Several buildings destroyed, \$57,500. Rigaud, Que.—The Merchants' Bank and the James

Fletcher Company, \$29,000. Kingston, Ont.—The Thousand Island Steamboat Com-pany's steamer "Islander," \$20,000. Metcalfe, Ont.—Buildings owned by Mr. James Simpson,

Montreal, Que .- The La Nicholas and Montreal Witness \$20,000

buildings, \$162,000 St. Marguerite Station, Que.-Mr. McDuff Lamb's home,

\$10,000.
Shoal Lake, Man.—Several buildings destroyed, \$14,000.
Hamilton, Ont.—The Savoy Theatre, \$25,000.
Nelson, B.C.—Hall Mines' buildings, \$15,000.
Toronto, Ont.—Stables of Messrs. Hendrie & Company,
\$15,000. Race horses owned by Hon. Adam Beck, \$10,000.
Saskatoon, Sask.—Bowerman Block destroyed, \$40,000.
Midland, Ont.—Messrs. Chew Brothers' lumber yard,
and that of Mr. Chew, M.P., \$500,000.

What Were Destroyed.

The structures destroyed and damaged included 88 residences; 65 barns and stables; 26 stores; 10 hotels; 6 fac-tories; 5 warehouses; 4 offices; 4 blacksmith shops; 4 mills; 3 steam boats; 3 lumber yards; 3 machine shops; 2 laundries; 2 automobiles; 2 canneries; 2 theatres, and a church, bank, automobiles; 2 canneries; 2 theatres, and a charter, power house, livery, Marconi station, cotton mill, dairy, grain elevator, mine buildings, mattress works, and car of oxide.

Causes of Fires. Of the presumed causes to which fires are attributed, 28 were from lightning; spark from engine, 7; incendiarism, 6; playing with matches, 4; coal oil explosion, 4; oil stove explosion, 2; defective wiring, 2; and also, defective chimney, leaky carburrettor, fire in compressor plant, overheated stove pipe, spontaneous combustion, match dropped and chemical explosion.

Loss of Life in Fires. The loss of life in fires during September showed a de-crease of seven compared with that of August. The number buildings burned in which people met death was greater. The Vernon hotel fire in August assisted much in making the

high total. Here are the Septem	ber details :	
City or Town	Lives Lost.	Causes. Suffocated.
Underwood, Ont		Cause unknown.
St. John, N.B. St. Andrew's, Ont.		Suffocated.
Porth Ont		Burned in house. Burned in house.
Molita Man.		Clothes ignited.
Cape Rouge	1	Prairie fire.
Hamilton		Clothes ignited. Jumped from blazing
Montreal	2	house.
	10	A. A

The fire fatalities for the first nine months of the year were :

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January			*	*		1	1	ĩ	1	•	1	ĩ	1	1																		8	a.
Februar	y				• •		*	*	*	٠	•	*	۰.	•	1	1	•	*	٦,	1				1							÷.,	6	
March			*	*	-	•		*	×																							8	
April				i,		÷			6	1.2																							
- May	1				1		١.							,	*		*	*			×	*	*		*	ĩ	-	*	*	٠		20	
June /											.,		,								+	ż		*		÷		*		٠	1	16	
July .				2		ί.					÷			÷		ŝ							÷		-			*		*		4	
August			1	8	2				j					÷				÷									+	ż				17	
Septeml	be	r	1	Ŷ		,							,		.*															ł		10	
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and the second second																															1	25	

The fire which destroyed the barns of Mr. J. D. Mc-Lellan, Cornwall, Ont., doing \$4,000 damage, is suppose

have been caused by incendiaries. Incendiaries are believed to have set fire to the barns of Mr. J. Fiske, and Mr. W. Ginnis, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Incendiarism is suspected in connection with the fire which destroyed Mr. Q. E. West's barn at Woodstock, Ont, causing \$5,000 loss.

Causing \$5,000 loss.
 An investigation is being held into the cause of fire at
 Fernie, B.C., which destroyed Mr. Struther's store.
 The fire at Shoal Lake, Man., in which the Miller Block
 was destroyed is supposed to have been caused by incen-

diaries.

Several fires of incendiary origin occurred at Portage la-

Prairie, Man. An incendiary was supposed to have set fire to the home of Mr. J. R. Gallagher, Thurlow Township, Ont. Mr. Walter William Hall, believed to be insane, admitted burning the barn of Mr. A. H. Beckstead, Cornwall, Ont.

# SEPTEMBER HAPPENINGS.

Brief Summary for the Busy Man of the Chief Events During the Past Month.

# Miscellaneous.

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate the civic affairs of Montreal concluded its sittings.

#### Mining.

The Ontario Government sold the Provincial Mine to Mr. F. M. Connell, of Haileybury, Ont., for the sum of \$113,111.

#### Stock Exchange.

The organization of the Dominion Exchange, Ltd., enpowered to do a general stock exchange business was announced, Mr. J. R. Roaf, Toronto, being the solicitor for the organizers.

### Commercial.

Mr. W. F. Thompson, vice-president and general manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, announced that

ager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, announced that many additions would be made to the company's plant. The annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Hamilton, Ont. A Royal Commission appointed to investigate trade rela-tions between Canada and the West Indies took evidence in Ottawa, Toronto, St. John. Halifax, and Montreal, and de-cided to meet early in 1910 in order to visit the West Indies. The retail merchants of Winnipeg formed a protective association. association.

### Life Insurance.

The Detroit Conference of Accident Underwriters con vened at Niagara Falls.

. The annual report of the Dominion Insurance Department was published, showing the total premiums received in

1008 by Canadian life insurance companies to be \$16,081,504, by British companies \$1,546,275, by United States com-panies \$7,066,866, a grand total of \$24,604,645. A Government statement was published showing the gross premiums of life insurance companies in Saskatchewan in 1908 to be \$581,743 and the companies' investments

in that province, \$7,821,092. The third annual convention of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada was held in Toronto on September 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

### Transportation.

The Montreal Street Railway published its annual report showing net earnings for the fiscal year of over a million

and a half dollars. The Quebec-Levis Ferries were purchased by Mayor

The Quebec-Levis Ferries were purchased of mer-Bernier, of Levis, Que. The Allan Line Steamship Company transferred its headquarters from Glasgow to Montreal and made several changes in its directorate. Mr. W. R. Clarke, holding a charter to build a road from Edmonton to Fort McMurray, returned from Europe with, it was reported, \$14,000,000 for the construction of the railroad The Canadian Pacific Bailroad published its annual re-

The Canadian Pacific Railroad published its annual report, showing a surplus of \$3,847,162 on the year's oper-

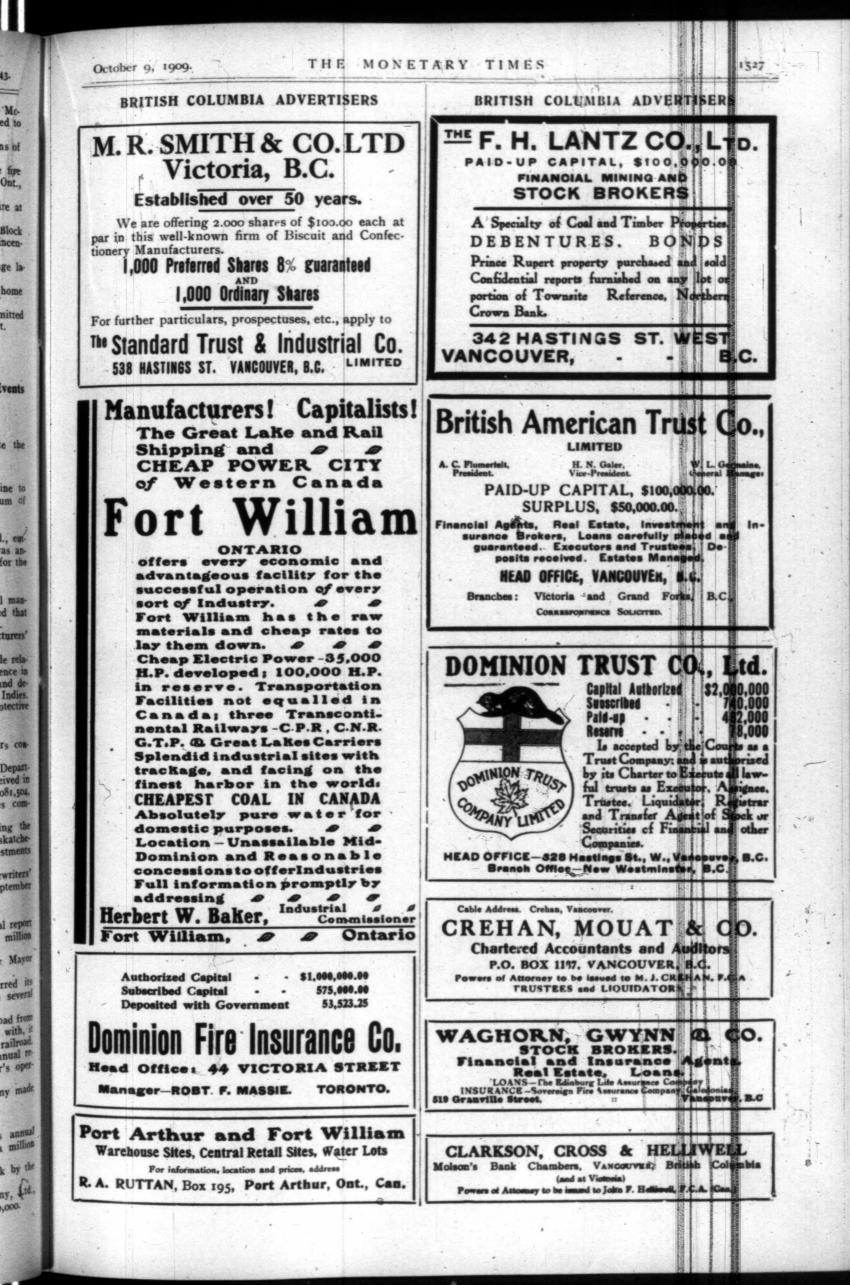
The British Columbia Electric Railway Company made a stock issue of \$500,000 to provide for extensions.

# Banking.

The Lake Superior Corporation published its annu report showing a profit and loss balance of half a million dollars

The Bank of Ottawa increased its capital stock by the

The Standard Trust and the Financial Company, ful-was organized in Vancouver with a capital of \$1,000,000.



Volume 43.

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The formation of the Independent Portland Cement Com pany, Ltd., with a capital stock of \$10,000,000 and head office at Toronto, was announced.

Announcement was made of an amalgamation of carriage factories to be known as the Carriage Factories, Ltd. The subscription list of the Canada Cement Company, a \$30,000,000 combine of Canadian cement companies, was

opened. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company called in all their ordinary and consolidated bonds.

# Fire and Marine Insurance.

The annual report of the Dominion Insurance Depart-ment was published, showing the total premiums received in 1908 by Canadian fire insurance companies to be \$3,819,372; by British companies \$9,919,403; by United States com-panies \$3,288,500; a grand total of \$17,027,275. The Alliance Assurance Company, of London, England, was licensed to transact fire, marine, accident and life in-surance in British Columbia

surance in British Columbia. The Hudson Bay Insurance Company, incorporated in Saskatchewan, applied for a Dominion charter. The North Empire Fire Insurance Company was granted

a Dominion license. The London & Lancashire Plate Glass and Indemnity Company of Canada commenced business in Canada, with head office in Toronto. The Western Union Fire Insurance Co. was organized

in British Columbia, with provisional offices at 321 Homer

Street, Vancouver. A delegation of the fire insurance agents of the Maritime Provinces toured the country to confer with similar interests regarding the clause in the Dominion legislation permitting, under certain conditions, unlicensed companies to transact business in Canada.

# SEPTEMBER ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Among the companies and institutions which held their annual meetings in Canada during September, were:-Koot-enay Central Railway, Ottawa and New York Railway, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Ghatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie Railway, Elgin and Havelock Railway, Rutland and Noyan Railway, St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway, Burk's Falls and French River Railway, Central Counties Railway, Hull Electric Company, Indian River Railway, Salisbury and Abert Railway, Miles, Canon & Lewis Riyer Tramway, Cen-tral Railway Company of Canada, Klondike Mines Railway, Huron & Ontario Railway, Hereford Railway, Miles, Canon & Whith'se Tramway, Maganetawan River Railway, Grand Valley Railway, Montreal and Province Line Railway, Grand Valley Railway & Montreal and Province Line Railway, Carad Oyuley Railway & Montreal and Province Line Railway, Vancou-ver, Westminster & Yukon, Can. & Gulf Terminal Railway, Manitoulin & North Shore Railway, Algoma Central & Hud-son, Man, and Keewatin Railway, Ont., Hudson's Bay and West Railway, G.T.P. Branch Lines, Temiscouta Railway, Can-da Atlantic Transit Compny, Van., Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation, Mont. and Southern Counties Rail-way. Among the companies and institutions which held their way.

# DIVIDEND CHANCES.

In September, the Cobalt Central Mining Company pas-sed its quarterly dividend. The previous quarterly dividend was halved, the dividend paid on February 1st being 2 per cent., and on May 15th, 1 per cent.

# FIRE AND MARINE NOTES.

A Vancouver man, while smoking in bed, set fire to the mattress.

Mrs. Frank Grover, with her two children, lost their lives

in a prairie fire near Stettler, Alta. Mr. F. J. L. Harrison has been appointed secretary of the Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association, succeeding Mr. W. H. Birch.

Nine fires, causing a loss of \$1,820, occurred in Calgary month. The insurance on the burned buildings was last month.

\$10,000, and on contents, \$4.050. Mr. Robert Howe, C.E., Toronto, chief municipal inspector for the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, inspect-

ed the Brockville fire department this week. The Timber Commission which sat at New Westminster, B.C., agreed that the C.P.R. did all in their power to prevent fires, but the Great Northern had taken little precaution. The Mainland Board of Fire Underwriters is considering a reduction in rates in Vancouver's business section. Ap-

The Nipissing quarterly dividend was increased to 5 per cept. and the bonus changed to 21/2 per cent., thus placing

cept. and the bonus changed to 2½ per cent., thus placing the stock on a 30 per cent. basis. The Dominion Iron and Steel directors declared a divi-dend of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, which pays divi-dends number eight and nine in arrears. The common stock of the Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., was placed on a 10 per cent. basis on September 8th. The International Coal Company, on September 1st, paid a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year. The previous dividend was 4 per cent. for the six months' period.

## NEW LISTINCS.

The stock of the Black Mines Consolidated, Limited, was listed on the Montreal Mining Exchange in September.

# BANK BRANCHES OPENED AND CLOSED.

During September 29 new branches of Canadian chart-ered banks were opened, and 1 closed. During August, 34 new branches were opened, and 5 closed; during July, 19 opened and 3 closed; during June, 34 opened, and 2 closed; during May, 22 opened and 3 closed; during April, 15 opened and 2 closed; during March, 24 opened and 9 closed; during Eebruary, 12 opened and 5 closed; during January, 12 opened February, 13 opened and 5 closed; during January, 13 opened and 3 closed. Houston's Bank Directory gives the following details for September :-

#### Branches Opened.

ŀ	Bethune, Sask	Royal Bank of Canada
ŀ	Betnune, Sask.	Traders Bank of Can.
l	Chapleau, Ont	Royal Bank of Canada
l	Courtney, B.C.	Traders Bank of Can.
l	Didsbury, Alta.	Eastern Towns'ps Bk.
l	East Broughton, Que	Bank of Hamilton
ł	Estevan, Sask	Union Bank of Canada
ł	Kindersly, Sask.	Union Bank of Canada
I	Macklin, Sask	La Banque Provinciale
l	Moncton, N.B	du Canada
l		
ł	Montreal, Que., St. Edouard Boule	Deserve d'Uscholage
1	vard St. Denis	Danque a mochenaga
1	Olds, Alta	Can. Bk. or Commerce
1	St Pie One	Eastern Towns'ps Bk.
1	Salmo BC	Royal Bank of Canada
	Spring Coulee Alta	Bank of Montreal
	Strathmore Alta	Can. BK. of Commence
1	Tessier Sask	Union BK. of Canada
	Toronto Ont Arthur & Bathurst SIS	Bank of Hammon
	Toronto Ont Bathurst Street	Bank of Montreal
122	Toronto Ont Bloor Street	Royal Dank of Canada
3	Toronto, Ont., Gerrard & Pape Ave.	Can. Bk. of Commerce
+	Toronto Ont Jones Avenue and	
	· Corrord Street	Traders Bank of Call.
	Toronto, Ont., Roncesvalles Avenue	Standard Bk. of Can.
	Toronto, Ont., Roncesvalles and	
	Dundas Street	Bank of loronto
	Treherne Man.	Bank of Hamilton
	Union Wharf, B.C.	Roval Bank of Canada
	Vancouver B.C.	Bank of Ottawa
	Vancouver, B.C., South Vancouver	
	Branch	Bank of Hamilton
	Victoria, B.C.	Dominion Bank
	Winnipeg, Man	Standard Bk. of Can
	Branches Closed.	C. and the set of the
	Jasper, Ont.	Bank of Ottawa
		- Durin or Crimot
	Correction.	and alread their branch
	Merchants Bank of Canada have	not closed their branch

at Castor (Williston), Alta., as reported in our August Review of the Month.

praising is now being done, and an effort will be made to bring the revised rates into force at the beginning of next year.

The inquiry into the cause of the collision between the City of Erie and the Canadian schooner "Van Straubenzie" brought out the fact that the green light of the latter was not burning.

O. Dubois, of Wakefield, Que., who was found guilty in Hull, of setting fire to a woodpile near the home of a citizen Hull, of setting fire to a woodpile near the home of a children was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Twelve years ago he set fire to a home and was sentenced to five years. Good conduct reduced this by two years and at the expira-tion of his present sentence these two will have to be served. A satisfactory test was made last week of the horseless brigade at No. 8 fire hall, Vancouver. The fire chief there says that auto machines cost far less to maintain than the provide the server to a fire in half the time and are more

horses. They can get to a fire in half the time and are more easily handled. Vancouver hopes to install self-propelling apparatus in all its fire stations. Some of the others are now partially equipped.

# THE MONETARY TIMES

October 9, 1909.

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# The Prudential Investment Co., Ltd. VANGOUVER, B.C. Subscribed Capital, \$300,000. Paid-up Capital, \$125,000.

DIRECTORS THOS. T. LANGLOIS, Vancouver President B. C. Permanent Loan Co.; resident Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co.; President National Finance Co., Ltd.; HON, G. H. V. BULYEA, Edmonton

HON, G, H. V. BULYEA, Edmonton Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. DAVID W. BOLE,
President National Drug and Chemical Co.; Ltd. LEWIS HALL, D.D.S., Mayor of Victoria.
G. A. McGUIRE, D.D.S., M.P.P., Vancouver EX.-ALD. JAMES RAMSAY, Vancouver President Dominion Biscuit Co. GEO. J. TELFER, Vancouver Manager B. C. Permanent Loan Co. L. D. TAYLOR, Vancouver
President World Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd. M. DesBRISAY, Vancouver, Merchant JAS. A. McNAIR, Vancouver
Vice-President Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co.
E. W. LEESON, Vancouver, President E. W. Leeson Co., Ltd., Wholesale Merchants

The Directors of The Prudential Investment Co., Limited, having a thorough knowledge of conditions prevailing throughout Western can ada, and of the wonderful development of its mmense resources, are confident that these Western Provinces afford unlimited possibilities or the profitable investment of capital In order to take advantage of the many op-portunities afforded for making large profits for its shareholders, a charter has been secured for "The Prudential Investment Co." Limited," under the Companies Act.

The Shares are now offered for sale at \$100 per share, together with a premium of \$15 per share. Terms of payment have been arranged to cover a period of four years, thus enabling in vestors to subscribe for a larger number of share than could otherwise he second than could otherwise be secured.



NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend of two per cent. on the preferred shares of this company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1909, has been declared payable on October 15th, 1909, to shareholders

of record of September 30th, 1909. The transfer books of the company, for preferred shares, will be closed from October 1st to 5th, both days inclusive. By order of the directors,

THOMAS GREEN, Cashier.

# THE MEXICAN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LTD.

Notice is Hereby Given that a Dividend has been de clared of One Per Cent. on the ordinary shares in the capital stock of the Mexican Light & Power Company, Ltd., on October 15th, 1909, to shareholders of record on the 11th

day of October, -1909, to share a state of the company for the ordinary The transfer books of the Company for the ordinary shares will be closed from the 11th to the 15th of October, 1909, both days inclusive. W. E. DAVIDSON, Secretary. Mexican Light & Power Company, Ltd.

### BANK OF ENGLAND RAISES RATE.

A London cable states that the Governors of the Bank of England on Thursday raised the minimum discount rate from 2% per cent. to 3 per cent. This is the first change from 2% per cent. to 3 per cent. This is the first change since the first day of last April, when it was reduced from 3 per cent. It was decided to raise the rate to 3 per cent. owing to the large inroads on the bank's reserve already made by exports to Egypt, which were necessary for the financing of the cotton crop and the Argentine withdrawals.

## WHO BOUCHT THE ALLAN LINE ?

Who bought the Allan Line? "Not I," said Sir Tom, "Don't want it, by gom; For me, not the Allan Line." Who bought the Allan Line? "Not I." said Charles Hays, For Prince Rupert bays,-"Don't want the Allan Line." Who bought the Allan Line? "Not we," said Mack.-Mann, "A fleet's not our plan, Just yet; not the Allan Line." Who bought the Allan Line? Well someone is bold, Now has it been sold, Or is it the Allan Line?

Advertisements under this heading will be accepted hereafter at the following rates: "Position Wanted" advs., one cent per word each insertion; "Men Wanted" advs., two cents per word each insertion; "Agencies Wanted" advs. two cents per word each insertion. A minimum charge of fifty cents per insertion will be made in every case.

WANTED a Doctor (Medical) to run a drug store in connection with his office for town of Lyleton, Maa. Good opening for a good man. Apply to Sec.-Treasurer, Board of Trade, Lyleton, Man.

**RESPONSIBLE POSITION WANTED, West, bank or** lumber business by married man twenty-eight, with seven and four years experience respectively. Holding good posi-tion, but desires change. Initial salary, fifteen hundred. Box 67, Monetary Times.

**STOCK SALESMEN.**—A newly organized life insurance company in the West desires to get in touch with two live stock salesmen. To the right men a permanent position is assured. Box 69, Monetary Times.

WANTED.-The agency of a good Fire Insurance Com-pany for local business, in Guernsey and vicinity. Wil Will guarantee thorough canvassing. D. J. JANZER, Guernsey, Sask.

## NOTICE.

### Office of the Superintendent of Insuran

Notice is hereby given that the London and Lancashire Plate Glass and Indemnity Company of Canada has this day received a license No. 248 for the transaction in Can-ada of the business of Burglary Insurance and the business of Plate Glass Insurance. Alexander MacLean is the Chief Agent of the Company and the Head Office is established at the City of Toronto the City of Toronto.

e City of Toronto. Ottawa, 18th September, 1909. W. FITZGERALL, Superintendent of Insurance.

# FINE OPPORTUNITY

"Owner will erect on good whi property in Calgary, 50 feet frontage and 100 feet deep, with spur track and adjoining The Canadian Fairbanks, a warehouse of 50 feet frontage, three to six stories, with basement, for term of ten years. Apply to C. W. Ro ley, Box 1314, Calgary."

The capital stock of the Central Milling Company of Peterborough, Ltd., has been increased from \$20,000 to \$100,000, by the issue of 2,400 shares of new stock of \$25 each.

Volume 43

## 1530

# COMMERCE and TRANSPORTATION

# TRADE WITH WEST INDIES.

Royal Commission Continues Its Investigation at St. John, Halifax and Montreal.

"To make inquiry into the present conditions and future prospects of trade, between Canada and our West Indian Colonies, and to suggest measures for promoting closer trade relations between them, including not only the special matters referred to in the minutes of the Privy Council of Canada, but also such matters as the improvement of transportation and a cheaper and more efficient telegraph system, together with all other matters that appear to you to be best calculated to strengthen and extend commerce and communication between Canada and the West Indies.

These are the instructions given by the Imperial Govern-ment to the Royal Commission in Canada now investigating the question of trade relations between Canada and the West

After leaving Toronto the Commission travelled to St. John, N.B., and to Halifax, N.S., and thence to Montreal,

taking evidence in three cities. At the opening of the session of investigation in St. John, N.B., Mr. H. B. Schofield, a member of the Board of Trade Commission which visited the West Indies two years ago, was questioned. The chief point made by him was the necessity for a faster and better steamship service between the two countries.

# Boats Delayed Eight Days.

Mr. Schofield drew attention to the fact that the West India steamers which sailed from St. John spent eight days in Halifax. A separate direct service would obviate this. At present goods shipped from St. John take about double the time of chimments from New York to the same ports. This time of shipments from New York to the same ports. This delay would be more detrimental to outgoing than incoming delay would be more detrimental to outgoing than incoming traffic. In addition to this shipments were delayed at Hali-fax unreasonably. It had been said to him that the steam-boat agents would hold back cargo which did not pay well in favor of other goods that commanded better rates. Four steamers, he said, were employed in the trade, and two of these were so old that they were unfitted for service. They were not able with the present fleet to give the steam-ers enough time in dry dock to keep them clean.

ers enough time in dry dock to keep them clean. The chairman pointed out that with the present arrange-ments this would mean the transhipment of cargo at Halifax at a greatly increased cost of a faster service and asked Mr. Schofield if he thought the traffic would bear it, and he rebed that he was contemplating the competition with New York, which had fast lines which could be depended on to deliver goods without delay. In reply to Mr. Fielding, Mr. Schofield said that he saw no way of avoiding the delay ex-cept by a direct corplete

cept by a direct service. Mr. Fielding pointed out that Messrs. Pickford & Black claimed that they were making no money because of lack of traffic. Their contract would expire in a few months, and if anyone offered a better service they would receive careful consideration.

# Trade of Halifax and St. John.

Speaking of the division of trade between Halifax and St. John, Mr. Schofield said that a large quantity of cargo was shipped to Halifax, to save delay in shipment, which would otherwise be shipped from St. John. By saving delays in shipment he thought commission houses which kept large stacks at the appender ready for shipment would be able to

in shipment he thought commission houses which kept large stocks at the seaboards ready for shipment would be able to secure more of the trade. Mr. Schofield drew attention to the need for better telegraphic and postal service, Lord Balfour informed him that the Post-office Department at Ottawa had the matter in hand. The speaker in closing pointed out the necessity for a preferential tariff. Mr. Charles Peters, of the firm of Baird and Peters, did not complain of the transportation facilities. His firm, he-said, imported sugar and molasses, and the only difficulty he found was the bad condition of the goods upon arrival. The rates, he said, had been raised 25 cents per puncheon a few years ago, and now Barbados molasses was landed in Montreal 25 cents cheaper than the present transportation Montreal 25 cents cheaper than the present transportation company now charge for bringing it to St. John. In reply to Sir Daniel Morris the witness said that his firm imported dry centrifugal Muscovado sugar. The total imports to St. John

would be only about 3,000 barrels of 250 pounds each per annum

# Molasses Appetite Will Grow.

The molasses trade, the witness stated, was good and would increase with the population. It was used largely by the lumbermen and fishermen. "Fancy Barbados molasses," was the name of the brand his firm imported which is classed

was the name of the brand his firm imported which is classed with molasses in the tariff under a special ruling.<sup>4</sup> The next witness was Mr. L. G. Crosby, of the Crosby Molasses Company, an importer of molasses and an er-porter of shingles and lumber. He has been connected with the trade 25 years and on several occasions has visited the West Indies.

The preference, he said, affected molasses in that molasses from British West Indies is duty free, while a duty is imposed on that imported from other islands. This arrangement has resulted in giving the British islands a monoply of the Canadian trade in this commodity. The witness did not think that a preference on flour, oats

The witness did not think that a preference on flour, oats and feed would assist in building up a large trade in these goods. The reason that the preference could not affect the lumber trade was that the United States could not compete in this line. He thought that the West Indies used at least half a million barrels of flour a year, and with a preference Canada could capture all this trade. It would be advisable that the preference should be granted only to goods shipped

from Canadian ports. In reply to Sir Daniel Morris the witness stated that he understood that the production of Muscovado molasses depended on the production of Muscovado sugar. There was a preference for this molasses in some places, Newfoundland for instance. The people of the Maritime Provinces seemed to prefer fancy molasses.

# No Competition With United States in Fish.

Mr. John Sealy, fish merchant, was next questioned. There was no competition with the United States, he said. The only fish sold in the West Indies was from Canada and

the United States, although recently small shipments had been made from the east coast of England to Demerara. He found the present service fairly satisfactory, but a better service, he thought, would stimulate the trade. Fish were perishable in the West Indies, and better shipments would alleviate this would alleviate this.

would alleviate this. Regarding the short stay in St. John, Mr. Sealy said that this might be overcome if they had a dry dock there in which the steamers might be cleaned. Mr. Fielding remarked that the statistics showed that in 1907 the West Indies imported \$388,000 worth of fish from New York. This, said Mr. Sealy, was Newfoundland fish shipped in bond to New York. The witness did not think that a preference would help

The witness did not think that a preference would help his trade at all, as there was no competition with the United States. The Newfoundland fish would be entitled to the same preference. The consumption was falling off everywhere, due, he supposed, to the fact that there were so many other things to take their place. He considered it a waning

In reply to Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, the witness said that he did not favor a direct service because the trade would probably not permit of a service more frequent than once a month. He would like a more frequent service and longer time to head time to load.

Mr. J. Frank Gregory, of Messrs. Murray and Gregory, Limited, was also called.

# Banking Facilities in West Indies.

When the commission opened its investigation in Hali-fax, N.S., Mr. William Murray, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, for many many data and the bank of Nova Scotia, fax, N.S., Mr. William Murray, of the Bank of Nova Scota for many years connected with the Jamaica branch was called. He thought there would be difficulty as to banking facilities keeping pace with trade. The bank loaned to gen-eral merchants in Jamaica and financed the planters. During the busy season they have not more than one million dollars invested there. Canada, he declared, could take much of Jamaica's fruit if there were a faster service. The boats take fruit at Jamaica, and go around the Island afterwards. There fruit at Jamaica, and go around the Island afterwards. There has been an increase in Jamaica's trade, he said, since the building of the Panama Canal began. Halifax and New York have equal facilities for remittances.

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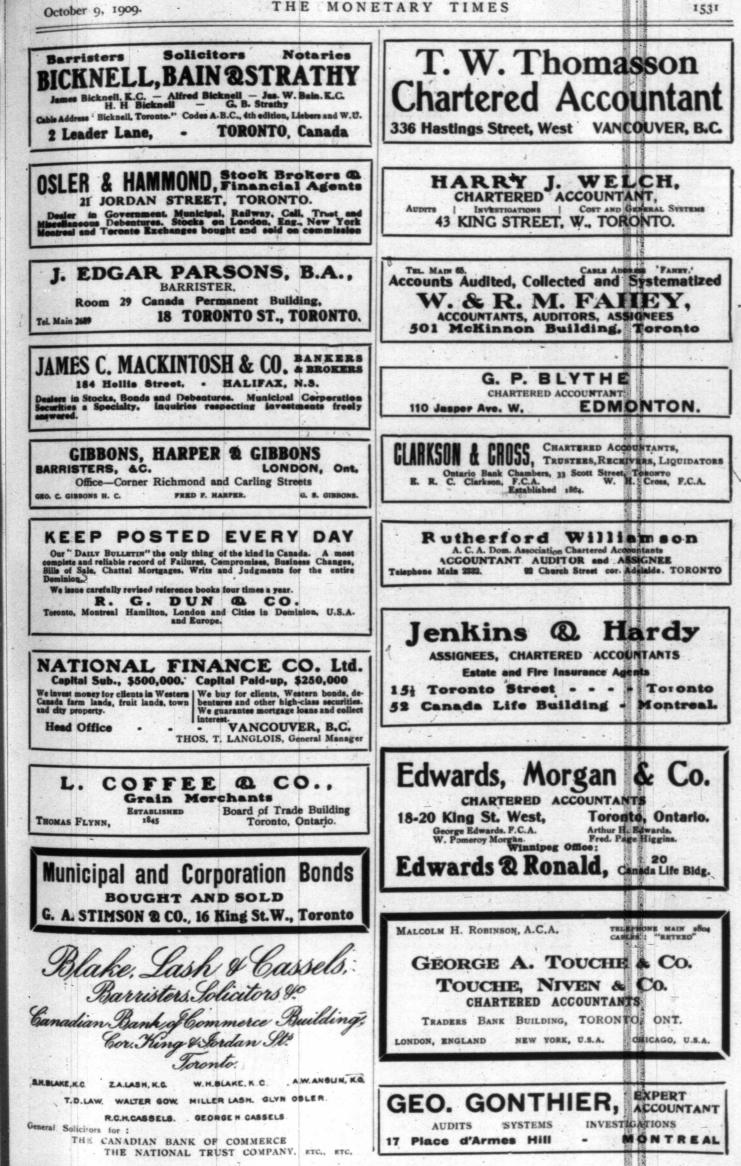
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THE MONETARY TIMES



Mr. E. M. Fulton, of the Bass River Chair Factory, read a statement regarding the trade in chairs and other lines between Canada and the West Indies. The climate there, he between Canada and the West Indies. The climate there, he said, necessitated the making of lightly constructed chairs with cane seats, and therefore calling for special machinery. The extra outlay, he felt, was not justified by the demand and the trade with the islands was decreasing. The trans-portation, he thought, was poor, and Canada was not on an equal footing with other countries. For Australia and South Africa, he said, fortnightly sailings would be all right, but with countries within a few days sail, a weekly service, he thought, should be established. **New York Has Better Service.** "The steamship vastly superior to ours. If the total traffic will not at present warrant a weekly service, the great struggle should be to

warrant a weekly service, the great struggle should be to increase it. Transportation must be available before the traffic will come. It seems clear the market is extensive; taking all lines into consideration the supply ought to be abundant. Surely the transportation problem can be solved, as it has been solved, to the Old Country and the Pacific

Mr. Walter Mitchell, of Messrs. W. C. H. Mitchell, sub-Coast." mitted a written report showing how the trade in grain and grain products could be increased. He argued that lower freight rates and better transportation facilities would assist Canada in securing more of the trade. The exports in flour for 1908 were 55,751 barrels. This being a small show-ing, when it was considered that between 500,000 and 700,000 barrels of flour were consumed. There also should be a barrels of hour were consumed. There also should be a larger trade in oats, he said, but last year the high price for the Canadian product gave the Dutch exporters an oppor-tunity to secure some of the trade. The freight between Can-ada and the Indies was also higher than between Holland and the islands. the islands.

Bulk of Shipments Through New York. In regard to peas, Mr. Mitchell said that Canada filled nearly all of the requirements in the West Indies, but the hearly all of the requirements in the West Indies, but the hearly all of the requirements in the west indies, but the bulk of the shipments passed through New York. He thought that the Dominion should also supply more of the food-stuffs used. A preferential tariff would assist materially. The present steamship service to the Windward Islands and Demerstra was an expensive one as the shipe called at the

The present steamship service to the Windward Islands and Demerara was an expensive one, as the ships called at too many unprofitable ports. Mr. A. Handfield Whitman, managing director of the Robin Callas Company, spoke on the fish industry. He told the commission that the system of curing and preparing fish was not up to the standard which he and many others thought should exist. The Halifax Board of Trade, with the as-sistance of the other boards throughout the Province, had been endeavoring to secure the interest of the Federal Governsistance of the other boards throughout the Province, had been endeavoring to secure the interest of the Federal Govern-ment in this matter, but without success. He believed that inspectors should be appointed and a standard package for shipments of fish should be instituted. He thought there was a market in the Indies for all grades of fish but he felt that of the poor fish were sold as high-grade a drop in the trade when poor fish were sold as high-grades of hish but he felt that would eventually come. The witness had no complaint to make regarding transportation.

Mr. J. Walter Allison, the next witness, stated that three-fifths of the cocoa he imported came from the West Indies, and he preferred the Trinidad product to any other. He found no difficulty with the transportation facilities, and was satisfied with the increasing trade.

satisfied with the increasing trade. **Some Notes of Steamship Service.** The next witness was Mr. W. A. Black, of the shipping firm of Pickford and Black. On general principles he felt that a preference would increase trade. There was a strong feeling in the West Indies for some new arrangement. His firm had been in the West Indies service since 1888, and he was call normalized of any dissatisfaction with the service was only now learning of any dissatisfaction with the service Lord Balfour then recapitulated some of the criticisms of

Lord Balfour then recapitulated some of the criticisms of he line they had heard in other places. One was that the headquarters of the Pickford and Black line being at Halifax goods shipped at St. John suffered owing to delay at Halifax. The time had been exaggerated, Mr. Black replied, but all companies must have a home port where certain necessary repairs must be made to boilers and other parts of the ship. This would be some detriment to St. John in the case of some

This would be some detriment to St. John in the case of some This would be some detriment to St. John in the case of some goods. There were many things to contend with when operat-ing with extremely contrasted climates like Canada and the West Indies. The average delay at Halifax was eight days, according to schedule. It was impossible to diminish this safely and maintain sailing dates. Since the service had been opened the sailings had been increased, and ships of greater capacity used. He found now that sometimes the vessels came home with only one-third of their capacity used. vessels came home with only one-third of their capacity used. Under preference he thought a weekly service would assist in the development of the traffic. Regarding the service from St. John direct he said that he would like to see it started, but from his knowledge of the exports and imports of that city he would not care to be the party operating the line. With reference to irregular sailings he confessed that on 23

occasions they had been held back one day or more by heavy snowstorms. Goods shipped to the Barbados via New York would reach their destination no sooner, he thought, than if sent over the line he represented. What the Subsidy Provides.

The subsidy of \$134,000 which they received called for a twelve day service which they carried out. The eight day delay at Halifax was referred to and he stated that he did not

delay at Halifax was referred to and he stated that he did not think that it accounted for the smallness of St. John trade. The irregularity and expense of the cable service was a big advantage. He was sure that the trade could not be build up without a subsidy and a weekly service could not be in-augurated without additional subsidy. Mr. R. E. Harris, K.C., one of the directors of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company, threw some light on the question of importing sugar from the West Indies. A combination existed in the West Indies in 1908 and early in 1909 for the purpose of putting up the price of sugar to the Canadian refiner. The effect of that combination was to compel the Canadian refiner to pay the producer the whole and some-

refiner. The effect of that combination was to comper the Canadian refiner to pay the producer the whole and some-times more than the whole of the preference. "I think it is safe to assume that the 'co-operation' which resulted 50 satisfactorily to the British West India planters would have been continued but for the legislation of 1909." It is clear that without the protection given by the act of It is clear that without the protection given by the act of 1909 (permitting the importation of 20 per cent. of their re-quirements from foreign sources at British preferential rates) the West India producer has it in power to kill the refining industry in Canada and think I have given sufficient reason for the attitude the directors of the Acadia Sugar Refinit for the attitude the directors of the Acadia Sugar Renning Company have assumed at the presnt time when they say they are absolutely opposed to any trade arrangement with the West Indies, the price of which is the repeal of the privileges granted by the act of 1909. Questioned by Lord Balfour, Mr. Harris said the Canadian refiners paid the West Indian planters more than one-half of the preference ever Balfour, Mr. Harris said the Canadian renners paid the west Indian planters more than one-half of the preference ever since it came into force. He should not get more than he has received in the past, one-half. This would be a fair

# division.

Views of Montreal Millers. The need of a direct steamship line and the question of The need of a direct steamship line and the question of preference were brought up at the sitting of the Royal Com-mission at Montreal. Mr. Anson, who represented the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, pointed out that different milling companies were shipping flour to the West Indies through agents in New York on account of the excellent transportation facilities provided there. If a direct line were concered between Montreal and the Islands, he felt that there opened between Montreal and the Islands, he felt that t trade agents would locate in Canada when the current of agents would locate in Canada when the current of trade turned. The present Canadian service, he said, was in-adequate and flour often became tainted by the other articles that comprised the cargo. He also pointed out that the rates were higher than the New York lines. He was in favor of the preference.

The commission was informed by Mr. Robert Neilson, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, that his company already shipped direct to the Islands. The arrangements already shipped direct to the Islands. The arrangements were made by cable, and the only troubles were high cable rates. Nine-tenths of the Lake of the Woods' shipments were made by St. John and Halifax, and the remainder by New York. The witness compared the Intercolonial with the C.P.R., and stated that the latter had an advantage over the former in that the shipper could always ascertain where his goods were. Mr. Fielding said that the Commission desired to have that disadvantage removed.

to have that disadvantage removed. Mr. George Vipond, wholesale fruit dealer, represented the import trade. He did not favor the direct line referred to the import trade. He did not favor the direct line related or by the first witness, but believed that much of the fruit com-ing through New York at present could come into Canada by St. John. He showed, in the case of cocoanuts, how the preference had been a benefit, and thought that if it existed in menu, other branches of commence the trade would be immany other branches of commerce the trade would be im proved.

The testimony of Mr. W. H. D. Miller, of Miller and Stevens, Montreal, was worthy of consideration. He was closely examined and stated that it would be to the great advantage of the West Indies-Canadian trade were there to vantage of the West Indies-Canadian trade were there to be established a steamship line from Montreal or Halifax to the West Indies, and owned by a Canadian railroad. Then al the railroad's agents would be canvassers for business for the steamship line, and a distributor of West Indies merchandise. Trade from and to interior Canadian cities would be facil-tated by one line being held responsible for the entire transit tated by one line being held responsible for the entire transit from one port to the other. Dual responsibility would be from one port to the other. Dual responsibility would us obviated. Mr. Miller suggested that any abuse of mon-oply could be prevented by the Dominion Railway Board. Such a line, he added, would give efficient service at a moder-ate cost and perhaps, after some years, without subsidy. Several other witnesses were heard. The Commissioners were tendered banquets at the various cities, and will met again early next year when the West Indies will be visited by them. from one port to the other. obviated. Mr. Miller sugges by them.



# NEW BRUNSWICK'S ADVANCE.

# Story of Growth Throughout the Province-New Lumber Laws-Increase in Customs Receipts.

St. John business men had their attention directed last week to matters relating to trade expansion in two important directions. At a political banquet several speakers told of the marvellous growth of the West and declared that there should marvellous growth of the West and declared that there is a between East and West. John be no sectional feeling between East and West. John Hendry, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, pointed out that the East must for a long time do the manufacturing for the growing West. The view was exmanufacturing for the growing West. The view was expressed that St. John and the Province of New Brunswick must.

pressed that St. John and the Province of New Brunswick must-benefit largely from this expansion. The proposition of Mr. F. C. Durant, who represents American capital, to establish a sugar refinery at St. John is still under consideration. There is a hitch in the negotia-tions because he has asked for some water-front that is ex-pected to be required in connection with terminals for the Grand Trunk Pacific. industry, and terms may yet be arranged.

industry, and terms may yet be arranged. **Boston Firm is Interested.** The David Craig Company, of Boston, have offered a moderate rental for property owned by the city at Green Head, a mile or so up the river. They propose to erect a cement manufacturing plant to employ about 300 hands. Negotiations are in progress. The new shoe factory of J. M. Humphrey & Company is about to begin work. Though the company are beginning in a modest way, they have a plant of the most modern and complete description

complete description. The last ten days of September were marked by more heavy rain than has fallen in any autumn since 1900. Rivers were swollen, and a good deal of damage was done to late grain and potatoes. Farmers up the river say there has not been as much damage done since the great Saxby gale, but this is probably exaggerated. Nevertheless the loss has been heavy in some localities. heavy in some localities.

The customs returns at St. John for September show

substantial increase. The figures are \$106,215.72, compared with \$93,770.78 in September of last year. H. P. Robinson, late general manager of the New Bruns-wick Telephone Company, is now St. John manager for the financial brokers, J. C. Mackintosh & Company.

# Dominion Exhibition at St. John.

The Dominion Exhibition is to be held in St. John next The local association are planning extensive improveyear. ments to buildings and grounds.

The Furness Line steamers will sail from St. John for London every ten days this winter, instead of once a fortnight, as formerly.

Mr. A. A. Allen, Secretary of the Dominion Immigration Department in London, is gathering information concerning New Brunswick farm lands, and taking photographs to be used in an immigration campaign in England. The Lumbermen and Limit Holders' Association have

The Lumbermen and Limit Holders' Association have held an indignation meeting. They appoint a committee to appear before the Provincial Government and protest against a new Crown Land regulation, which provides that :---"Trees shall be sawn down at the swell of the roots instead of being chopped down, and that the saw be used instead of the axe in cutting the trees into lengths. The trees shall be chopped off as small as five inches in diameter, and the lower limbs of every fallen tree shall be lopped off so that the lop will lie off as small as five inches in diameter, and the lower limbs of every fallen tree shall be lopped off so that the lop will lie flat on the ground to rot. Scalers will be instructed to scale any and all tops left in the woods up to five inches in diameter." The lumbermen contend that small material could not be sold, the use of the saw would be a hardship, and the regulations are needlessly burdensome. The Crown Timber Lands of the Province are valuable, producing nine. Timber Lands of the Province are valuable, producing pine, pulp, and hardwoods

pulp, and hardwoods. **Trade is Healthy and Increasing.** S. E. Vaughan & Company have sold their saw mills and timber lands, comprising ninety-three square miles in Kent County, to the Swedish and Canadian Lumber Company. The price paid was \$50,000. The mills include what were

The price paid was \$50,000. The mills include what were known as the McLeod mills. Mr. J. E. Ray, Trade Commissioner for Newfoundland, stated in a recent interview that New Brunswick should be able to do considerable trade with the ancient colony in poultry, office and desk furniture, cotton and dry goods, nails and tacks, confectionery, rough and dressed lumber, laths, shingles and woodwork, soap, hay, meal and potatoes. Mr. Ray while here held conferences with local merchants relative to trade matters. relative to trade matters.

The general state of trade in New Brunswick is healthy The log cut in the woods next season will be large. It is stated that on the Restigouche the cut will be 100,000,000 feet, or 10,000,000 feet more than that of last year, which was the record.

The price of brooms and whisks was advanced last week at from fifty cents to one dollar per dozen at the Simms fac-tory here, due to a great scarcity of broom corn. There was a previous advance of fifteen cents a fortnight ago.-A.

# MONTREAL versus NEW YORK.

# Diversion of Grain Shipments is Causing the United States Port to Look to Its Laurels.

When trade gets into certain channels it is difficult to dislodge it easily was a point made by Lord Balfour in Toronto the other day when commenting upon the hold which the United States has upon the West Indies trade. New York is awaiting the day when it will have a waterway from the Great Lakes that will enable it to compete with from the Great Lakes that will enable it to compete with Montreal in the matter of grain shipments. It is fully re-cognized, though, that a standstill attitude during the time the barge canal is building is no way to gather business. If Montreal, which is now obtaining a very large proportion of North America's wheat shipments, once establishes its superiority as a port for this purpose, New York will have to fight hard to divert the business from the St. Lawrence.

# Higher Level of Export Charges.

A Washington dispatch the other day stated that the United States port should maintain a higher level of export charges. One or two Government experts are of the opin it says, that it is to the interest of New York to mainta higher level of charges since there is so much freight that must necessarily move by that port that it is a more profi-able operation to lose some of the grain on account of the high rates while collecting the higher scale of charges on the goods that must move by that route than to collect a lower rate on the cereals and thus tend to set a lower level of charges on the other goods of similar character.

# Competition with Montreal.

New York shipping interests by no means agree with the Government experts, who, they say, have been talked over by the railroads. An important shipping man there says that grain is absolutely necessary to the steamship lines. "Its financing and the charges that go along with it in its exportation amount to very large sums, and New York should cortain for the to have its business in grain maintained. In certainly fight to have its business in grain maintained. In the course of a few years we will be independent of the railroads, for we will have a waterway from the Lakes that will permit competition with Montreal, which is now getting such

a large proportion of wheat. "When the business of the barge canal is properly sys-tematized it will mean that New York steamship lines will again become grain carriers on a large scale, for they can afford to name much cheaper rates to Europe than can steamers from the St. Lawrence. Prospects are therefore good; we shall have our coarse freight and our profitable freight."

Now is Montreal's chance to prove its commercial fighting capacity.

# INVESTMENTS OF A. E. REA & CO.

Monetary Times Office, Montreal, October 5th.

Mr. A. E. Rea, head of the firm of A. E. Rea & Com-pany, of Toronto, is not forming a merger or syndicate of pany, of Toronto, is not forming a merger or syndicate of department stores in Canada—this story has been much heard in commercial circles lately. Mr. Rea is in the mar-ker for all department stores which show any evidence of probable prosperity and which are for sale at Mr. Rea's own figure. He has capital behind him, but nothing in the shape of a trust or syndicate is to be attempted. Mr. Rea will be manager of whatever stores he purchases under his own name.

name. Interviewed this morning by the Monetary Times, he stated that his stores have no connection with either Simp-son's or Eaton's. There will be neither co-operation with or determined opposition to either of the departmental stores. "I wish you would state," said Mr. Rea, "that Eaton's are among the best customers of my Toronto factory. We will sell our goods on their own merits and in my own name. sell our goods on their own merits and in my own name. My advisers here thought that perhaps we should have re-tained the name of Carsley. But I refused to do so. I shall

tained the name of Carsley. But I refused to do so. I shall do business over my own name and will do so here in Tor-onto, and in Ottawa. where we have bought the T. Lindsay Company, and wherever else we may locate." Mr. Rea admitted that there is a little United States capital interested in his projects. He said that the amount of United States capital interested is comparatively small; most of it is Canadian. Mr. Rea intimated that his operamost of it is Canadian. Mr. Rea intimated that his opera-tions may take an extended form and involve many millions of dollars in the near future.



1536

Volume 43-

# MINING

# BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, October That British Columbia's mineral resources are only be-That British Columbia's mineral resources are only be-ginning to be located is further indicated by the discovery of a vein of telluride gold on Valdez Island, 140 miles from Vancouver. This is the first find of its kind in the province. Telluride ore made Cripple Creek famous. This find is in a vein 12 inches wide, the value running from \$500 to \$1,000 to the ton. Five years ago, the Great Granite Development Syndicate bought twenty claims because of their copper value, but the assays now show from \$10 to \$12 in gold, and about 2 per cent. copper. The ore is remarkably selfabout 2 per cent. copper. The ore is remarkably self-fluxing. With water transportation and easy mining the prospect is that a large camp will be established. With re-

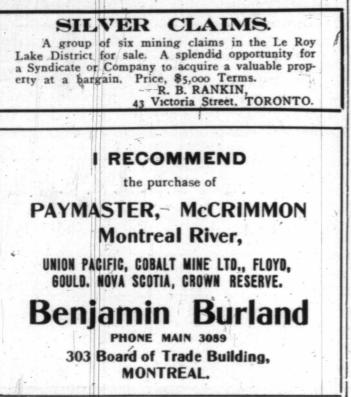
prospect is that a large camp will be established. With re-sources such as these in close vicinity, the coast cities of British Columbia have substantial future backing. In connection with mineral development, interest is being taken locally in the steel and iron manufacturing in-dustry. The Western Steel Corporation has been incorporbeing taken locally in the steel and non management dustry. The Western Steel Corporation has been incorpor-ated at Seattle, with \$20,000,000 capital to take over the inter-ests of the Irondale Steel Company, and the intention is to extend its operations to British Columbia. Messrs. G. M. Gibbs and G. S. Faulkner, of Vancouver, have returned from a trip to Seattle, and will act in connection with the affairs here. Messrs. James A. Moore and H. E. Law, two of those largely interested in the Irondale plant, are in Vancouver in connection with the proposition. connection with the proposition.

# PETERSON LAKE AFFAIRS.

About seventy-five shareholders of the Peterson Lake Mining Company on Wednesday devoted their time in argu-ment regarding various matters in dispute between the rival interests of that company. These are headed by David M. Steindler and Mr. Alex F. McLaren, who was chosen presi-dent of the company by the directors on July 9th. Against his election an action was instituted in the courts by Mr. Steindler, whose party were defeated at Wednesday's meet-ing by votes representing 200,000 shares. The presidency therefore remains with Mr. McLaren. The shareholders de-cided to leave to the directors the adjustment of the dispute with the Nova Scotia Mining Company. with the Nova Scotia Mining Company.

# COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the Cobalt ore shipments, in pounds, for the week ended October 2nd :-La Rose, 450,803; O'Brien,



192,095; Trethewey, 128,000; Crown Reserve, 125,095; Nipissing, 67,721; Right of Way, 63,294; McKinley-Darragh, 41,472; total, 1,068,480 pounds, or 534 tons. The total ship ments since January 1st, are now 44,463,732 pounds, or 22,231 tons.

In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,473,196; in 1906, 5,129 tons, valued at \$3,900,000, in 1907, 14,040 tons, in 1908, 25,700 tons.

## COBALT'S SEPTEMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments of Cobalt ore during September:

Mine.		ight and	Tons.
Buffalo			28.5
Cobalt Central			40.9
Cobalt Lake			30.6
Coniagas			86.3
Crown Reserve			312.8
Drummond			36.
Kerr Lake .			111.
La Rose			655.
McKinley-Darr	agh		107.4
Nancy Helen			20.6
Nipissing .			419.2
O'Brien			196.1
Peterson .			21.4
Right-of-Way			90.6
Silver Cliff			30.
Temiskaming			30.
Trethewey			125.5
Total	•••••	•••••	2,341.9

The shipments for August were 2,237.2 tons.

### ONTARIO'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Ten and a half million dollars worth of minerals were brought out of Ontario's depth during the first six months of 1909. The exact value was \$10,649,923. The record for the same period last year was \$8,082,264. The Cobalt camp contributed 15,360 tons of ore including concentrates, as compared with 9,209 tons in the first six months of 1908. The increase in the quantity of silver contents was about 45 per cent. Nickel increased 26 per cent. in quantity and pig iron 44 per cent. Iron ore remained about the same, and there was a slight decrease in conner. there was a slight decrease in copper.

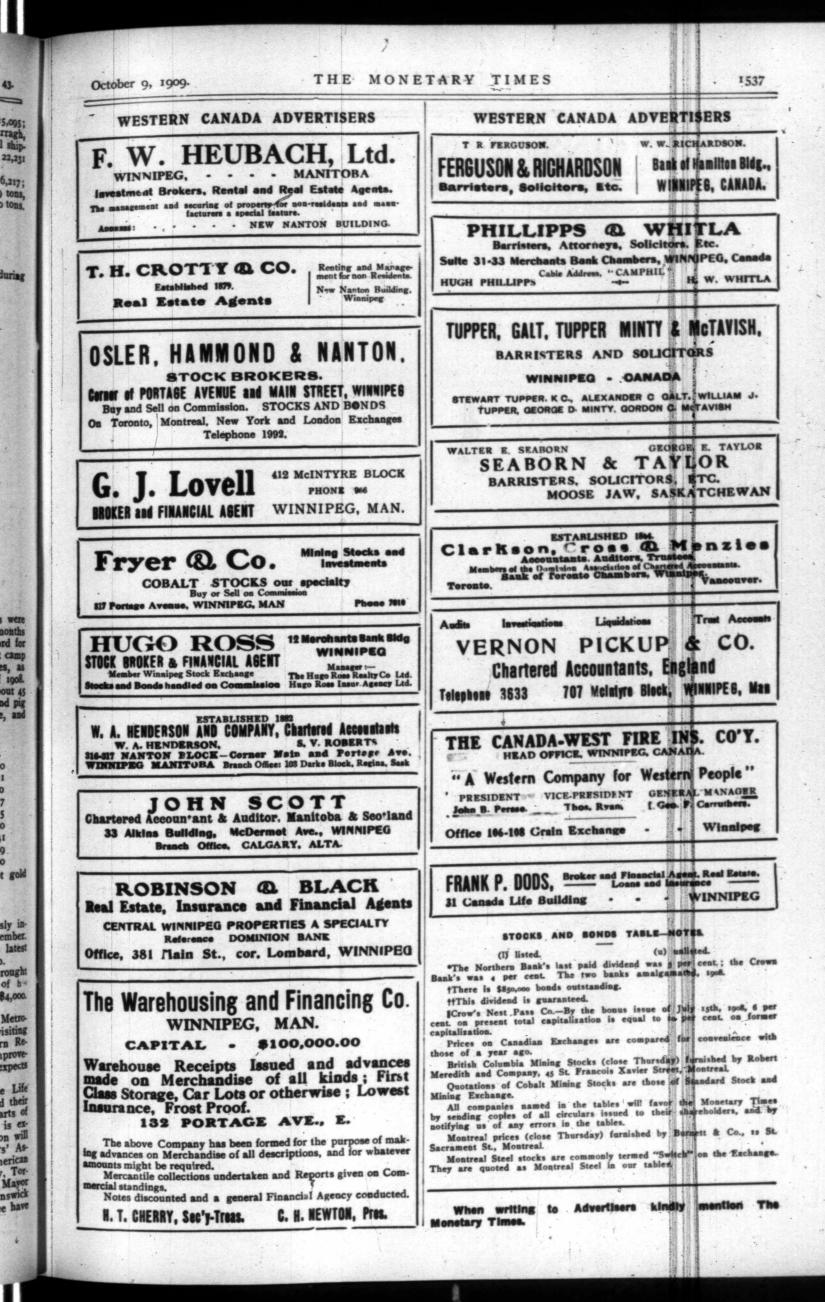
We is	Quantity.	Value.
Arsenic	1,519	\$ 28,320
Gold	741	14,011
Silver	11,234,382	5,379,980
Cobalt	263	46,117
Copper	3,741	529,775
Nickel	6,027	1,234,620
Iron ore	87,738	217,341
Pig iron	211,583	3,197,759
Zinc ore	200	2,000
In all cases the quantity is		ons, except go

and silver which is figured in ounces.

Thirty-five persons were killed and thirty seriously in-jured on the steam railways of Canada during September. Complete details of these accidents are given in the latest issue of the Canadian Engineer, published at Toronto. The London Street Railway Company, in the suit brought against them by Mr. Angelo Famularo, on behalf of h-young son, for \$10,000 damages, awarded the plaintiff \$4,000. The case was settled out of court

The case was settled out of court. Mr. F. W. Green, manager for Mexico of the Metro-politan Life Company for the past seven years, is visiting Canada. The field for life insurance in the Southern Re-public, he thinks, is growing steadily, and with the improve-ments to be made by a proposed Insurance Bill, he expects conditions to improve conditions to improve.

conditions to improve. On Wednesday and Thursday of next week the Life Underwriters' Association of New Brunswick will hold their convention in St. John. Delegates from different parts of the province will be present and a large attendance is ex-pected. Among those who will address the convention will be Mr. E. R. Machum, President Life Underwriters' As-sociation of Canada; Mr. T. G. McConkey, North American Life; Mr. H. C. Cox, Canada Life; Mr. John A. Tory, Tor-onto. Many papers will be read by the members. Mayor Bullock and Mr. G. C. Jordan, President New Brunswick Association will welcome the delegates. The committee have arranged to entertain the delegates while in the city.



Volume 43.

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# INSURANCE CHRONICLE THE

# MORTALITY OF TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

1538

In last week's issue we made some observations relative to insurance on the lives of total abstainers. Mr. R. M. Moore, actuary to the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of Great Britain, prepared some time ago an exhaustive paper dealing with the comparative mortality among assured lives of abstainers and non-abstainers. Mr. Moore's paper is regarded almost as a classic on the subject, and the conclusions reached by him haves been very generally accepted. The investigation was based upon the actual experience of Mr. Moore's company, which had conducted its business in the two sections-abstaining and non-abstaining-over a period of sixty-one years; consequently, on account of the length of period and the large body of material treated with, unusual reliance is placed in the conclusions reached.

The percentage of actual deaths to expected deaths in the temperance section was, approximately, 71 per cent.; in the general, or non-abstaining, section the percentage was 94. These figures show a difference of no less than 23 per cent, in favor of abstainers. In analyzing the mortality according to certain periods of life, it is found that the greatest difference appears in middle life, say, between ages 35 and 55. When comparatively old age is attained the difference in mortality between abstainers and non-abstainers is relatively very small; and, curious to relate, when age 75 is obtained there is shown to be a slight difference in favor of non-abstainers.

Some of the facts deduced from Mr. Moore's treatise are of unusual interest :-

At the age of 30, when a man's constitution and habits of life may be considered as settled, the average number of years enjoyed thereafter by non-abstainers, according to the experience of the life company mentioned, is 35 1-10 years; whereas in the abstainers' section the average is 38 8-10 years-a difference in favor of the abstainers of 3 7-10 years.

At the 'age of 40, in the non-abstainers' section, the average number of years enjoyed thereafter is 27 4-10; whereas in the abstainers' section it is 30 3-10-a difference of almost three years.

The general conclusion reached was that, on the average, total abstainers in the temperance section of the life company lived three years longer than the non-abstainers in the general section.

Looking at the matter from another standpoint, it was found that out of 100,000 non-abstainers 44,000 reached 70 years of age, while out of the same number of total abstainers no less than 55,000 reached the threescore years and ten limit. One of Mr. Moore's conclusions is that the abstainers show a marked superiority in longevity to the nonabstainers throughout the entire working years of life for every form of insurance and for both sexes. It is, however, pointed out that under whole life policies the difference in the mortality of female abstainers and non-abstainers is not nearly so marked as among males, the reason advanced for this being that it is not unreasonable to assume that the female non-abstainer of the assuring class is more temperate and careful in her habits; that is, more closely approaches the abstainer in her demeanor than does the corresponding male.

In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Moore's paper before the Institute of Actuaries, Mr. H. W. Manly, an actuary of high standing, stated that in the table of statistics of the "Clergy Mutual" life company for the period 1820-1887, it was shown that the actual experience among the insured lives in that company exhibited an expectation of life one-half of a year greater than the Abstainers' Table brought forward by Mr. Moore, This may

not be regarded as inconsistent, for the Clergy Mutual is an office which confines its business to the clergy, and it would naturally be expected that that body, on the average, would have as favorable a mortality record as any body of nonabstainers. While it is well known that all clergymen are not total abstainers, yet the favorable conditions of life under which the clergy live, especially in England, where the statistics apply, would appear to account for the favorable mortality in that class.

The experience of another British office, "The Sceptre Life," covering a period of twenty-five years, shows that in the temperance section the actual death claims were only 54.25 per cent. of the expected, while in the general or nonabstaining section the actual claims were no less than 79.3 per cent. of the expected. This result is in close agreement with that of Mr. Moore. The experience of another British company may be

cited, namely, that of the Scottish Temperance Assurance Association. Although the experience of this company is not extensive, yet the results are significant. In the abstainers' section the death claims were only 44 per cent. of the erpected, while in the general or non-abstainers' section the actual losses were 71 per cent, of the expected. This result also goes to confirm Mr. Moore's conclusion.

There is no doubt whatever in the minds of most insurance managers that total abstainers, as a class, are better lives than non-abstaining persons. And it is only natural to expect that as the population of Canada increases some life company will be sufficiently enterprising to start a strong and influential temperance section, making it possibly the most important feature of the company's propaganda.

### ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN NEW YORK.

Superintendent of Insurance, Hotchkiss, of New York has made public the third volume of the annual department report which covers the business of casualty, fidelity, surely, credit, real estate title and mortgage guarantee companies for the year ended December 31st, 1908.

This report carries the audited statements of these com panies, fixing the valuation of their security holdings in ac-cordance with the allowed appraisals of the Department, as arrived at by its expert, thus placing the valuations of said holdings of all of the companies on the same basis. In au-diting the statements of the companies the Department has more into great detail as to the valuation of any items claimgone into great detail as to the valuation of any items claim ed therein as salvages. This report indicates, from a careful perusal, that the

Department's audit of the companies' statements has, many instances, materially changed the figures as published in the preliminary report in March last, when for the in-formation of the public, the figures, as returned by the com-

tabulated is as follows :-

	1007	1908
No. of companies	49	50
Assets	\$90,586,309	\$105,742,452
Unearned premiums	\$27,302,116	\$30,986,683
Other liabilities	20,440,643	23,463,524
Total liabilities	\$47,748,750	\$ 54,450,307
Capital stock	\$24,031,000	\$ 24,981,000
Surplus	18,806,550	20,311,245
Premiums received	\$57,412,972	\$ 65,034,589
Other receipts	6,104,048	6,556,283
Total income	\$63,517,020	\$ 71,590,872
Claims paid	\$23,992,118	\$ 24,737,649
Div. to stockholders	2,630,816	2,302,074
Expenses	31,043,940	38,4\$5,397
Total disbursements	\$57,666,874	\$ 65,505,120

October 9, 1909.

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### SOME RECENT FIRES.

The following particulars are gathered from first Press reports of conhagrations. Upon these are instituted further inquiries, which appear under heading "Additional Information."

Hastings, Ont.-Cheese factory destroyed. Huntsville, Ont.-Anglo-Canadian Leather Co. damaged. Jolliette, Que.-Poitra Woollen Mills Co., damaged, loss

\$1,000. Newcastle, N. S .- Grocery store of Mr. M. Dunn destroyed.

Sprucedale, Ont .- Mr. James Daly's home destroyed; ·loss \$400.

Portage la Prairie, Man .- Cowan block damaged; incendiary origin.

Property northward Hestroyed; loss \$1,-Hutton, Alta. 000,000; one life lost

Niagara Falls, Ont .-- Clark's Burning Springs House destroyed; loss \$10,000.

Midland, Ont .- Mr. Manley Chew's lumber yard destroyed; loss about \$500,000.

Cornwall, Ont -- Residence of Mr. Simon Duval damaged; lamp explosion the cause.

Cobourg, Ont .- Lock-up at Castleton damaged; set on fire by Clarence Peters, a prisoner.

Flesherton, Ont .- Mr. Wm. White's barn and crops destroyed. Similar loss met with a year ago.

Brockville, Ont .- Motor-boat owned by Mr. S.J. Fluker

damaged; leaking gasoline pipe the cause. Believille, Ont-Residence of Mr. George Emily de-

stroyed; loss \$3,000. There was a small insurance. Calgary, Alta.—Premises of Mrs. Palmer, Messrs. Mat-thew Wells and D. Rosenthal damaged; loss \$2,500.

Walkerville, Ont .- Home of Mr. Wm. O'Hara destroyed; spark from passing locomotive set fire to grass near by

Cananoque, Ont.-Summer residence of Mr. Oliver Adams destroyed; strong evidence of incendiarism found.

Rosthern, Sask.—Prairie district destroyed, including houses and hay stacks; loss \$10,000. A boy heating a kettle started fire.

Montreal, Que.-Residence of Mrs. Cortois; loss on building and furniture \$2,000. The Montreal Wool and Cotton works; loss \$50,000.

Broadview, Sask.-Separator owned by Mr. F. Baker, de-stroyed with a team, wagon and rake owned by Mr. H. Baker; sparks from engine the cause.

Peterboro, Ont.-Messrs. E. F. Mason & Co's. store, loss \$8,000. Stocks of Mr. Richard Hall's store, Kingan Hardware Company, and Mr. Milburn's jewellery store damaged.

Victoria, B. C. Messrs. M. R. Smith & Co's. building and stock damaged; loss \$10,000 on building, and \$40,000 on stock; insurance \$10,000 on building, and \$20,000 on stock and plant stock and plant.

Calgary, Atta.—Mrs. A. Palmer's block damaged; loss as follows:—On building, \$1,200; Mrs. Palmer's stock, \$200; Messrs. Matthews & Wells' stock, \$400, with slight damage to Mr. Rosenthal's store.

Rapid City, Man.—Residence of Mr. E. C. Gossett Jack-son, destroyed; insurance carried in Western Fire Assurance Company. Mr. John English's granary was destroyed. Mr. H. Rourke's, barn destroyed; loss, \$1,500.

Macgregor, Man .- Dr. Hamworth's stable destroyed; in-Warehouse and drug store owned by Mr. loss on drugs \$800. Messrs. E. Turner & surance \$400. Warehouse and drug store owned John A. Gray; loss on drugs \$800. Messrs. E. Sons' store, Albion Hotel and stables also damaged.

Toronto, Ont.—Norway Heuse, Kingston Road, dam-aged. Messrs Nerlich & Co's. building and Mr. J. D. Tripp's house damaged. Residence of Mr. W. Ashdown and Mr. T. L. Gray damaged.

Thamesville, Ont.—The Syer block damaged: Losses, Mrs. Syer, \$2,000 on building/ and contents, insurance, \$1,400; Mr. A. Pye's tailor shop, Mr. M. Turnell's shoemaker shop also damaged.

Winnipeg, Man.-Residences of fourteen families de-stroyed; loss \$20,000, divided as follows:-Mrs. S. B. Brown, \$10,000, representing several homes; insurance \$4,000, in Messrs. Brown and Clark Agency, on buildings. Mr. Anthony Rysitsky's residence, \$4,500; insurance \$600, with Messrs. Andrews and Andrews. Residence of Mr. A. Messrs. Andrews and Andrews. Residence of Mr. A. Kovensky; insurance on house \$1,500, in Colonial, and \$600 on furniture in the Hartford. Fire originated in the woodshed. Henderson block damaged; loss \$4,000. Mr. West, a tenant, lost \$2,500; insurance \$1,000.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES ALREADY REPORTED.

Weymouth, N.S.—Methodist church, loss \$2,000. Child playing with matches the cause. Building was once in-sured in the Royal but the agent is said to have given no notification of the expiration of risk, and no insurance has since been carried.

Saskatoon, Sask.-The Bowerman block; estimated loss on stock \$12,500, on building \$5,000. Insurance on stock in Calumet \$6,000, in British \$2,000.

### SERIOUS ARSON CHARGE.

At the Brampton, Ont., Assizes this week the case of James Ruston, farmer, against whom a serious charge of arson had been laid, was heard before Justice McMahon. The case was tried in the spring before Justice Wm. Mulock-but the jury on that occasion disagreed.

The defendant was said to have set fire to his home and barn at Chinquacousy on February 20th, in order to obtain \$4,000 insurance, equally divided between the London Mutual and Peel Farmers' Fire Insurance companies. The jury on Thursday, after an hour's deliberation, acquitted him.

The chief witness was John Hollis, a former employee of the accused. He declared in the witness box that after the barn was erected Mr. Ruston expressed his intention of destroying the place to get the insurance. They discussed the matter and the witness said he was offered fifty dollars to apply the match. During the time given for his decision, the two men packed up all the valuables in the house. Some of these packed up all the valuables in the house. Some of these boxes, he claimed, were hidden in a cement structure under-neath the floor of the barn and the remainder were removed to safekeeping. The ingenious plan supposed to have been formulated by the defendant did not appeal to the witness and he informed the manager of the London Mutual of his employer's intertion. On the day or which he witness employer's intention. On the day on which he was supposed to have started the blaze he met Mr. Ruston and refused to do the work. The latter agreed to do it himself.

On the night of the fire, Mr. Dixon Rutherford, who re-sides near Mr. Ruxton saw the flames. He hurried, he said and asked the owner how it started but he claimed he did not know. The defendant's little daughter was crying and Mr. Rutherford was asked not to question her. Mr. Ruther-ford's father is a director of the Peel Farmers' Company.

Another witness was called who told of the construction of the cement structure in the barn. He said that when it was dug up in March pieces of bees wax, supposed to have been used to seal the boxes were found. Detective Tipton, of Toronto, said he found on investi-gating that the cement structure had been broken open. The

box containing goods was found in a driving shed near by. The answers which the defendant gave to the insurance men were considered somewhat strange.

Ruston denied the statements made by Hollis that he offered him fifty dollars to fire the building. As to burying the box of silverware and valuables under the cement floor of the barn, he said: "When I got home before Christmas I found that in my absence the house had been rummaged by Hollis—everything had been turned upside down; so I de-termined to hide my valuables. When Hollis was away one termined to hide my valuables. When Hollis was away one day I got the box and packed it. Then I took it to the barn to cement it down under the floor, but while I was hiding the things Hollis came around. He saw me covering up the box. I left it there, and on February 3rd I dug it up again and took it into the house. It went up in smoke at last."

He denied making any unlawful proposition to Hollis, and said that on the night of the fire he and his daughter only just escaped with their lives.

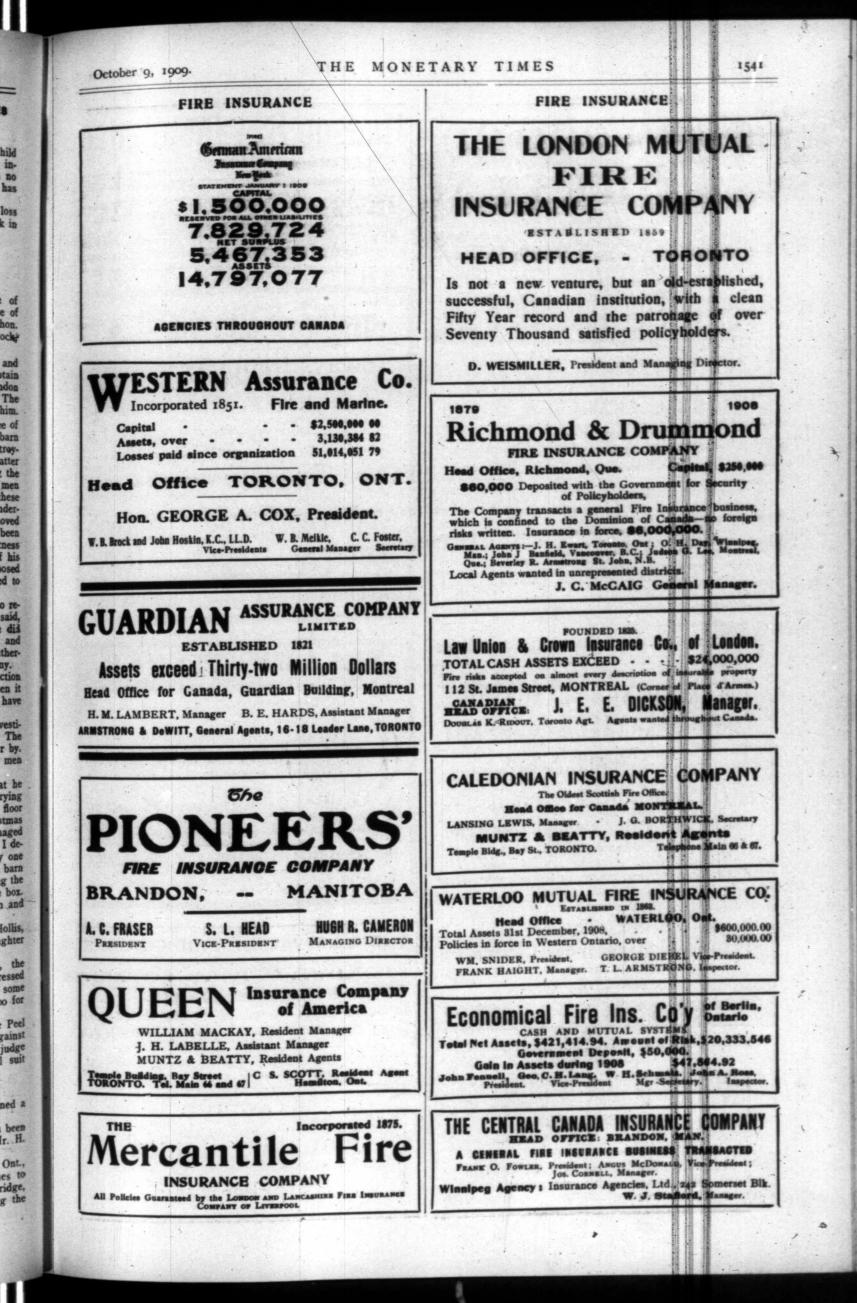
Under cross-examination by Mr. Gamble, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, Ruston admitted that he had expressed his willingness to take \$5,800 for his farm and go into some other business; also that Griffin had offered him \$5,000 for the property without the house.

Ruston has an action down for hearing against the Peel Farmers' Insurance Company, and another entered against the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, but the ju decided under the circumstances to traverse the civil to the next Assizes.

The Standard Trust Company, Winnipeg, has opened a

branch at Moose Jaw, Sask. A branch of the Bank of British North America has been opened at Burdett, Alta., under the management of Mr. H. R. Powell

The Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Ont, have recently delivered one of their steam fire engines to Victoria, B.C., the second to that city; one to Lethbridge, Alta., and have an order for one for Montreal, making the sixth fire engine shipped to that city.







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### Desirable Suggestions Not Always Practical-Examiners Must Have Bank Training.

It was to be expected that bank supervision by examination would be discussed at the American Bankers' convention. James D. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago in an address delivered before that body, said that any attempt to regulate individual bank management by speany attempt to regulate individual bank management by spe-cific legal enactments and to hold the Comptroller respon-sible for their enforcement would prove futile, for as has been well said by Senator Aldrich in this connection, "we cannot legislate good judgment and honest purpose into the minds and hearts of men." Realizing this, our legislators should be careful that bank management is not hampered with such netty legal restrictions as only retard the natural with such petty legal restrictions as only retard the natural and legitimate development of the business, stunt the growth of individual banks and impair their ability to compete for international business with the older and greater banks of other countries.

"Under our system of free, individual and purely local banking, rising industries of all kinds in any given locality must provide themselves with banking facilities by organiz-ing and usually controlling their own local banks. The na-ural tendence of this is to place the sent of new tural tendency of this is to place the management of new banks directly under the control of their principal local borrowers, hence, our banking laws have had to be strongly restrictive and prohibitive. This is a weakness inherent in our system of numerous small independent banks.

### Measures Would Retard Progress.

"It is evident that restrictive measures which may be necessary to regulate a country bank with very limited re-sources, when applied to large city banks with resources aggregating many millions, would prove exceedingly irk-some, tending only to retard their progress, curtail their legitimate enterprise and impair their progress, curtail their legitimate enterprise and impair their usefulness to the community.

"Abuses calling for governmental interference creep in when the men in control of a bank through recklessness or mismanagement are unsuccessful in their other enterprises. Under their baleful influence, the executive officers appointed and controlled by them, gradually forgetting their responsi-bility as trustees, ignoring correct principles of banking and defying the law, become demoralized and permit the use of the bank's facilities for improper purposes. By granting constant renewals of what were originally trade notes, instead of enforcing their payment, they permit their controlling borrowers to carry along their delinquent debtors. Gradually accommodation notes are permitted to go through as representing actual transactions, until the parties in control of the bank, besides having borrowed on their direct obligations all the law permits, have become liable as endorsers on a wholly unwarranted line of discounted paper, which is not what it professes to be, but is composed of renewals of bad credits, accommodations, kites, or otherwise worthless paper, together with all the other abominations to which misman-agement and bad banking fall heir. Such a condition of affairs is a most difficult one for the Comptroller or his examiners to handle. The longer it lasts the worse it becomes and it is difficult from a legal standpoint to allege a cause for action.

#### Theories Will Not Solve Problems.

"It would be ideal to have a corps of trained examiners, adequately paid by salary and under civil service rules, both as to their appointment and the tenure of their office. Also to make the position of Comptroller of the Currency such as to inspire the ambition of leading and successful bankers to fill it. But these suggestions however desirable, do not seem practical or available at the present time. They must await the further development of our system and in the meantime we should take such practical steps as may make them possible in the future. Good, capable and faith-ful service is not always nor mainly dependent upon ade-quate remuneration. This is conspicuously the case in the public service. adequately paid by salary and under civil service rules, both public service.

"It is most desirable, almost essential, that bank exam-iners should have had a bank training. Without it, unless they are men of very exceptional natural ability and adaptability, they are liable to be impractical in their work ability, they are hable to be impractical in their work and erroneous in their judgment, applying theories to problems which will not solve them and failing to exercise that sound judgment which as a rule is only acquired through practical experience in the business. On the other hand, the experience of a bank examiner is of incalculable value in the evolution of a bank training, provided he has been previously long enough in the banking business to have acquired something of what may be called the banking source a sort of intuition of what may be called the banking sense-a sort of intuition by which a banker reaches conclusions and makes decisions

that are generally his best. Policies controlling successful bank management must be in accord with the laws of polit-ical economy and with sound financial theories. Such laws and theories will not solve the problems connected with in-dividual applications for loans, no two of which are ever alike. The theoretical banker, who knows it all and can give you a definite rule for all he does, is not generally the suc-cessful one. Accompanying theoretical knowledge there must be sound indgment and applied common sense. Bank must be sound judgment and applied common sense. Ban ers have human nature to dwell within all its varying p pensities.

### Cannot Expect More of Covernment Supervision.

"External supervision alone, under whatever authority it may be exercised, it is needless to repeat, cannot establish safe and sound banking. Honorable and intelligent initia-tive management must be relied on for the ultimate success of initial backs. of individual banks. As now administered, governmental and clearing house supervision are doing a great deal (in my opinion as much as can reasonably be expected of them) along the line of purging and purifying our system, raising our standards of banking and giving to the business a char-acter which conduces to that healthful tone so essential to the commercial, industrial and social life of the nation."

### PEACE RIVER TRADE AND NAVICATION COMPANY.

So much has been heard in recent years regarding the resources and possibilities of the Peace River district, north of Edmonton, that it is curious a company has not until the present time been formed to exploit some of its riches. The Peace River Trade and Navigation Company, Limited, has issued an announcement and invited public subscriptions for 2,500 shares 7 per cent. preference stock, par value of which is \$100, with a bonus of 50 per cent. of the common stock of the company. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000

half of which is preferred stock. While extensive areas in the prairie West remain to be cultivated, it is obvious that the company which first de-velops the Peace River district will, if conducted capably and honestly, meet with success: Mr. Von Hammerstein, who has been interested in the

development of petroleum deposits in that locality, was ask once by a Senate Committee inquiring into the resources of this fertile Northland, why he had installed \$75,000 worth of machinery. "It was not for my health," was his reply. The objects of the Peace River Trade and Navigation Company are generally to develop the country. They will invest one half of their funds in selected lands and conduct an active colonization campaign, a scheme which has been tried with success both by Canadian and United States com The management of the company is in the hands of Mr. F S. Lawrence, F.R.G.S., with headquarters at Edmonton, the gateway of the Peace River district, from where he will work

gateway of the Peace River district, from where he will work under directions from Montreal. Mr. Lawrence is well known and has an intimate knowledge of area his company propose to exploit. The officers and directors are:--President-W. H. D. Miller. Montreal, of Stevens and Miller, Ex-Manager Transportation Canadian Manufactur-ers' Association. Vice-president-N. H. Stevens, Chatham, Ont., President of the Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.; vice-president C. W. and L. E. Railway. David Plewes, Montreal, Eastern Manager, Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co. Elihu Stew-art, Montreal, director British Columbia Timbers, Ltd.; late supt. Dominion Forestry. Frank Barr. Montreal, General Sales Manager, Canadian Bag Co. W. D. Lighthall, K. C., ex-Mayor of Westmount, Montreal. F. Herbert Evans, pres-ident Evans Bros., Ltd., Montreal. Secretary-treasurerex-Mayor of Westmount, Montreal. F. Heroertary-treasurer-ident Evans Bros., Ltd., Montreal. Secretary-treasurer-Lewis A. Robertson, C. A. Montreal, of Robertson and Rathie. General Manager—F. S. Lawrence. F.R.G.S., late superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Fort Vermilion, Peace River. Solicitors-Lighthall and Harw Montreal, Que. Transfer agents-Montreal Trust Co., M treal. Bankers-Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal. Mon

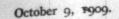
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The Bank of Hamilton has opened a branch at corner of This is the sixth Bathurst and Arthur Streets, Toronto. branch of this bank in that city.

Jewell McNeill, a 17 year old clerk in the Traders' Bank, Embro, Ont., accidentally shot himself and died as a result of his injuries.

The shareholders or the Laurentide Company will have an opportunity of purchasing \$800,000 of the \$1,000,000 of new stock, recently authorized. As the amount of that issue at present outstanding is \$1,600,000, the shareholders will receive one share of new for every two of old, and placing the market value at 130. The preferred shareholders by converting their holdings into common can participate in the issue, the remaining \$200,000 of stock authorized, bein issue, the remaining \$200 available for that purpose.



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# MAY BE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Canadian Northern Railway has nearly three thousand miles of steel. A Boston dispatch states it is not at all improbable that in the near future the Eastern Steam-ship Company will establish a line of steamships to Nova Scotia to be run in conjunction with the C.N.R. system, or that part known as the Halifax and South-Western extending from Port Wade on the north ward court of Nova Scotia to that part known as the Halifax and South-Western extending from Port Wade on the north-west coast of Nova Scotia to Halifax. The Canadian Northern is already a competitor of the Dominion Atlantic Railway in the internal traffic of Nova Scotia and it is proposed also to seek some of the trade which the latter company has between Yarmouth and Boston. The only advantage which the Dominion Atlantic has over the Halifax and South-Western is the line of boats which the company maintains between this port and Yarmouth. At Port Wade the Government has built a wharf at a cost of Port Wade the Government has built a wharf at a cost of \$110,000. If the Eastern Steamship Company will establish a line from Boston to Port Wade not only will the Canadian Northern be in a better position to compete with the Do-minion Atlantic, but the Eastern Steamship Company will have a new source of revenue.

# KERR LAKE REPORT.

The Kerr Lake Mining Company's annual report for the The Kerr Lake Mining Company's annual report for the year ended August 31st, 1909, shows a surplus of \$1,129,047, an increase of \$644,510 over the previous year. The amount of cash on hand together with the ore shipped and not yet paid for will be sufficient to pay dividends for the ensuing year, so the report states, while the company's ore re-serves should insure dividends at the present rate for several years to come.

years to come. The total production of silver during the year was 2,668,-648 ounces produced from 1,072 tons of ore (average con-tents per ton 2,489 ounces) and 600,000 pounds of skim-mings. The gross value of this production is at 50c. an ounce \$1,344,322. During the year the average monthly pro-duction of silver was 222,387 ounces. The expenditure for surface improvements to the pro-perty for the last year amounted to \$26,977. The develop-ment work done upon the property amounts to 6,636 feet com-pared with 5,475 feet for the year previous. The cost of pro-

pared with 5,475 feet for the year previous. The cost of pro-ducing ore during the year was \$193,799.

### ALLAN LINE'S FINANCES.

As previously noted, the Allan Line Steamship Company, Limited, have made several changes. The board of directors is now as follows: Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Montreal (chair-man); Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Montreal (vice-chair-man); Mr. Andrew A. Allan (Montreal), Mr. Bryce J. Allan (Boston, Mass.), and Mr. James Smith Park, M.V.O. (Glas-com)

gow.) The company's financial position on June 30th was as follows:

Capital and Liabilities :- Capital issued, £603,390; debentures issued, £550,000 ; amount of loan from J. & A. Allan, general managers, £440,096; amount owing by the

Allan, general managers, £440,096; amount owing by the company to various creditors on current and open accounts. suspense account, bills payable, &c., £146,021; balance, £103,789; total, £1,846,296. Assets:-Steamships, £1,757,390; buildings, wharf pro-perty, fixed plant and machinery, £31,161; movable plant, stock of materials, stores, etc., £33,352; cash in bank and io hand, and unexpired premiums of insurance paid for, £24, 393; total, £1,846,296. The company takes into the current year's results all voyages commenced but not completed in same, and excludes all voyages completed but not commenced.

all voyages completed but not commenced.

A Guelph jewellery store was broken open and \$150 worth of stock stolen. Other robberies have occurred and a

worth of stock stolen. Other robbenes have occurred and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of a citizen. Mr. John T. Brownlee, of the Prudential Life, of New-ark, has been appointed as Superintendent of the newly opened district at Vancouver, B.C. He began his service with the company as an agent in Chicago, and was promoted to the Assistant Superintendency. After three years in that position he was sent to Spokane to open a district there. He has been with the company a little over four years. The tax rate of 23 mills has been decided on by the Portage la Prairie, Man., Council. At the January election, the City of Peterborough, Ont.,

will vote on a by-law to grant the Peterborough Light. Heat & Power Company a thirty years franchise. The citizens will also sanction or vote down the adoption of the ward system.



# INSURANCE COMPANIES IN MANITOBA.

The following insurance organizations have taken out licenses to do business under the Manitoba Insurance Act :---

Company Prudential of America Pr'ctive Asso. of Can. Travelers' Indemnity Gen. Animals of Can. Ind. Order of Forest. North Empire Fire ... Calumet ..... Polish Nat. Alliance... ..... American Central Fire Delaware ..... Canada West Fire..... ..... Hudson Bay ...... Middle West Fire .... Ind. Ord. of Od'f'lows Columbia Fire ..... G'nd L'ge A.O.U.W.. Od'f'lows Relief Asso. Woodmen of World . Can. Order of Forest. Chosen Friends ..... Oddfellows ..... D.C. of Roy. T. of T. Can. Ord. of Forest.. Can. Home Circles.... Sons of Eng. B. A's'n Sons of Scot. B. A's'n M'cabees of the World Knights of Pythias... Germania Fire Co.... Spring Garden Co.... awanesa Mutual Co.. M'n'ba F. Mu. Hail Co. Port'ge la Prairie Farm-

ers Mutual Fire Co. Urban Mut'l Fire Co. Miniota F. Mu. F. Co. Prov. Mutual Hail Co. Royal Vic. M. Fire Co. Mennonite M. Hail Co. L'Union Saint-Joseph du Canada .....

Attorney for Manito Head Office Newark, N.J..... Granby, Que.... Montreal, Que... Toronto, Ont.... Winning Man Wm. White Harry Pollard J. H. Mitchell V. W. Odlum E. R. Chapman D. H. McDonald Winnipeg, Man... Chicago, Ill..... Chicago, Ill..... W. J. Moran F. J. Sharp H. H. Smith St. Louis, Mo.... Philadelphia, Pa. Winnipeg, Man. T. Beattie G. F. Carruthers J. T. Haig R. A. Shattuck Vancouver, B.C.. Vancouver, B.C.. Winnipeg, Man.. Vancouver, B.C.. Winnipeg, Man.. Kingston, Ont... London, Ont.... D. B. Deering J. T. Haig C. H. Jeffr H. Jeffreys J. Douglas Sam Cameron F.J.G. McArthur J. J. Dutton Toronto, Ont.... Hamilton, Ont... Toronto, Ont.... Thos. Wilson C. F. Czerwinski C. H. Campbell W. F. Hull Hamilton, Ont.... Brantford, Ont.... Toronto, Ont.... Toronto, Ont.... Toronto, Ont.... V. Morris A. McDonald L. A. Kennedy J. A. Wilson C. H. Enderton Port Huron, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.. New York, N.Y.. Philadelphia, Pa.. Wawanesa, Man.. Winnipeg, Man.. O. H. Day A. F. Kempton W. G. Graham J. H. Lamont W. P. Rundle M. G. Doyle Portage la Prairie Portage la Prairie Beulah, Man..... Winnipeg, Man.. C. J. Thompson Beulah, Man.... M. G. Doyle Altona, Man.... Ab. Friesen

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Ottawa, Ont..... L. A. DeLorme

In this list are thirty-one Canadian, and eight United States companies.

When in London call on the Monetary Times, 225 Outer Temple, Strand.

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Volume 43-

