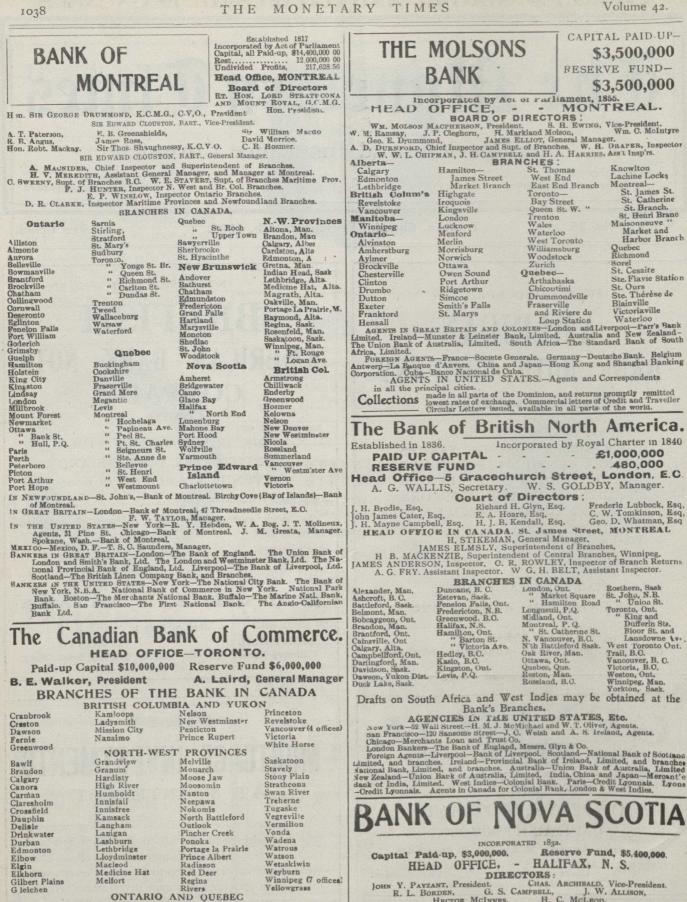


AND BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY

Union Bank of Canada, Arcola



Lashburn Lethbridge Lloydminster Macleod Medicine Hat Melfort Ponoka Portage la Prairie Prince Albert Durban Edmonton Elgin Elkhorn Gilbert Plains G leichen Radisson Red Deer Regina livers ONTARIO AND QUEBEC Ayr Barrie Believille Berlin Blenheim Brantford Cayuga Chatham Cobait Collingwood Crediton Dresden Dundas Orangeville Ottawa (2 offices) Paris Parkhill Simcoe Dunnville Exeter Stratford Strathord Strathroy Thedford Toronto (10 offices, Walkerton Walkerton Waterloo West Toronto Wiarton Windsor Forest Fort Frances Fort William Galt Parry Sound Peterboro Port Arthur Port Perry Goderich Guelph Hamilton Quebec Rainy River St. Catharines Kingston Latchford Windsor Wingham Woodstock Lindsay Sarnia Sault Ste. Marie London Montreal (3 office MARITIME PROVINCES Alberton Amherst Antigonish Barrington Bridgewater

Elbow

New York

 MARITIME PROVINCES

 Charlottetown
 Parrsboro
 Sümmerside

 Halifax
 St. John
 Sydney

 Middleton
 Shelburne
 Truro

 Montague
 Souris
 Windsor

 New Glasgow
 Springhill
 IN

 IN
 THE UNITED STATES
 Portland, Ore

 Seattle, Wash.
 Skagway, Alaska

 IN GREAT BRITAIN
 LONDON: 2, LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

Prince Edward Island - Charlotte-town and Summerside.
 Ontario - Arnprior, Barrie, Belmont, Harrietsville(sub to Belmont) Berlin, Branttord, Burlington, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Feterborough, St. Catharines, St. Jacob's, Toronto
 King St. and Dundas St., Welland, Woodsteck.
 Guebee-Grand River, Montreal, New Richmond, New Carlisle sub. to Paspebiac, Paspebiac, Quebec.

Reserve Fund, \$5,400,000.

HEAD UFFICE, - 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 Manager GEO. SANDERSON, C. D. Schurman, Inspectors.

GEO. SANDERSON, C. D. Schurman, Inspectors.
BRANCHES:
Nova Scotla-Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonish, Bridgetown, Canning, Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Haitax, Kentrille, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxtord, Parrsboro, Pictou, River Hebert, Springhill, Stellarton, Sydney, Oxtord, Parrsboro, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle Port Elgin, Sackville, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, St. John (Charlotte Street), St. Stephen, Sussex, Woodstock.
Prince Edward Island-Charlottetown and Summerside.
Ontario - Arnprior, Barrie, Belmont, Harrietsville(sub to Belmoot) Berlin, Branttord, Burlington, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Jacob's, Toronto, King St. and Dundas St., Welland, Woodsteck.
Guebeo-Grand River, Montreal, New Richmond, New Carlisle sub, to Paspebiac, Paspebiac, Quebec.

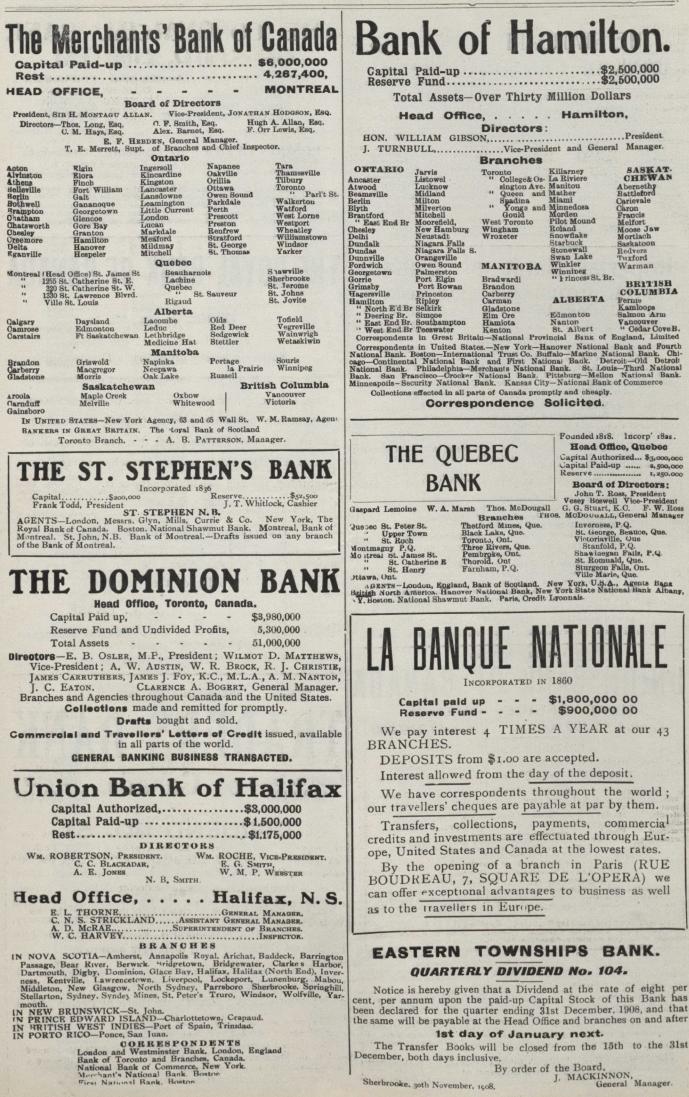
December 26, 1908.

THE MONETARY TIMES



Toronto, November 16th, 1908.

General Manager.







The shareholders of the Nipissing Mines Company will treceive on the 21st inst. an extra dividend of two-or-three per.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has recently purchased two lots on Main Street, North Battleford. They will erect a commodious building next spring.



Notice is hereby given that a Divi-dend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Corporation has been declared for the half-year ending 31st Dec., 1908, and that the same will be payable on and after

Saturday, the Second day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the Fifteenth to the Thirty-first December, inclusive.

By order of the Board. GEO. H. SMITH,

Toronto, November 25th, 1908.

Huron and Erie Loan & Savings Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of four and one-half per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Company's Office in this City, on and after

Saturday, January 2nd, 1909.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

HUME CRONYN, Manager.

London, December 1st, 1908.

The London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 77

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT on the paid-up capital stock of this Company for the Six months ending December 31st, 1908 (being Six per cent for the year), has this day been declared and that the same will be payable on and after the 2nd Lanuary payt

on and after the 2nd January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th December, 1908, to the 1st January,

1909, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 103 Bay Street, Toronto, on Wednes-day, 17th February, 1909. Chair will be taken at noon.

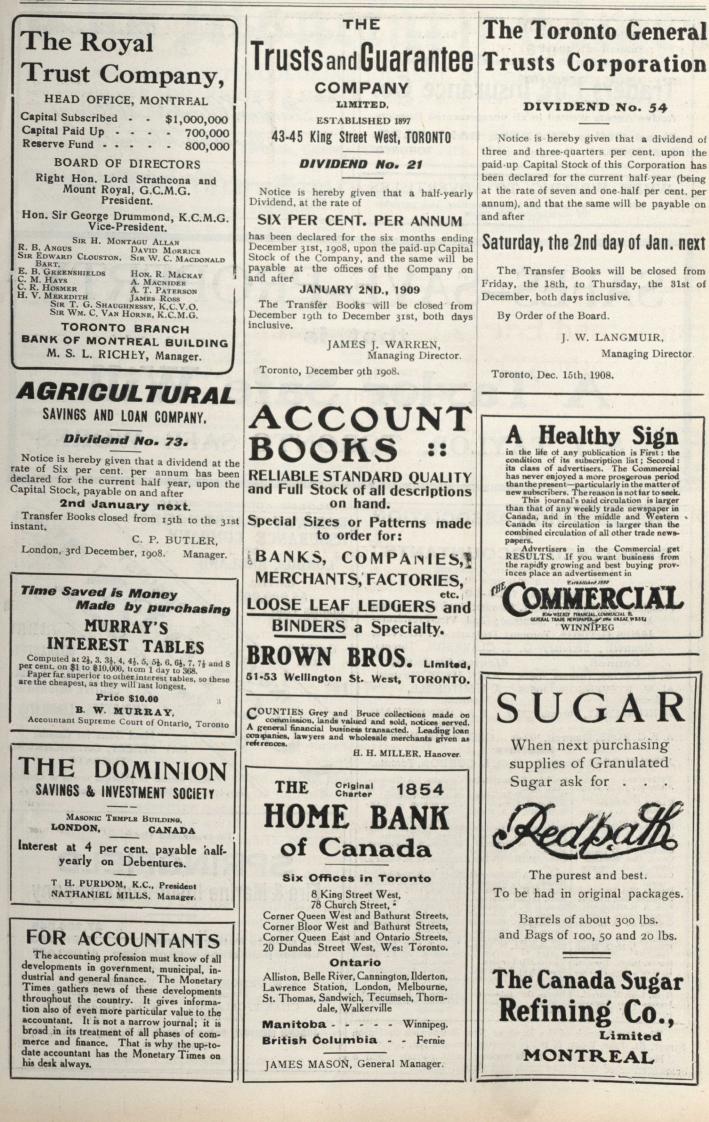
By order of the Directors. V. B. Wadsworth, Toronto, December 1st, 1908.

THE **Toronto Mortgage Company Dividend No. 19.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend ot Three per cent., being at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current half year, ending 31st December instant, and that the same will be payable on and after Saturday, 2nd January, 1909. The Transfer Books will be closed from

The Transfer Books will be closed from 16th to 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager. 3rd December, 1908



THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 42.



The Mone	tary Times
Absorbed the INTERCOLONIAL	JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 1869; , 1870; and the JOURNAL OF
Vol. 42—No. 26. Toronto, Canada,	December 26th, 1908. Ten Cents.
Offee Addression of the series of the ser	CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE. Editorial: Page. Christmas 1045 Problem of Gold Shipments 1046 November Bank Statement 1046 Banking and Financial: 1046 Union Bank of Canada 1063 Juvenile Bankers' Hardships 1067 Dividends Payable 1067 Commercial Bank of Scotland 1048 Insurance: 1058 To Reduce the Fire Waste 1058 Building Construction and Fire Hazard 1059 Hint for Marine Men 1059 Coming Legislation 1058 Life Premiums in Saskatchewan 1058 Mining: 1050 Cobalt's Magics and Confused Economics 1050 Miscellaneous: 1063 Public Money: 1063 Ottawa's New Bond Form 1053 Montreal Loan Explanations 1053
All mailed papers are sent direct to Friday evening trains. Subscribers who receive them late or not at all, will confer a	Special Correspondence: Movement of the Crop (Winnipeg)

subscribers who receive them late or not at all, will confer a favor by reporting to the Circulation Department.



HOSE who study bank clearings this week will probably eat pudding with Scrooge. No man will calculate increased or decreased railroad earnings. Earnings are considered in the

1055

1061

British Columbia Electric Railway (Vancouver)...

Notes from Montreal

purely personal light these days. The puffing of the snowclad locomotive brings to young minds thoughts of the seven ages of Santa Claus. Uncles from the Yukon, cousins from the Far West, fathers from the mountains, have rested the gold, the plough, and the lumber. To twist six per cent. into the spirit of Christmas, that is the labor of the present.

Traffic is disorganized; business, the real, hard, stern study of trade and finance, gives place to sweeter varieties. The gleaming candle of commerce tapers down, losing indentity in a wax brother on the decorated tree's top. The teller's cage fades away into one that holds Kooseveltian quadrupeds.

The big world, knit together with dollars and shillings, ships and trains, cables and hearts, breaks; but only for a few days. Into groups, it settles. From north, south, east and west, men and women who have helped to construct destiny, come together and grasp hands. From the stern, gray world of reality, the change is to the toy world, the sphere of the small and the delightful. Geography alone divides. The transformation is subtle. And all this while, the printing presses slide off sheet after sheet. This journal has known forty-two such seasons. The me-chanical lilt of its polished presses is out of tune just now. Then comes the sole consolation. No one reads of money and its effects at Christmas time. The philosopher shelves his ink and paper friend at Yuletide. Evergreens and altruism make all of us philosophers. Your hand!

PROBLEM OF GOLD SHIPMENTS.

The heavy gold shipments from the United States have been troubling Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou. In his annual report he recommends to Congress the use of international gold certificates as a means of lessening the movement of gold from one country to another. During the past year, the gold shipments from New York to Europe have been of some magnitude. Canada does not figure largely in this matter, although gold to the amount of several millions is usually shipped to our chartered banks prior to the fall to help with the crop movement.

The Secretary suggests that the use of the proposed certificates might be made the outcome of an international convention, which would consider the matter. Bankers at home and abroad have been interested in these proposals. Theoretically, they think, in some respects the plan is excellent. Practically, they emphatically assert it has little chance of application.

It will be of interest to glance at the chief clauses of Secretary Cortelyou's report in this relation :-

The advantage of reducing to a minimum the transfer of gold between the financial centres of the world has been often discussed, but has not yet been the subject of official action. Economy in such transfers has come about automatically from time to time by the extension of the system of bills of exchange and of the use of international credits. Distrust of these resources in times of crisis-the very moment at which they are most needed-invokes the demand for physical gold. Even under ordinary conditions, the interval between the outward crop movement from this country and the payment for foreign merchandise imported in the spring is often marked by shipments of gold in both directions, which the mechanism of international exchange has not yet found the means of entirely avoiding.

That credits or loans of gold might be extended more generously than at present by one nation to another in times of stress was proposed soon after the crisis of a year ago. It has been suggested that an international conference be called of representatives of the ministries of finance and of the great State banks with a view to more prompt and effective cooperation in emergencies. It is not proposed here to enter upon a general discussion of this subject, but if such a conference should be held, there might well be included in the list of topics to be considered the creation of an international gold certificate, which would represent for all practical purposes the transfer of gold coin or bullion without the necessity of transferring the metal itself.

Such an arrangement would require international sanction, either by agreement among the leading banks of the world to issue a transferable international certificate upon a certain amount of gold coin, definitely set aside for the purpose, or an agreement through diplomatic channels among the several Governments to some similar arrangement under official control.

In the present advanced state of public faith and of financial responsibility there is apparently no serious obstacle to reaching such an agreement, if measures are once set on foot by those capable of carrying it out. The issue of such international certificates, payable on demand, like the gold certificate of the United States, would not prevent the transfer of the physical gold when desired. The certificates might be redeemable in all countries which were parties to the agreement, without regard to the eountry in which they were issued, and it might be left to those in charge of the gold funds to determine from time to time whether physical transfers of gold were required. Actual transfer might be advisable where there was reason to believe that the movement increased by 15 million dollars.

was more or less permanent in character, but it would seem that such transfers might be reduced to the minimum where it seemed probable that the metal would be recalled by the normal movement of trade within the space of a few months. It is suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury might be authorized to receive hospitably any suggestion from abroad and to appoint, through the proper channels, delegates on behalf of the United States to any conference which might be assembled having the subject within the scope of its deliberations.

The financial press of New York appear to agree as to the futility of the proposed scheme. Like many ideal banking arrangements, its actual operation apparently would prove unsuccessful. First, differences in the international exchanges would have to be settled by the delivery of an international gold certificate. This is said to be as futile as an attempt to settle the daily differences at the clearing houses by a cheque instead of by the payment of currency. In the New York clearing house gold certificates are used in settlement of the daily balances. The success of an extension of such a practice to international exchange operations is open to question.

Clearing house certificates are good as between the members of the institutions affected. International gold certificates can scarcely possess the characteristics of a clearing house gold certificate. Bankers will at once see the difference between the local and the proposed international arrangements. In the latter case, the gold represented by the certificate might be two or three thousand miles distant from the certificate itself. Its immediate convertibility into actual gold would be impossible.

Another point discussed concerns the difficulties in the way of storing up in any part of the world a common gold supply. Speculation has been made as to what assurance nations have that the gold would be safe, in the event of war. As is well known, international ex-change operations are far from represented by the passing of gold from one market to another. The gold movement is but a small fraction of the aggregate sum of international exchange. It would seem that there are many practical difficulties in the way of acting upon Secretary Cortelyou's suggestion. Probably some surprise will be expressed that he has deemed it a sufficiently important matter, from a practical standpoint, to deal with it in his annual report.

NOVEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

a series of the second s	TED VIELS TO ALL TO ALL		
	Nov., 1908.	Oct., 1908.	Nov., 1907.
Circulation	5 80,287,724	\$ 83,036,762	\$ 84,452,899
Deposits on			
demand	206,315,809	190,114,091	160,529,719
Deposits after			
notice	419,920,274	414,789,347	408,902,274
Deposits else=			
where	68,234,029	62,789,247	54,818,589
Current loans	515,695,476	519,263,607	570,896,276
Elsewhere	27,899,016	27,480,811	23,576,315
Call loans	42,730,261	42,102,565	45,733,765
Elsewhere .	85,220,634	70,239,118	14,198,293

The above figures show the principal changes in the Canadian banking position during November. The statement presents a seasonable appearance. While December is in some ways a month of expenditure, last month the savings or deposits rose to a record level. Including those in the foreign branches of the banks, the aggregate was \$694,470,112. Deposits on demand exhibit a gain over the previous month of nearly 16 million dollars, while deposits after notice show an increase of nearly 5 millions.

Current loans in Canada have decreased by a little more than 3 million dollars; call loans elsewhere have

The relation of loans and deposits during the past few years is interesting. In July, 1905, the total deposits were 522 millions and total loans were 557 millions. In July, 1906, deposits had increased to 594 millions, while loans were 647 millions, or 153 millions greater. Last year, the deposits had increased to 647 millions, while loans were 714 millions, or 67 millions greater than deposits. Last July, the deposits and loans totals had been brought to an amount within about one and a half millions of each other. The position now is completely reversed. The total deposits in November were 626 millions, while the total loans were 557 millions, placing the amount of deposits 67 millions ahead of all bank loans in Canada. This is a very satisfactory position.

The following table shows the course of the principal accounts during the year :-

1907.	Dpsts. on demand.	Dpsts. after notice.
November	\$160,529,719	\$408,902,274
December		402,626,076
January	146,757,963	399,437,294
February	140,995,192	396,710,995
March	148,665,791	397,141,342
April	154,566,281	397,305,435
May	153,901,379	398,177,820
June	161,218,037	399,285,738
July	164,791,398	402,964,565
August	175,947,737	407,481,904
September	183,207,740	410,332,819
October	190,114,091	414,789,347
November	206,315,809	419,920,274

Last month six banks took advantage of the Emergency Currency Act. In October, the first month of the new arrangement, five banks had an excess of circulation over paid-up capital. The Dominion Bank is the addition to the list. The following are the amounts issued by the six banks concerned :-

Banks.	Paid-up capital.	November circulation.	October circulation.
Nationale	\$1,800,000	\$2,118,697	\$2,105,127
Provinciale	1,000,000	1,160,028	1,130,743
Union of Canada	3,200,410	3,224,583	3,263,293
Dominion Bank	3,981,070	4,044,130	3,709,465
Metropolitan		1,140,070	1,124,115
Home Bank	916,921	999,200	1,011,000

As is known, the Act allows the banks during the crop movement to put out circulation to the amount of 15 per cent on the combined paid-up capital and reserve fund.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The holiday feeling is an intangible something which all possess and none will admit. *

Our bankers may well rest content with their year's Our bankers may well rest content with their year's work. To a large extent theirs has been the successful guiding of the financial barque through the after-panic whirlpools. Although the majority of anythe after-panic whirlpools. Although the majority of annual statements exhibit declines in profits, compensations are many. Each institution is in at least as strong, in some cases stronger, a position than was the case twelve months ago.

*

Toronto stockbrokers were whooping life into a Christmastree the other day. Twelve months ago, they vowed to bury their usual celebrations. No boyish men were there. They quietly left the floor. The spirit of panic and the ghost of depression glaring from the blackboard's figures. This year, it was different. The last sales were made with a few joke crackers thrown in. The causes for the change have been divers. The outlook is brighter. Cobalt, too, has given the nimblefingered boys much additional chalk work. All things considered, there was room for a few cheers and numerical yells.

* * *

The anti-emigration sentiemnt has found its way into the songs of London's vaudeville shows. First, the feeling has been stirred by that irresponsible section of the British press which caters to the popular and therefore often shallow mood. Next it was set to sharps and sung to flats. The chorus of one ditty asks: "Why send your sons to Canada, where hunger stares them in the face?" The absurdity of the question, tossed carelessly on to the tongue tip of a chanteuse, has aroused the ire of Canadians in Britain. A party of them, it is said, led by N. B. Colcock, an Ontario Government agent, endeavored one evening to sing "The Maple Leaf" as a protest. The doors were closed to their carols. If the

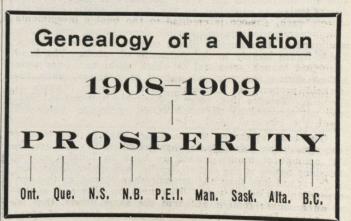
Current loans in Canada.	Current loans elsewhere.	Call loans in Canada.	Call loans elsewhere.
\$570,896,776	\$23,576,315	\$45,733,765	\$41,198,293
556,588,451	22,928,188	44,501,112	43,509,729
546,957,657	22,441,302	43,052,673	47,252,542
541,252,019	21,351,575	43,857,577	47,098,299
546,957,657	22,441,302	43,052,673	47,252,542
541,252,019	21,351,575	43,857,577	47,098,299
537,773,042	22,521,334	41,143,446	48,662,327
534,523,592	22,386,034	41,650,478	52,256,320
525,271,185	23,153,095	40,467,163	54,915,935
517,984,921	23,729,816	39,511,570	62,764,972
516,960,003	26,994,946	41,284,145	59,834,979
519,263,607	27,480,811	42,102,565	70,239,118
515,695,476	27,899,016	42,730,261	85,220,634

report is true, we fear that Mr. Colcock has mistaken his vocation. A Canadian Government agent warbling in opposition to a music hall damsel is verily a sight for the gods. This anti-emigration hysteria in England will die a natural death. Hunger in the Dominion comes mostly to the men who seek it, at the same time shunning labor. Those who clap hands at vaudeville nonsense are better where they are, clapping hands.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the Cobalt ore shipments, in pounds, for the week ended December 19th: La Rose, 195,000; Nipissing, 130,760; Trethewey, 131,000; Crown, Reserve, 120,000; McKinley-Darragh, 115,800; Silver Cliff, 44,000; Silver Ouron, Graese, Tariberti, Graese, Purfele, 54 120,000; McKinley-Darragh, 115,800; Silver Cliff, 44,000; Silver Queen, 67,000; Temiskaming, 60,000; Buffalo, 54,-980; City of Cobalt, 60,000; Right of Way, 62,100; total, 1,040,640 pounds or 520 tons. The total shipments since January 1st are now 48,583,849 pounds, or 24,291 tons. The total shipments for the year 1907 were 29,981,010 pounds, or 14,040 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.

At Salisbury House, London (Eng.) a seasonable exhibit of Western-grown fruit has been arranged for the in-



THE MONETARY TIMES

BANKING & FINANCIAL NEWS.

UNION BANK.

The report of the Union Bank presented at the annual The report of the Union Bank presented at the annual meeting held on Saturday deals with the twelve months ended November 30th. It may be remembered that the financial year of this bank used formerly to end on May 31st, the change being authorized at the June meeting, 1907. it happened that two annual meetings were necessitated that year, the report submitted at the latter of the two being for year, the report submitted at the latter of the two being for half year to November 30th, 1907. It is with this document that the present report has to be compared in order to gauge the progress made by the institution during the past twelve months. The deductions arrived at by this pro-cess cannot for obvious reasons be altogether relied upon, so it may be advisable to glance back as well to the previous full twelve months' record, that is, to the report for the year ended May 31st. 1007.

The profit and loss account shows net profits for the past year of \$401,013. This is equal to nearly 13 per cent. on the paid-up capital of \$3,700,410, and compares with \$196,on the paid-up capital of \$3,700,410, and compares with \$190,-216 for the previous six months, and \$446,533 for the twelve months to May 31st, 1907. The balance of \$62,213 brought forward, together with \$24,524 received as premium on new stock, makes a total of \$487,750. Of this sum, the usual 7 per cent. dividend absorbs \$222,488; \$100,000 is transferred to rest account now stording of \$16 per cent of rest account, now standing at \$1,800,000, or 56 per cent. of the paid-up capital; \$100,000 is written off bank premises account; \$10,000 is contributed to officers' pension fund, and \$55,262 is carried forward.

\$55,262 is carried forward. The general statement of assets and liabilities shows a very considerable strengthening of the resources of the bank as compared with its position a year ago. While the circu-lation has expanded by only some \$180,000, the deposits by the public have increased by over four million dollars, the total liabilities to the public being \$28,877,708 as compared with \$24,688,845. On the assets side of the accounts, we find that the amount of specie and Dominion Government notes held by the bank on November 30th was nearly three million dollars more than at that date the previous year, while the dollars more than at that date the previous year, while the amount of other quick available assets in the shape of call amount of other quick available assets in the shape of call and short loans increased by over \$900,000. Current loans were \$1,271,247 less. The value of real estate other than bank premises figures at a slightly larger amount than in the previous report, the value of bank premises being slightly less, and this in spite of the fact that twelve new branches were opened during the year. Of these, one is in Ontario eight are in Saskatchewan, two in Alberta, one one (Prince Rupert), in British Columbia. The total assets are shown at \$34,062,409-a gain of \$4,311,256. This is a satisfactory report; in many respects, it is the best that has appeared in the history of the bank. The following gentlemen were elected as directors for

the history of the bank. The following gentlemen were elected as directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. John Sharples, and Messrs. William Price, E. J. Hale, Wm. Shaw. M. B. Davis, Geo. H. Thomson R. T. Riley, E. L. Drewry, F, E. Kenaston, and John Galt, Esq. The Hon. John Sharples was subsequently re-elected president, and Mr. Wm. Price, M.P., vice-president.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Another gratifying annual statement is presented by the Commercial Bank of Scotland. During the twelve months ended October 31st, the bank earned net profits of $\pounds 240,310$. This compares with $\pounds 233,491$ the previous year. With the sum of $\pounds 29,902$ brought forward, the amount avail-able for distribution and other purposes is $\pounds 270,212$. Of this, $\pounds 200,000$ is absorbed by the two half-yearly dividends of 10% each, $\pounds 25,000$ is credited to the bank's investments as a general provision as possible depreciation, and $\pounds 5,000$ of 10% each, $\pounds 25,000$ is created to the barrier, and $\pounds 5,000$ as a general provision as possible depreciation, and $\pounds 5,000$ is applied to the reduction of the cost of the bank premises. These figure largely in the statement of assets. office and branch premises, of which eight new ones were opened during the year, are valued at $\pounds 247,122$, while the freehold property in Lombard Street, London, figures at $\pounds 100,000$. Besides this, there is heritable property in Scotland not occupied by the bank of an aggregate value £175,234.

The total assets of the bank are slightly less than a The total assets of the bank are slightly less than a year ago, being $\pounds 18,339,669$ compared with $\pounds 18,744,169$ The amount of money loaned by bank in London at call and short notice at the end of October was under $\pounds 3,000,000$, or $\pounds 3,725,228$ less than the amount thus loaned at the corresponding period of 1907. Discounts on bills and advances on accounts remain at about the same figure, that is, $\pounds 7,500,000$. Deposits by the public show a decline of about

£400,000; and the circulation a decline of £33,296. The rest fund remains at £900,000, which is equal to 90% of the paid up capital of £1,000,000. The annual meeting was held on the 17th inst., a report of which will be published of the later.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

The Bank of Ottawa's statement for the year ended November 30th shows an increase in quick assets of \$3,500,000. The amount given recently under this head was a misprint.

LATE NEWS AND NOTES.

The town of Fernie, B.C., is being rebuilt at an encouraging rate.

Provost, in Alberta, not far from Lloydminster, is the latest of the far-west branches of the Bank of Commerce. The ninth branch of the Bank of Ottawa in Ottawa and

Hull was opened this week. It is at the corner of Lloyd and Queen West.

North Battleford reports the entries for November at the local land office as being—free homesteads 210, pre-emptions 26, purchased homesteads 14, homesteads and pre-emptions 127.

Portage la Prairie ratepayers voted by 220 majority to carry the by-law for flooding Crescent Lake, which is at present a menace to the public health, but if enlarged will be a benefit.

At Moose Jaw, Sask., during November, the land office had 1,806 entries. A rush was expected at the Jaw on De-cember 21st, when the new territory to the south was to be opened up.

The village fathers of Caledonia, Ont., propose to issue bonds for \$10,000 to lay down cement walks. Somebody suggested that they get the county (of Haldimand) to endorse these bonds. But the county declined, thinking that the precedent was unwise.

Good accounts of the growth of Lethbridge and the activity of business there continue to arrive. Real estate was active during the first half of December, and values have risen of late. P. Burns & Company paid \$14,500 for two lots which could have been bought for \$6,000 in July. A bank paid \$14,000 for a lot which changed hands in 1907 at \$8,500. American farmers are coming in, and sales of farm land are of almost daily occurrence.

land are of almost daily occurrence. The death of the late Mr. T. E. Kenny recently created vacancies on numerous boards. The corporations in which the deceased gentleman was chiefly interested were the Royal Bank, the Acadia Sugar Refining Co., and the Eastern Trust Co. He was president of the Royal, chairman of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company, and a vice-president of the Eastern Trust Company. These corporations, having by his death been called upon to appoint new directors to the vacancies, have done so. Mr. Hugh Paton, as already recorded, succeeds to the vacancy on the directorate of the Royal; Mr. H. S. Holt being elected president. The directors of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company have elected Mr. T. M. Cutler, the company's secretary, to the vacancy on that board, Mr. Wiley Smith, of the firm of A. and W. Smith and Company, succeed-ing as chairman. In the board of the Eastern Trust Coming as chairman. In the board of the Eastern Trust Com-pany, the vacancy in the vice-presidency which Mr. Kenny held has been filled by the appointment of Mr. R. E. Harris, K.C

It must be difficult to find subscribers for stock in any new bank. Accordingly it will be all but impossible to start a new bank in this country for the next twenty years.

start a new bank in this country for the next twenty years. Established banks will be supreme unless they abuse their monopoly and thus stir up opposition.—Toronto Telegram. A recent visitor to a far-west Canadian new town de-scribes a firm of merchants there in the following curious way: "These people have been selling their stock by auction during the week. They have a most extraordinary way of running a store. Their door is usually padlocked, and the proprietors absent playing pool. Their premises inside re-semble a junk shop rather than a general store."

Binders for filing six months' copies of the Monetary Times may be had on application to the Head office at Toronto. The binders are useful, durable and gilt-lettered at back.

December 26, 1908.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DIVIDEND No. 95

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., (being at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum) on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company on and after the

SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1909

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st days of December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, EDWARD SAUNDERS,

Manager.

Toronto, 25th November, 1908.

Toronto, Nov. 17th, 1908.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. for the quarter ending December 31st next (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank on and after the 2nd day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st

December, inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the Election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto, on Tuesday, January 26th, 1909, at 12 o'cleck noon.

By order of the Board.

W. D. ROSS,

General Manager.

A branch of the Bank of British North America has been opened at Wynyard, Sask.

long threatened investigation of Wall Street by a A long threatened investigation of Wall Street by a Commission appointed by the Governor is about to become a fact. Wall Street should meet the committee more than half way, because the deeper the investigation of the affairs of the Street the more it will redound to the credit of the great majority of banking and brokerage houses. There is an erroneous idea in the minds of many well meaning people that Wall Street is a den of iniquity, and a few of the failures that have occurred during the last two years may have lent some color to this impression. A fair investigation will prove clearly that the sins of the few black sheep should not be visited on the heads of the innocent and honorable, who are in the overwhelming majority. It is a good thing who are in the overwhelming majority. It is a good thing that the investigation is to be made by an authorized com-mittee appointed by the Governor instead of one appointed by the Legislature.—Henry Clews, New York.

FOR SALE ST. JOHN SCHOOL BONDS

\$9,500 4 per cent. Redemption School Bonds, 40-years, from November 1st, 1906.

\$9,500 4 per cent. Redemption School Bonds, 25-years, from November 1st, 1906.

from November 1st, 1906. \$6,500 4 per cent. Redemption School Bonds, 25-years, from November 1st, 1906. \$53,000 4½ per cent. Redemption School Bonds, 25-years, from November 1st, 1908. Principal and Interest payable in St. John. Sealed Tenders will be received addressed to the Secre-tary of the St. John Board of School Trustees, St. John, for the above named Bonds until January 10th, 1900. Fuller information will be given upon request, if required. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For Sale or to Let

The premises just vacated by the Bank of Commerce in Dillon Block, Sydney, N.S. Good stand for Bank, Loan Society or store. Apply to W. W. DILLON, Sydney, N S.

The Canada Landed and National United Empire Bank of Canada Investment Co., Limited DIVIDEND No.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of ONE PER CENT for Notice is nereby given that a Dividend of ONE PER CENT for the current quarter, being at the rate of Four per cent per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the 2nd day of January next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of December next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institutiou, on Wednesday, 20th January next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

GEO. REID, General Manager. Toronto, 14th November, 1908.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders or the Bank for the election of Directors and for other business will be held at the Banking House in Toronto on Tuesday, the 12th day of January next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

Toronto, 30th November, 1908.

ALEXANDER LAIRD,

General Manager.

SUN AND HASTINGS SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY OF ONTARIO

DIVIDEND NO. 24

Notice is hereby given that a half-yearly dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the current half year ending December 31st. The same will be payable on and after Saturday, January 2nd, 1909.

By order of the Board,

Toronto, Dec. 14th, 1908.

W. PEMBERTON PAGE, Manager.

The Imperial Trusts Co. of Canada

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. on the paid-up capital stock of this company has been de-clared for the half-year ending December 31st, 1908 (being at the rate of six per cent. per annum), and that the same will be payable on the 2nd day of January, 1909. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st of December, both days inclusion

31st of December, both days inclusive. By order of the directors.

ERNEST S. BALL Manager.

Toronto, December 8th, 1908.

The capital of the Steel Briggs Seed Company, Toronto, has been increased from \$150,000 to \$500,000.



WANTED -- Agencies wanted by a Manufacturers Agent about to open an office in Vancouver.

Write to BOX 17, MONETARY TIMES

COBALT'S MAGICS AND CONFUSED ECONOMICS.

By Alexander Gray.

Published by Special Arrangement with Moody's Magazine, New York.

Logan's prophecy regarding the mineralization of Northern Ontario was verified in bewildering degree.

A pick, a few pounds of explosives wielded and ventured A pick, a few pounds of explosives whended and ventured by an illiterate village blacksmith, were the sesame to what Logan foretold. The northern "wilds" became unsafe for game, speedily estranged from Lumbering, more luminous to "Jeans Canuck" demoralizing to Ojibways. The allurements beyond previous scientific ken, the elation and inflation consequent upon chance discoveries of transcendent precious metallics, very soon transferred a region devoted to the deci-mation of forests, to a wealth-producing industry now contributing 11½ per cent. of the world's white metal. As usual, a railway projected for the accommodation of lumber mag-As usual. nates, and the exploitation of clay lands, was the point of contact between measured progression and a movement that has made capitalists by the score while thus altering Ontario's balance sheet.

	-902
Cobalt 268, Nickel 264, Copper 514, Lead 268,	220 2,210,961
Iron Ore	875 1,683,051
Totals \$1,689,0	\$6,483,654

Cobalt is entitled to a credit of 55 per cent. of this year's Cobalt is entitled to a credit of 55 per cent. of this year's Ontario total, a gain of 12 per cent. on 1907. Dividends paid by the Cobalt mines in 1908 are about 80 per cent. greater than the gross value of Ontario's annual metallic product ten years ago. The distributions by the Nipissing La Rose, Coniagas, Kerr Lake, and Temiskaming and Hudson's Bay mines in 1908 likewise equal the Provincial metallic output in 1898. Carrying the analogue further; these five companies in four years have paid out more to metallic output in 1898. Carrying the analogue further; these five companies in four years have paid out more to their shareholders than Ontario credited its metal winning industries with in 1902, and 140 per cent. more than was officially reported in 1904, the year after La Rose obtained a niche in the gallery of mining immortals, and Miller accu-rately diagnosed what was being disdained.

Ninety Per Cent. in Waste Paper.

O'Reilly's fortuitous glance at a pretty crystal at Van Niekerk's humble abode extended South Africa's industrial horizon. La Rose and Professor Miller led in making it possible for Cobalt to practically quadruple Ontario's credit as applied to metallic products. Cobalt in 1904 was in emas applied to metallic products. Cobalt in 1904 was in em-bryo. The aggregate capitalization of companies organized bryo. The aggregate capitalization of companies of gainst under the laws of the province was \$28,355,000 as against \$35,534,000 in 1903, according to the records of the Mines Department. The advent of the silver industry is now charged with real or phantasmal liabilities of half a billion; but 90 per cent. of that is so much waste paper—more aqueous than lacteal. The ratio of the meritorious to the worthless is as La Rose's reward is to the present day valua-tion of the amplemention thet hears his pame as Longuell's tion of the amalgamation that bears his name, as Longwell's receipts from the sale of the Buffalo are to the ore contents of the Coniagas, of which he is a director, as the purchase price of the Nipissing areas is to their speculative possibilities. Nevertheless commingled successes and failures have evolved the slowly matured conviction that Ontario's wooded Wonderland has merely entered upon its kindergarten career of pro-

fitable metal-mining. Canada tardily acknowledged the paramountcy of Cobalt as a reproductive source of other than script. Its financiers defaulted in that they shrugged their shoulders and frigidly remarked: "Oh, it's another Rossland!"-notwithstanding the daily value of the silver and cobalt output throughout 1908 will be \$30,000—and this from about 23,000 tons shipped, which included about 600 tons of concentrates.

All at the Wrong End.

It is among the ironies that not only were Canada's most influential financiers recalcitrant, but its banks declined to signify their preparedness to accept a solitary company's stock as collateral, or to make advances against shipments of rock to per cent. to 25 per cent. bullion. Between the stools of indifference, and studied diffidence among bankers— who undoubtedly took the safe side when the woods were

* The figures for the current year are necessarily approximated, being deduced from the official Ontario figures for the nine months ended September 30th.

peopled with millionaires who could not recognize what six ciphers meant—the silver fields were purgatorialized plus. At the moment, however, the law of averages is in force. Where it falls short of meeting dividend requirements the Where it fails short of meeting dividend requirements the new regime prefers to take out in a day an \$10,000 or \$11,000 package of ore at a cost of \$80 to \$85, to bring monthly figures to a prescribed quantity, instead of having all of the pyrotechnics and ambulance accompaniments at the wrong end of the entertainment.

Technical chiefs of the half dozen companies aiming at mining and metallurgical betterments, where losses in metallics are so grievous and financiers and politicians so casual have set about making Cobalt's magics truly economic. Should the Canadian press refuse the courtesy of their columns to pernicious and ridiculous promotions, these technical chiefs will doubtless succeed in saving the best of the silver section from those who invited disaster in the first

3,700	\$9,854,444	4,716,857	3,500,000
108,068	227,909 3,909,527	471,126	550,000
1,516,747 297,126 13,580	3,354,934 688,993	2,271,616 1,045,51'1	2,000,000 1,000,000
1904 \$ 40,000 136,218 36,620	1905 \$ 99,885, 1,473,196 100,000	1907 \$ 66,399 6,301,095 104,426	1908* \$ 50,000 8,800,000 100,000
1004		and a second	mic mist

place and who will not learn the lesson, that the richer the mine the greater the economy essential to complete accounting-to the mines as well as to shareholders. Daily journals have not upheld the principle that to ignore vital economics is to jeopardize an industry now producing 12 per cent. of Canada's mineral wealth, metallic and non-metallic. Can-ada's attitude towards its silver mines was culpably negli-gent, hence the removal of control of really high-class properties to the United States-and more of them are en route.

Those Who Comprehend.

To epitomize Cobalt and its affairs in the space necessarily allocated to the subject would probably exhaust the adjectival vocabulary, without regard to matters of fact ethical and economic. To visualize the mineralogical crea-tions of the silver fields of Northern Ontario so as to adequately convey to the average reader a coherent tale in tab-loid of what has transpired since La Rose unconsciously dis-covered a new mining world, will tax credulity unless sup-ported by elaborated data. Even then the unconcerned laity will be sceptical, the merely speculative characteristically ebullient or disconsolate—only mining scientists and finan-ciers who have been to Canada's Argentia, who comprehend the unparalled enrichments prevailing throughout a superficial area unsuitable for human occupancy, and seemingly beyond Divine consideration when the Habitant blacksmith and a vagrant fragment of rock blasted from a railway cut-ting revealed silver in the superlative, are competent to disassociate Cobalt and environs from popular misconceptions.

Truth as strictly applicable to the original discoveries of La Rose, McKinley-Darragh, Trethewey, Hebert, Longwell and other pioneers, is fiction when construed with the conditions prevailing at other precious metal mining camps. The unrestraining influence of silvered fissures, accidently found and vaguely defined in text-books, the transformation of moose pasturage into a mining district where an improvident of yesterday was an embryotic millionaire to-day, inevitably shed a lurid halo about Cobalt's earlier finance.

What May Be Expected.

How much cash all-told went into Cobalt to begin with not conjecturable. Probably it would not compare with what sharebrokers exact nowadays for vicariously promoting a shadow on the off chance of subscribers locating the sub-stance. To follow the details would be tedious. To deny them, and to rest content with a description of mineralogical phenomena and summaries, is to invite the impact of Wilton Lackaye's ironic rejoinder to his playwright: "You're statis-tics are fine, but your conclusions are ridiculous." Neither party to the narrative will be satiated. For that matter Cobalt has always been a source of ferment. In the very nature of things the search for silver by the ton—the current daily product is about two tons of silver-was attended by extremes, and so it is that only the serious consideration being devoted to the mines and their metallurgy will eradi-cate incredulity, establish the integrity of the intelligently

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directed companies and eliminate the "ne'er do we'els." Whatever may be Cobalt's shortcomings in vertical contents, ramifying fissures and lateral enrichments are happily indicative of what is reasonably to be expected, not alone for the mines in operation and the properties in their vicinity, but approximately so in contiguous territory. Cobalt therefore is rightly regarded as the precursor of other and similar fields, not so extensive or so richly endowed perhaps, though reproductive of great wealth and diversified industrialism. What the evolutionary processes will eventuate are correlatively indicated in this analysis of Cobalt's output from the beginning :-

In a nutshell, Cobalt in the current year will almost equal the aggregate of its previous output. It is to be borne in mind that the Buffalo, Coniagas, City of Cobalt and Cobalt Central tonnages include concentrates. Equally noteworthy is the relationship of the dividend-paying companies to the total output. Five companies, the Coniagas, La Rose, Nipissing, O'Brien, and Kerr Lake, are contributing 36 per cent. of the tonnage. By adding the Buffalo, Crown Reserve, City of Cobalt, Drummond, McKinley-Darragh, Right-of-Way, Silver Queen, Temiskaming, Temiskaming & Hudson Bay. and the Trethewey, it will be found that fifteen companies

						value per ton
	Tons	Nickel	Cobalt	Arsenic	Silver	
	\$ 191.55	\$ 3,467	\$ 19,960	\$ 903	\$ 136,218	\$838.15
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,336.01	10,000	100,000	2,693	1,473,196	678.88
	5,836.59		80,704	15,858	3,764,113	661.46
	14,851.34	1,174	104,426	40,104	6,301,095	434.00
to June 30)	9,209.00		42,968	1,573	3,888,991	427.13
July to Dec. 31 estimated)	15,000.00		55,030	2,000	4,911,009	327.40

Note.—During nine months of 1908 it took 18,325 tons of ore, including 480 tons of concentrates, to produce \$6,141,090 in silver value and \$80,623 in cobalt, as against the smaller tonnage and greater values for 1907. This is equivalent to "living off capital" to a degree likely to bear heavily upon weaker concerns. heavily upon weaker concerns.

In face of silver's depreciation the mines of Cobalt have steadily advanced not only in the value of their product but also in the methods employed. It requires no special pleading to emphasize the adverse effect of the silver market upon the profits. On the other hand we have the concrete evidence of increased activity in these tonnage totals :-

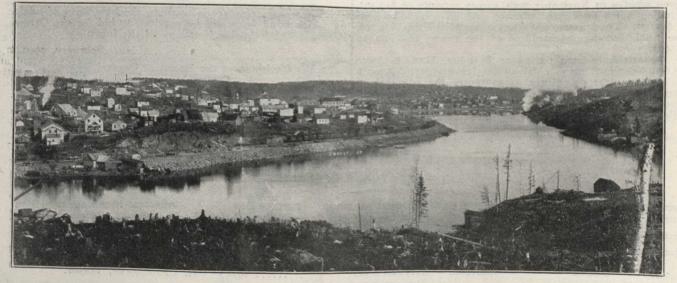
	1905 to	1908 to
satural ste civic civic to bellin	Jan. 1908	Oct. 30th
Companies	Output, Tons	Output, Tons
Buffalo	2,435.14	456.47
Coniagas	2,899.99	516.42
Cobalt Lake		202.31
Crown Reserve	Citrin	297.34
Cobalt Central	77-33	243.03
Chambers-Ferland	19 P	191.94
City of Cobalt	50.61	610.65
Drummond	411.48	645.76
Foster	512.98	148.65
Kerr Laké	533.06	545.60
King Edward & Watts	50.12	344.46
La Rose	4,367.97	3,665.98
McKinley-Darragh	1,293.96	1,287.38
Nipissing	5,206.36	1,470.80
Nova Scotia	316.16	223.83
Little Nipissing		20.05
Nancy-Helen	30.10	183.71
O'Brien	1,632.11	2,923.07
Right-of-Way	175.62	610.31
Silver Leaf	55.36	186.45
Silver Queen	654.24	777.99
Townsite	143.22	125.85
Temiskaming	204.32	465.81
Temiskaming & Hudson Bay	149.53	1,036.83
Trethewey	1,270.64	1,021.23

		Issued	Total
(Companies	Capitalizations	Dividends
Buf	falo	\$ 900,000	\$ 243,000
City	of Cobalt	438,500	43,850
Con	iagas	4,000,000	800,000
Cro	wn Reserve	1,768,857	70,754
Dru	mmond		450,000
	ter		45,799
Ker	r Lake	3,000,000	750,000
La	Rose	5,716,840	1,375,000
	Kinley-Darragh		259,027
Nip	issing	6,000,000	2,440,000
· O'B	rien		1,500,000
Rig	ht-of-Way	499,518	139,864
Silv	er Queen	1,500,000	345,000
Ten	niskaming	2,500,000	150,000
Ten	niskaming & Hudson	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
B	ay	7,746	991,488
Tre	thewey	945,450	151,272
	W AND BUILD DIS STORAGE	9433430	
G	rand Totals	\$30,335,650	\$9,755,054
		+ 5- 55 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	T J J J J J J T

[Since the foregoing was written other dividends declared bring the total to over \$10,000,000.]

Nor is this tabulation representative of the sounder concerns. La Rose practically paid 88 per cent. of its dividends from development while being dressed for the market. Had its owners been so disposed they might have doubled their The O'Brien pays 25 per cent. tribute to the Proprofits. profits. The O'Brien pays 25 per cent, tribute to the Pro-vincial Government, which makes it difficult to estimate its profits. The City of Cobalt gives 25 per cent. on certain grades of ore to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and the Crown Reserve a horizontal ro per cent. to the Provincial Government on all ores. The Right-of-Way also pays 25 per cent. to the Temiskaming & Northern Railway. Both the Drummond and the O'Brien are close corporations, consequently definite information is denied for publication.

(Continued on page 1070.)



COBALT TOWN. Birdseye View of the Famous Camp. The present Population is about 5,000.

Average Average

price

silver per oz.

\$0.57

.60

.66

.65

.52

.50

MONEY AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Another of Ottawa city's financial reforms came before the Board of Control this week. It concerned the form of tender for the city bonds. The difficulty in the past has been that no one form of proposal has been adopted. The tenders naturally have varied considerably in form and detail. At times it has not been easy to decide which was actually the best bid received. The municipal authorities have conferred with the local bankers with the result that a regular form has been drafted. All bidders will be placed on the same basis, thus making the acceptance of the highest offer a straightforward matter for decision. One comptroller has suggested that local bids for small amounts of the bonds be asked. The Montreal experience should be considered in this connection. Another comptroller thinks that idea would be satisfactory for ten-year bonds but not for the present issues, which are for twenty, thirty and forty years.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The village of Scott, Sask., has been established. London, Ont., city council, have decided to appoint a municipal electric engineer.

West Toronto's population is now stated to be 12,567, instead of 12,336, as first published. Montreal budget for 1909 provides for an estimated revenue of \$5,348,670. The assessment roll figures at \$3,111,310.

The village of Wadena, Sask., has been authorized to borrow \$3,850 for the purpose of making permanent im-

borrow \$3,850 for the purpose of making permanent im-provements. J. H. Hearn, secretary-treasurer. The first meeting of the treasury board established at Fredericton, N.B., by the new Audit Act which recently came into force in the province was held in this city this week. Vancouver City Council have received from the British Columbia Electric Railway Company a cheque for \$2,720 as the city's share of the company's November earnings. The amount for November last year was \$1,859. The ratepayers of Niagara Falls, Ont., will vote on January 2nd on two by-laws, one to issue \$3,000 5 per cent. 10-year public library debentures; the other to issue \$8,300 5 per cent. 20-year debentures for fire hall construction and improvements. improvements.

The ratepayers of Fort William will vote on January 4th on a by-law to issue \$10,000 4 I-2 per cent. 15-year de-bentures for electric light purposes. The existing debenture debt of the city, exclusive of the local improvement debentures is \$1,501,444.48.

The ratepayers of Brantford, Ont., will vote on January 4th on a by-law to issue \$5,000 4 1-2 per cent. 20-year de-bentures for the purpose of additions to the John H. Strat-

bentures for the purpose of additions to the John H. Strat-ford Hospital; and on January 5th on a by-law to issue \$20,-000 4 per cent 20-year electric plant debentures. The financial statement of Vegreville, Alta., for the eleven months to November 30th, shows receipts of \$13,307, including notes discounted, \$2,000; and an expenditure of of \$12,631. Total assets are \$52,300, and liabilities, \$39,700. The total floating indebtedness of the town amounts to \$2,500 \$3,500.

By-laws have been passed at Brandon, Man., to issue By-laws have been passed at Brandon, Man., to issue \$25,000 5 per cent. 30-year debentures for bridges; \$55,000 6 per cent. 20-year debentures to guarantee the payment of certain debentures of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association; and \$10,000 5 per cent. 20-year debentures for buildings in the public cemetery. Fort William will apply at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for the validation of a by-law to raise

\$170,000 for the purpose of extending and improving electric railway system, and the validation of by-laws for \$6, 000 for the purchase of lands from the Dominion Government, and \$9,000 to complete a contract with the Mount Mackay & Kakabeka Falls Railway Company. The bill providing for the creation of rural municipalities

throughout Saskatchewan, has received its second reading in the Provincial Legislature. It provides for the division of the entire province into municipalities, each to consist of nine townships, except where the formation of the country will not permit. It will not be compulsory upon the muni-cipalities thus provided for to immediately organize. The bringing of the law into effect in any of the proposed municipalities is purely optional. The matter will be decided by the municipal commissioner upon a petition of 50 per cent of the inhabitants. The governing body of the munici-palities will consist of a reeve elected by a vote of the whole municipality, and a council of six which will be elected as the representatives of six divisions, each division consisting of a township and a half. Both reeve and councillors are to be elected for one year. All the powers now enjoyed by the local improvement districts are delegated to the new municipalities and in addition certain other powers, includ-ing the power to borrow money within certain limitations; to provide for assessment in school districts.

MONTREAL LOAN EXPLANATIONS.

Since the flotation of Montreal's two million dollar loan various criticisms have been levelled at the civic authorities. Insinuations were made at the Council meeting last week that manipulation figured in the flotation. One Alderman that manipulation figured in the hotation. One Alderman desired to know how the loan has been advertised. The City Treasurer, Mr. W. Robb, explained fully all that hap-pened on the day on which the loan was floated. One of the tenders, he said, was addressed to him personally, with-out any indication on the envelope that it was a tender, and was opened by him three minutes before he took the tenders into the committee. A fourth trader ender tenders into the committee. A fourth tender arrived an hour and a half after the others had been opened and dis-cussed, and as there would have been ample opportunity for somebody to have telephoned the details of those opened to some office where an offer could have been prepared underbidding them, it was decided not to take this fourth tender into consideration.

Another Alderman asked how the chairman of the fin-ance committee was able to sign that committee's report on ance committee was able to sign that committee's report on the loan not being present at the meeting when the tenders were discussed. The reply was that before signing the re-port he went to the City Treasurer's office, examined all the documents in connection with the matter, and satisfied himself that the acceptance of the tender of Hanson Bros. was the best thing for the city.

OTTAWA NEW BOND TENDER FORM.

Elsewhere reference is made to the new form of tender on which bond firms will be required to bid for the Ottawa The following is a copy of the form:issues.

To the Chairman of the Board of Control.

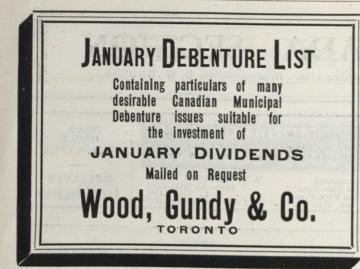
Ottawa.

... on the 1909, to date of payment, for the \$966,940.90 four per

DEBENTURES OFFERING.

Province QuebecCity or Town BuckinghamBritish Co.Ladysmith Brickburn S.D.	Jan. 5th Dec. 30th { Feb. 1st	Amount of Issue \$ 57,000 5 per cent. \$ 50,000 6 per cent. \$ 25,000 5 per cent. \$ 15,000 6 per cent.	School 1028	Address Inquiries to F. M. Gorman, Secretary-Treas. J. Stewart. W. Walker, Secretary Treasurer.
Ontario Ottawa	Jan. 28th	\$445,000 4 per cent. \$417,000 4 per \$105,000 4 per	1928	N. Champagne, Mayor.
Ontario Trenton	Dec. 28th	\$ 28,267 5 per cent.	1948)	and the set of the set

December 26, 1008.



cent. debentures of the City of Ottawa, set out in the statement annexed thereto.

This tender is made subject to all the conditions mentioned in or attached to said statement. It is also subject to-

Said bonds all being a liability of the City of İ.

Ottawa at large. 2. The City furnishing the necessary certified copies of by-laws, etc., evidencing their legality. 3. The approval of

. Solicitor, The approval of, Solicitor, representing the validity of the by-laws and bonds.
 Acceptance of this offer by the City not later

than 4th February, 1909.

... enclose herewith certified cheque for \$5,000.00, which is to be forfeited to the City if this offer be accepted and fail to carry out the purchase as above provided.

Yours truly,

Tenders, addressed to "The Chairman, Board of Control," and marked "Tender for debentures," will be received by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, at the office of the City Clerk, until 12 o'clock noon, on Thurs-day, the 28th day of January, 1909, for the purchase of the following debentures:—

Term of By-law. Date. Years. Purpose. Amount. Local Improvs... \$4,605.80 2574 I July, 1906. 20 2576 Local Improvs. . 20 9,943.80 2578 40 Water Works ... 100,000.00 44 2605 Electric 50,000.00 30 2613 66 1907. Parks 40 .5,500.00 2661 Local Improvs. . 20 75,619.59 66 66 2662 Local Improvs. . 59,435.56 20 Local Improvs. . Asphalt Plant " 2663 20 828.08 2672 20 16,000.00 66 66 Library 16,000.00 Water Works ... 60,000.00 Local Improvs. 7,134.74 2679 20 .. ** 2681 30 2688 .. 66 20 2680 20 Local Improvs. 14,485.67 66 66 2709 30 Little Sussex St.. 55,000.00 66. 66 2344 Electric Lighting. 50,000.00 Water Works ... 50,000.00 Local Improvs. . 52,528.95 30 ... 2762 1908. 30 2767 20





2773 2811 Electric Local Improvs. 30 30,000.00 46 .. 20 57,855.75 2812 Local Improvs. 20 61,913.82 2818 Water Works I Jan., 1909. 30 70.172.46 2805 Water Works ... 52,000.00 30

\$966,940.90

All the above bonds are a liability of the City at large. They all bear 4 per cent. interest, which is payable half-yearly in every case on 1st January and 1st July.

All tenders must be made on the form hereto annexed, and must be accompanied with a marked cheque for \$5,000.00.

The bonds will be delivered at the City of Ottawa by 31st March, 1909, when the amount tendered will be payable. This amount is to be paid at Ottawa, except that the purchaser will have the option of paying about \$730,000 in London, England.

Accrued interest from 1st January, 1909, must be added to the rate tendered.

All coupons previous to those payable 1st July, 1909, will be cut off the bonds before delivery.

The bonds will be in any denominations to suit the purchaser.

The successful tenderer will also be given the option of having the principal and interest of the bonds made payable in currency in Ottawa, or in New York; or in sterling in London, England; but in the event of his exercising one of these options, delivery of the bonds will still be made at Ottawa, and he must pay all ex-penses of forwarding them to London or New York, in-cluding insurance, stame duties, etc. cluding insurance, stamp duties, etc. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, 12th December, 1908.

Napoleon Champagne, Mayor.

Under the heading purpose ,the items have been abbreviated .- Ed. M. T.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS BORROWING MONEY.

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

Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan. Harvard, No. 2026, \$1,000. J. Wilcox, Wynyard. Leader, No. 2123,\$1,500. J. E. Adam, Weyburn. New Home, No. 724, \$500. D. Schmor, Dalmeny. Emmaville, No. 2191, \$1,000. I. Wolff, Emmaville. Moose Jaw, No. 1, \$6,000. H. Jagger, Moose Jaw. Viscount, No. 2086, \$300. B. J. Lloyd, Viscount. Eden Valley, No. 1494, \$1,000. R. Anne. Larsen. Wilkie, No. 2143, \$5,000. W. H. Turnbull, Wilkie. Beeston, No. 2184, \$1,500. J. B. Lupton, Beeston. Silver Cloud, No. 2167, \$1,500. L. H. Good, Harris. Kowalawka, No. 1759, \$400. J. F. P. Barschel, Canora. Lautier, No. 2198, \$1,200. J. Lautier, Willow Bunch. Ohioville, No. 1854, \$300. W. H. Stutsman, Keithville. Union Jack, No. 1906, \$1,600. E. G. Charlesworth, ntral Butte.

Central Butte.

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Merchants at this season of the year are reaping their Merchants at this season of the year are reaping their harvest. Business shows great improvement when compared with the holiday trade of the last two years. The farmers are more liberal buyers this year than ever before. Many of them are indulging in luxuries to an extent that people in the large centres of population can scarcely realize. The rural telephone is becoming common, and large numbers of farmers have line connections in their own homes.

Another sign of the prosperous conditions is the un-usually heavy passenger traffic at the holiday season to Eastern Canada. One authority states that in Christmas railway traffic to the East this year Western people will pay out over a million dollars.

Insurance, loan and mortgage companies having their head quarters at Winnipeg, report 1908 to be a record year so far as cash collections are concerned. Banks during the closing months of the year find the savings depositors' wicket the busiest on the floor.

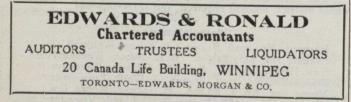
Where the Wheat is.

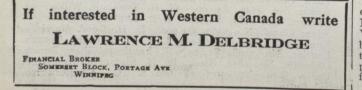
An important statement has been issued by the Grain Dealers' Association, which indicates at a glance the progress that has been made up to date in the moving crop. It is estimated that something like 21,500,000 bushels of wheat is still in the farmers' hands and has yet to be marketed. The Association believe that their estimate of 107,000,000 bushels made August 20th is more accurate than their later calculation of 99,000,000 bushels. The following figures indicate exactly where the wheat

now is -

Inspected to date at Winnipeg, 46,367 cars at	Bushels.
I,050 bushels	48.685.350
In store at country points	TE 018000
Marketed at Winnipeg, not inspected Allow for country mills	8 000 000
Allow for seed and feed	
Total	85,538,350

The close of navigation this year will not soon be forgotten by the men engaged in the grain trade of Western Canada. The finish of shipping at the Lake ports took the form of almost a mad rush. Railway men, grain handlers, and vessel men worked day and night. Some idea of the amount of work the elevators at the head of the lakes were called upon to perform may be gathered from the fact that amount of work the elevators at the head of the lakes were called upon to perform may be gathered from the fact that during the open season of 1908, 36,013,617 bushels of wheat, 5,953,201 bushels of oats, 1,450,864 bushels of barley, and 517,913 bushels of flax were loaded from the elevators into the waiting vessels, making a grand total of 43,935,596 bushels of all grains loaded outward for the season. This compares with 23,482,497 for the season of 1907, and by far the largest amount that has ever been handled during the





Municip	al		Audits	Corporation
MA	CHA	ARTERI OF S	COTLAND	ELL & CO., UNTANTS
Crain	392	Main	Street,	Winnipeg
Glasgow Washington Pittsburg Kansas City			London Chicago Minneapolis	New York Philadelphia St. Paul Winnipeg
Manufac	turing			Commercial

shipping season of any one year. The wheat continues to arrive at the rate of several hundred cars a day.

Livestock Men Meet.

The live-stock shippers of Western Canada will present the inve-stock snippers of Western Canada will present their grievances to the Railway Commission at the sitting to be held in Winnipeg in the month of January. The annual meeting of the Association was held last week at Winnipeg. Over forty of the sixty members of the Associa-tion were present. The claims made by the organization and the concessions the members claim ought to be granted by the concessions the members claim ought to be granted by the railway transportation companies were fully discussed, the railway transportation companies were fully discussed, and it was decided that the case of the stock-shippers be put before the Commission at the earliest opportunity.

The railways are charged directly with acting in a manner which practically does away with legitimate compe-tition in the live-stock shipping business in Western Canada, even to such a degree that it is impossible for a dealer or company with limited capital to carry on business. This, it company with limited capital to carry on business. This, it is claimed, is done by their not furnishing adequate facilities at terminal stock yards and loading stations, by failing to supply cars when ordered, which is essential in a shipping business of this sort; and by refusing to supply cars to all points which the dealers require, and thus occasioning loss to the shipper. The president of the Stock Shippers' As-sociation, Mr. J. B. Baird, M.P.P., stated in his address that the Railway Commission had power to grant any demand it might see fit, and he thought that they had ample evidence to show that some better arrangements should be made to show that some better arrangements should be made.

Reduction in Insurance Bates

The long-looked for reduction in insurance rates in Winnipeg has come, and rebates will date from November Ist last. The rate of reduction is not yet known, but rebates withingeg has come, and repates will date from November Ist last. The rate of reduction is not yet known, but rebates will date in accordance with the adjustment of rates to be announced by the Board of Underwriters' Association in-forms the Monetary Times that the Board were prepared to make a reduction last July, but that the high pressure plant was not ready and was not taken over by the city until late in the year. During the period since July 1st, a large num-ber of changes have taken place in the district liable to the surcharge, and these changes necessitate practically a new survey, which is now being done as rapidly as possible. Mr. Birch is devoting his attention to the matter, and has the assistance of three surveyors. When this work is com-pleted, the new rates will be announced and adjustments in accordance therewith will be made from November 1st. A new industry, that of match manufacturing, is to be established in the West at Selkirk, Man., by the Selkirk Match Company. This will be the first factory of its kind in Western Canada, and it is expected that it will be ready for business in March. Property has 'already been secured for

the building of the factory, and the business in March. Property has already been secured for the building of the factory, and the plans are now in pre-paration. The size of the structure may be judged by the fact that at the opening of the business at least fifty hands (Continued on Page 1071).

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PACIFIC SECTION

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Company Spent Large Sums in Power and Extensions -Hindus Refuse to Leave-Protecting the Deep-Sea Fisheries.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, B.C., December 19th.

The recent address of Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne, chair-man of the board of directors of the British Columbia Electric Railway, at the annual meeting of the company in London, was very gratifying. The company have extensive interests in Victoria, Vancouver, and New Westminster, and in the districts about Vancouver and New Westminster on the Lower Mainland. An immense amount of money has been spent in securing power, and large sums are now ap-

the Lower Mainland. An immense amount of money has been spent in securing power, and large sums are now ap-propriated for the extensions being made. Mr. Horne-Payne assured the shareholders that every indication point-ed to increasing trade and prosperity for British Columbia. A large amount of money will be spent by the com-pany on the 60-mile line to Chilliwack, now under con-struction; and on the 12-mile line connecting Eburne and New Westminster. Everything works in together for good, and while the company may get good results and the balance and while the company may get good results and the balance sheet shows that the returns are exceedingly satisfactory, the people will get what they require, namely, transporta-tion facilities. With the rapid building of the city centres, there must be a rapid mode of access to the districts where cheap land for dwellings, can be obtained.

Directorship No Sinecure.

Apart from the direct benefits to the people and the company, the fact that at this time a company of such good standing should be investing additional millions in Canada, should prove a factor in persuading the British public that should prove a factor in persuading the British public that there are fine opportunities in this country. That the success of the company has attracted attention is indicated by Mr. Horne-Payne's reference to the fact that he alone of the directors has answered 3,000 letters, in which enquiries were made for information concerning British Columbia. When Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the second vice-president of the C.P.R., and land commissioner of the com-pany in the West, was on the Coast this week, he went into

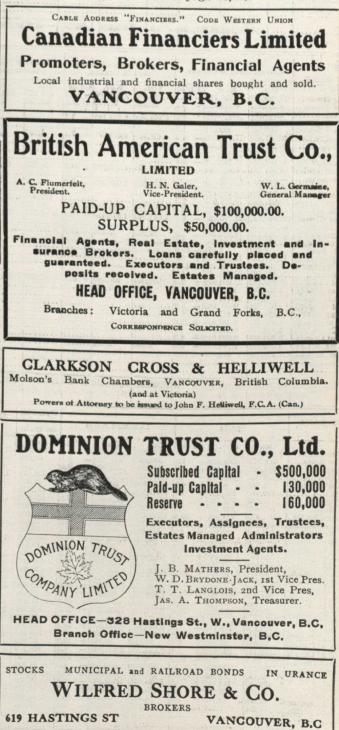


detail concerning the advantages of settling on the irrigated lands of Western Alberta. That part of the northwest, as the prairie country east of the Rockies is generally known, has a milder climate than that further east, and development there should proceed rapidly. It will mean much to the coast, for with settlers there, produce will undoubtedly find its way to the world's markets via the Pacific, bringing to the coast cities of British Columbia greater commerce and prosperity.

cities of British Columbia greater commerce and prosperity. A Mexican syndicate has sent a man to Western Can-A Mexican syndicate has sent a man to Western Can-ada to purchase wheat and oats, and because of a hitch in the rates via the Atlantic seaboard, several millions of bushels would be exported by way of Vancouver. What this trade will ultimately mean to Vancouver and Victoria, for the island capital will figure largely in the increased trade which the railways will bring to the Coast, is difficult to compute compute.

Honduras Does Not Tempt.

General Swayne, governor of British Honduras, left for Ottawa on Wednesday after spending four days here in con-nection with the proposition to have the Hindus migrate to (Continued on page 1071.)



Volume 42.

December 26, 1908.

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

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Chartered Banks' Statements to the Dominion Government for the months of Oct. and Nov., 1908: Co

LIABILITIES	(Particulars of capitalization are in Stock and Bond Report.)	Chartered Banks' Statements to the I	Dominion Gove	vernment for the months of Oct. and Nov., 1908; Compared.
NAME OF BANK La	ast Div. Notes in circulation Balance due to Dom. Gov. after deducting advances	Governments. demand in Canada or on a fixed day in Can.	u u	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada. Deposits by and balances Balances due in due other banks in Can. United Kingdom Bal. due out of Canada or Britain. Liabilities not included under foregoing heads. Total Liabilities. Aggregate loans to discussion of the foregoing heads.
1 Bank of Montreal	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ank of Montreal 130,721, k of New Bruns 2 uebec Bank	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
ASSETS		oans to Provincial Governments. Overdue Debts Real estate other than bank premises. Mortgages on real estate sold by bank. NA	NAME OF BANK.	Bank Premises. Other assets not otherwise included Loans to oth. Can. Bank Total assets Average amount of specie Av. Dominion notes held Greatest am. of notes in
1 Bank of Montreal	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ank of Montreal 1 t. of New Bruns 2 t. of New Bruns 2 t. of New Bruns 2 1800 G New Scotia 4 322 Stephen's Bank 5 Stephen's Bank 6 Stephen's Bank 6 Stephen's Bank 6 Stephen's Bank 8 500 St. Townships Bk. 9 100 Bk. of Canada 12 123 100 Bk. of Canada 14 1230 124 Mainting 19 124 Mainting 19 125 Mainting 19 125 Mainting 19 126 Mainting 19 127 Mainting 19 128 Mainting 19 129 Mainting 19 120 Mainting	Other Primites otherwise included Otherwise included Otherwise included Total assets A Parage instance of the daring mostle Are Dominion notes held Greatest an of notes in circuits of using mostle 000.00 600.000 2380.683 2975.708 -757.78 527.122 321.323 327.122 321.323 327.122 321.323 327.122
NAME OF BANK	Specie Dominion Notes Dpts w Gov. f sec'ty c	for Notes of and cheques on Dpsts. with and bals, due from agencies and NAN	AME OF BANK. Bala agencies	lance due from tes and bks. abroad Bovernment securities. Canadian municipal and other public securities. Company bonds, debentures and stocks
Bank of New Bruns Bak. of New Bruns Duebec Bank Bank of New Sruns Bank of New Bruns Bank of New Bruns Bank of B.N.A Bank of Toronto Bank of Toronto Bank of Toronto Bank of Toronto Bank of Toronto Bank of Toronto Bank of Connada Linon Bk. of Halifax Dunion Bk. of Canada Linon Bk. of Canada Bank of Hamilton Bank of Hamilton Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottava Bank of Canada Northern Crown Home Bk. of Canada Northern Crown Farmers Bank of Can	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	k of Montreal . 11,999,588 of New Bruns . 2643,575 bec Bank	Nov. Ch're. Oct. Nov. Ch're. Oct.<

THE MONETARY TIMES

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CHRONICLE. THE INSURANCE December 26, 1908.

TO REDUCE THE FIRE WASTE.

I.

Conserving the natural resources of the United States was the purpose of a conference of prominent men, held in Washington the other day. The scope of this conference included waters, forests, lands, and minerals. To these is proposed to be made the addition of a fifth division, fire. The committee to deal especially with this fifth division of the subject presents some striking facts, showing the recklessness and lack of economy in dealing with the fire waste of that country. In ten years, it is shown, the loss by fire in the United States was \$2,029,734,000, equal to an average daily loss of \$556,000.

"This waste" the report goes on, "is an absolute loss of the wealth of the country. The property value destroyed by fire is gone, beyond recovery. Insurance only shifts the distribution of the loss. An irrecoverable loss it still remains.

"If this enormous waste and drain were unavoidable, this committee would have no mission or function here; but much the larger portion of this loss of property is preventable. The irrefutable evidence of this is the extraordinary difference in the fire waste of European countries and the United States."

LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND CASUALTY NOTES.

An unusual accident befell Alfred Misener of Niagara Falls this week. The team which he was driving went over a bank, and while assisting them, one of the horses kicked Misener in the face, severing his nose.

In the action for \$13,000, the amount of a Travellers' In-surance Company accident policy taken by F. H. Mathewson, late Montreal manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, brought by the policyholder's wife against the company, the jury have disagreed and have been discharged. jury have disagreed and have been discharged.

Mr. E. E. Boreham for some years manager at Halifax for the Mutual Life has been appointed city manager for the North American Life at Toronto, and will assume his new duties on January 15th. Mr. Boreham has always taken an active interest in the Underwriters' Association, and is at present vice-president of the Dominion Association and a past vice-president of the Nova Scotia Association. Mr. O. H. Jackman has been appointed inspector for the Eastern Townships for the North American Life.

Judgment has been given against the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Company in favor of the widow of Charles Finger Stanford, who was killed by a train while in the em-ploy of the Grand Trunk Railway as a brakeman. The com-pany must accordingly pay the full amount of the policy, \$2,000. The company argued that Stanford who was a com-mercial traveller at the time he took out the policy, was a brakeman when he died, and so could not collect more than \$337.35. \$337.35.

HOW MANY MORE?

The latest applicant in the Dominion insurance field-The latest applicant in the Dominion insurance held-and they are coming in at an average of about one a week-is the Western Canadian Life Assurance Company. It will carry on throughout Canada life insurance in all its bran-ches. The Banking and Commerce Committee, when Par-liament meets again, will be busy with applications for incorporation by new insurance companies. Throughout the year appropriate regarding new companies have the year, announcements regarding new companies. Throughout been more frequent than company deaths and absorptions. Is the competition in the insurance field already sufficiently keen? Here are some of the proposed life and casualty companies. They have given notice of application for incorporation:

Lloyd's Accident Insurance Company of Canada. Royal Casualty and Surety Company of Canada.

And here are some fire companies: New York Fire, Toronto. Manitoba Prudential, Winnipeg. Imperial Fire, Montreal. Commerce, Port Elgin.

Several other companies are organizing, The Travel-lers' Life of Montreal, for instance. Many companies have recently obtained charters including the Crown, with head office at Toronto, whose name was, as originally proposed, the Niagara Fire Niagara Fire.

the Niagara Fire. We understand that amongst some of the organizing companies there is a movement towards joining hands. From time to time, too, stories are heard of amalgamation between companies already established. New insurance companies in Canada are verily testing the insurance possibilities in the Dominion.

LIFE PREMIUMS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

The following are the premium receipts during 1908 of some of the life companies doing business in the Province of Saskatchewan. Cents are omitted.

Gross premiums.	
Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. \$ 7,778	
Mutual Life Insurance Company, or new 101111 478	
Prudential Life Insurance Company	
Excelsior Life Insurance Company 21,627	
T I Tife Incurance (ompany	
The Appendix Company of Canada	
Manufacturers' Tife Insurance Company 21,5/0	
Cintingentel Life Insurance Company	
Metropoliton Life Insurance Company	
I and and Lancashire Lite Insurance Company. 9790	
Monorah Life Assurance Company 2,444	
a 1 Tife Accurance (ompany	
at a tif. Incurance (ombany	
The Association of (20202	
Home Life Association of Canada	
North American Life Assurance Company 13,330	
Federal Life Assurance Company 42,231	
Federal Life Assurance Company	
Imperial Life Assurance Company	
Great West Life Insurance Company	
Great West Life Assurance Society	
Standard Life Assurance Company 6,792	
Standard Life Assurance Company 128 Royal Insurance Company 35,988	
Royal Insurance Company	
Crown Life Insurance Company 1,899	

COMING LIFE INSURANCE LECISLATION ..

That there will be no life insurance legislation at the next session of Parliament is the gist of many stories curnext session of Parliament is the gist of many stories cur-rent. No inquiry can be made as to their authenticity, as Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, is in Paris at pres-ent. Mr. Henry T. Ross, Assistant Deputy Minister of Fin-ance, tells the Monetary Times that while he has no au-thority to speak for the Government, he believes the rumors referred to are unfounded.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE'S PROCRESS.

The North British will establish a branch office at Win-nipeg in January, 1909, with a manager and a regular staff of clerks. They will be enabled then to better handle and more promptly despatch their business in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The field is growing so rapidly that it has been found necessary to give it particular atten-tion. In time, the existence of such a branch office doubt-less be entirely justified. Mr. C. A. Richardson, at present the company's in-spector, will become branch manager, and will have as-sociated with him Mr. A. M. Snowdon as inspector, Mr. C. E. Kearley as chief clerk, and Mr. David Mitchell as ac-countant. These gentlemen will be promoted from the Can-adian head office. The North British will establish a branch office at Win-

adian head office. In 1909 the North British and Mercantile celebrates its centenary. It has paid out in fire losses during that period over \$150,000,000. Its Canadian investments of over \$8,000,-000 are sufficient proof of the company's faith in the future of the Dominion.

FIRE AND MARINE NOTES.

Vancouver School Board is now letting the contracts for the installation of panic bolts and fire extinguishers for the various public schools of the city. #

A satisfactory test of the fire equipment of New Liskeard, Ont., has been made by the Fire Underwriters Asso-ciation. It is expected that a reduction in the insurance ciation. rates will follow.

* *

The Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association has re-quested of the Montreal Fire Committee that twenty-four picture show premises enumerated be requested to lie over for the inspection of the committee and a certificate from the association as to electrical inspection.

*

* * An Ohio insurance case to decide whether a waiver An Ohio insurance case to decide whether a waiver by an agent of written proof of loss is binding on a fire in-surance company was decided last week by the Supreme Court in favor of the insurance company. The case was Delpha Smith against the N. B. & M. Co. At first the Common Pleas Court decided for the company, whereas the Circuit Court decided for the policyholder. But when the case came to the Supreme Court, the decision of the Com-mon Pleas was affirmed. mon Pleas was affirmed.

SOME RECENT FIRES.

Waskada, Man .- Pioneer Hotel destroyed.

Buchanan. Sask.—General store at Tiny destroyed. St. Louis, Que.—Mr. Leger's dry goods store, 747 Mt.

Royal Avenue, damaged to extent of \$200. **Clace Bay, N.S.**—Globe steam laundry, Minto Street, owned by Mrs. S. G. Northup, totally destroyed.

owned by Mrs. S. G. Northup, totally destroyed. Port Arthur, Ont.—A small building in the rear of the Vigars-Shear Lumber Company's plant, destroyed. Three Rivers, Que.—Machine pattern and blacksmith shops of the Canadian Iron and Foundry Co. destroyed. Loss between \$30,000 and \$40,000. St. John, N. B.—Hoisting scow at Starr's wharf owned her Destroyed.

by Dominion Coal Co., damaged to extent of about \$50. Uninsured. Supposed cause, overheated boiler. H. P. Robertson's smoke house, off Britain street, for curing of fish, damaged to extent of about \$600. Montreal.—Tailoring establishment of Joseph Prud-

homme, 1859 Notre Dame street west damaged. Cause, overheated stove. Residence of H. Aronson, 143 Ontario. street west, damaged. Residence of Hector Poirier, 395 St. Hubert street, damaged to extent of about \$800.

Vancouver.—Building jointly occupied by the Austral-asian Club and F. J. Schofield in Cordova street West, de-stroyed. Loss of furnishings &c. of Club about \$3,000. Mr. Schofield's loss was about \$45,000; mostly covered by

St. Thomas, Ont.—George Midgeley's large clothing establishment on Talbot street. heavily damaged. Loss on stock about \$10,000. Insured in the Caledonia, Northern, Queen City, Alliance, Royal, Phoenix of Hartford and Sun. **Warman, Sask**—Commercial Hotel Clarge & Commany's

Warman, Sask.—Commercial Hotel, Clare & Company's store; Knipfel's store and the post-office, damaged to the extent of \$50,000. Insurance as follows: Brandon Fire In-surance Co., \$2,000; Norwich Union, \$1,000; Central Can-ada, \$3,000; Manitoba, \$1,000; Winnipeg, \$2,000; Queen, \$4,000; Commercial Union \$5,000; Queen, \$4,000; Commercial Union,\$3,000.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES ALREADY REPORTED.

Quebec.—Laundry of the Augustinian Nursing Sisters of the General Hospital St. Ours street, damaged to the extent of \$1,388. Loss on contents \$1,052. Insured in the Equity, London and Traders. Toronto.—John O'Brien's residence damaged to the ex-

tent of $\$_{35}$ and contents to the extent of $\$_{65}$. Insured in the Queen City.

HINT FOR MARINE MEN.

man who knows whereof he speaks, having sailed the Great Lakes for twenty years, writes to a friend respect-ing marine accidents, their causes and the responsibility



for loss of life by them. He had just visited a light-ship on one of the lakes, and telling what he saw of the loneli-ness of such a job and of its dangers. "They have a hard time of it, especially in the last three months of the sea-son. But they don't take any longer chances than the aver-age sailor now-a-days. Look at the fate of the 24 poor fel-lows in the "Clemson," for instance, who are now at the bot-tom of Lake Superior. That boat was as seaworthy a boat as there is on the lakes. But the owners or mangers pound them out into the worst weather until something lets go; then the jig is up for all hands. The "Cyprus" was another in-stance last fall—a new boat on her second trip, and only one man got ashore out of 24. The only remedy is for the owners of boats to allow their skippers to run for shelter in bad weather. As it is, if a captain does not make the time they think he should in any weather, they have a man ready to take his place when he gets back to port."

FIRE INQUESTS AND INQUIRIES.

The Johnston Tannery fire inquest at Toronto, and the Pembroke fire inquiry have been concluded, as noted in these columns last week. The evidence according to the coroners who handled the investigations, did not show the cause of origin of the conflagrations, or that anyone was negligent.

Another fire inquiry is proceeding at Elgin, Man. The hearing of the case against Ernie Hannah on a charge of incendiarism, the burning of a country school, was resumed before Magistrate Code late last week. Two more witnesses were examined, but no fresh evidence was produced. The magistrate considered the previous evidence sufficient to send the accused for trial.

At Stettler, Alta, the fire inquiry was concluded last week. The investigation concerns a burning which broke out at the rear of the Union Hotel. The evidence through-out indicates that the fire was deliberately started, but by whom there is no evidence to show.

A new species has been discovered in Montreal, the A new species has been discovered in Montreal, the incendiary-burglar. An entrance was forced into the premises of Mr. P. E. Chevrier, 2 Mount Royal Avenue, Montreal. Later the store was discovered to be on fire. The damage was slight. No arrest has yet meen made. An investigation is being held into the cause of the fire in Birk's Building, Montreal. Several witnesses have ascribed the cause of the fire to defense the determined of the several witnesses have ascribed

the cause of the fire to defective electric wiring.

FIRE HAZARD AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Manitoba May Consider New Legislation Regarding These Important Matters.

The energetic Manitoba Fire Commissioner, Mr. A. Lindback, has drafted an Act to regulate the construction of buildings in cities, towns and other settlements in that province. It is based on an Act formulated by the International Society of State and Municipal Building Commissioners and Inspect-The perors, whose headquarters are across the border. The per-sonnel of the Society includes contractors, architects, and insurance men. The Act, as Mr. Lindback has prepared it, has been modified and amended to suit conditions in Mani-toba. He hopes to have it introduced at the next session of the Provincial Legislature. It deserves the serious considera-tion of the Manitoba parliamentarians. The more is observed the good work done by our sole provincial fire commissioner, the more apparent it is that such an appointment should be made in other provinces. ors, whose headquarters are across the border. made in other provinces.

What Do Fire Insurance Men Say? The following is the text of the Act. We shall be glad to receive criticisms thereof from our insurance and other readers :

An Act to regulate the construction of buildings in cities, towns and other settlements in the Province of Manitoba.

Whereas the loss of life and property both public and private, throughout the continent having reached appalling pro-

portions and is increasing yearly and Whereas it will be advisable to act now rather than wait till the Province is more densely populated and there being danger that losses will continue increasing as years go on, by reason of the careless if not criminal mode of construction



Volume 42.

of buildings that now generally obtains, and very largely because people still labor under the mistaken impression that wood and other inflammable materials constitute economical means of construction, and that in most cities and towns there are not sufficient stringent municipal regulations on that head or else through negligence or other causes such regulations as do exist are not vigorously enforced, it has become expedient and necessary that the Government interfere for the protection of lives and property of its people. Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba; enacts as follows:

That upon the date of approval of this Act, the following regulations anent buildings will become operative through-out the Province, and that all parties thereafter constructing buildings in contravention of the spirit and wording of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and held punishable for such offences as herein provided :---

Frame Buildings Only Three Storeys.

I. In no city or town, village, settlement or aggregation of buildings adjacent, but owned by different individuals, shall there be built a frame building of any description more than three storeys high or forty feet above the ground.

2. If such frame structures be built up solidly or continuously upon a block, or along any street or highway, there shall be dividing walls without openings in the same and carried up at least two feet above the roof line, at least every 100 feet in width and to the full depth of the building. Such walls to be at least two bricks thick or their equivalent in fire-proof tile, stone, concrete or other incombustible material, and in such continuous buildings, where there are more than four such divided spaces, then the roof shall be of metal, or slate or other spark proof material.

'3." Detached houses and other buildings not higher than three storeys and built entirely of wood or with wooden outer walls and roofs; must be at least ten feet apart. If built of frame walls and inflammable roofs, residences and other buildings may be five feet apart, but the windows in all such walls must not be opposite each other, and if windows be further provided with automatically closing fire shutters or wired glass in metal sash such adjacent walls may be even closer together. The same regulation as to width between buildings is to govern width of light courts or other openings in the buildings themselves when the solid parts of such buildings are thirty feet wide and over.

Direct Exits and Solid Foundations.

4. If a three-storey wooden building is to be used as a 4. It a three-storey wooden building is to be used as a tenement, school or hotel or where more than forty people are housed on a ground space equivalent to 1,500 square feet or less, there shall be two stairways in separate parts of the building and giving directly upon exits from the building, and such stairs shall be accessible from each storey and from all parts of the building. In all buildings the chimneys must be build foundations must be built on solid foundations.

5. In all wooden churches, halls and other places of occasional public assemblage, the auditorium floor proper, shall not be over one storey or eighteen feet above the ground, and there shall be a clear and direct stairway of a least six feet width giving directly upon the main exit to the street from such auditorium floor. If there is a gallery in such hall or church there there must be a separate stairway such hall or church then there must be a separate stairway of at least four feet width giving directly upon the street, and in no, case shall such hall or church, built of wood, wood floors and roofs accommodate more than 200 people in walls. the gallery and 700 on the auditorium floor, nor shall there more than one gallery in such building; churches and be halls of greater capacity must be constructed as to walls, floors and roofs of uninflammable material, and all stairs must be of iron or other uninflammable material, and the main or auditorium floor must not be over six feet from the ground.

Fireproof Stairways and Callery Regulations.

In all such halls or churches, there shall be separate and direct exits of at least four feet width, one for every three hundred people on the auditorium floor and independent fireproof stairways for such gallery and the equivalent of five feet in width per 300 people accommodated, such gallery stairs giving directly to the street and inclosed in fire-proof walls with doors only from the gallery served; beside this, there shall be an outer fire exit with an iron stair at least three feet wide, provided with metal handrails and so arranged as not to cross or be exposed to flame from any window or door in the wall, one such stairway to every gallery over twenty feet from the ground.

6. Hotels, shops, or other buildings housing many people may be five storeys high or seventy feet if constructed of brick or other uninflammable walls and spark proof roofs and wooden floor joists and partitions, but with the air spaces between all joists and studding cut off by bricks, tiles, metal or boards the full size of the square of the air spaces, and that all the plastering be done with wire lath or expanded metal and there be tanks and water supply, adequate hose and other necessary precautions taken to minimise the canger of spread of fire. But in all such buildings of five

storeys in height, there shall be a stairway from the street level to the top storey enclosed in a fire-proof wall, the stairs of uninflammable material and absolutely cut off from the basement by fireproof flooring and giving directly to an exit on the street and assessible from every storey by an automatically closing fire-proof door, opening outward at the landings of said stair.

Must Be Metal Fire Escape,

And in all such buildings there must be brick or other fire-proof walls cutting up the floor area in sections of not over 100 square feet, and if openings are desired in such walls they shall be protected with automatically closing fire-proof doors. All buildings shall also have far removed from the aforementioned stairway a fire escape of metal and of ap-proved construction from the roof to the ground and accessible from open hallways at every storey

7. Warehouses or other such buildings or work-shops may be seven storeys or eighty feet; provided, they are en-closed in fire-proof walls and roof and their interior structure be of what is known as "mill construction," and if served by enclosed fire-proof stairs as described in Section 7, and the floor area similarly cut up into sections, not to exceed 10,000 square feet by fire walls and automatically closing fire doors.

8. In all such buildings described in Sections 7 and 8, there shall be stairs of the character specified, and at least five feet wide in the clear from storey to storey, proportioned per 300 employees or people usually or at any time present in such buildings. And there shall be no open elevator or in such buildings. other walls or skylight shafts or shafting spaces open vertically through the floors. All such necessary openings must be enclosed in continuous fire-proof walls and automatically closing doors thereto or wired glass in metal sash.

Rules for the Semi-Fire-Proof.

9. Building of semi-fire-proof construction, that is fireproof outer walls and roof, floor construction of wide span concrete or tile and inflammable partitions, but wide span or other combustible floor covering, doors, windows, and "finish" generally, though without open spaces back of such woodwork, covered with some form of approved fire retarding naint may be eight storage or too foot high prove retarding paint, may be eight storeys or 100 feet high; provided the regulations prescribed about stairs and elevators and fire-escapes in former sections be likewise applied to this section, though there may be light walls and other openings vertically in the floors in buildings serving purposes of stores or work-shops. In all such structures ample provision of hose and fire apparatus, power for pumps, etc., must be made and constantly kept ready for use. 10. Buildings of absolute fire-proof construction; that

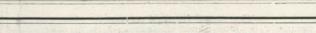
is, of walls and roofs and all exposed structural parts of fire and waterproof material, and all structural steel members properly incased in cement and protected with at least two inches of brick fire-proof tile, concrete or other fire-proof materials, and the floor construction of segmental arches of brick not over 7 feet centres and with beams incased in tiles; flat arches of fire-proof clay tile not over 8 feet span; reinforced concrete—I part cement, 2 sand, three crushed stone, brick, tile or slag and not over 8 feet span; segmental arches of fire-proof at least six inches thick and not over 20 feet span, and all of the floor coverings, the interior "finish" span, and all of the noor coverings, the interior " inish and the doors and sash and other trimming of the building of uninflammable material, and the exposed windows on alleys or courts covered with fire shutters or glazed with wire glass in metal sash and the stairs and elevators protected by inclosures and doors as provided in other sections, may be form beicht desired or as regulated by the municipality of any height desired or as regulated by the municipality; provided, that in all such buildings over 100 feet high there shall be maintained tanks on the roof with water in sufficient quantity with necessary hose and pumps in constant readiness and such other individual protection as the Fire Commis-sioner shall deem necessary for that building.

Question of Extra Hazard.

11. Further, the Provincial Fire Commissioner may issue special permits or dispensations from these requirements to builders of grain elevators or other such special buildings, to erect them of greater height than the classes above described for buildings built in the different modes of construction; provided he deem them of no extra danger to the surround-ings or creating any extra hazard there where they are pro-posed and such buildings must be at least 300 feet removed from any other structure and in no way endangering any other party's property. And such special buildings must not be used for manufacturing or other purposes than storage only and where not over ten employees are any time at work

upon any one of the upper storeys. 12. The Fire Commissioner of the Province shall be the officer empowered to enforce these regulations, and shall appoint such necessary assistants as he may require, who besides being inspector of buildings shall also at least semiannually inspect all fire protection apparatus in their dis-

(Continued on page 1062.)



MONTREAL SECTION

Office B32, BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, Phone M. 2797. Editorial Representative, T. C. ALLUM.

NOTES FROM MONTREAL.

Provincial Bank Rumour Denied-Return of Mr. Chas. M. Hays_Action Against Quebec Promoters.

Monetary Times Office. Montreal, Dec. 24th.

Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, general manager of the Pro-vincial Bank, was interviewed by the Monetary Times this week respecting the stories published to the effect that while on his recent trip to England he had been able to make arrangements for some four millions of foreign capi-tal to be loaned through his bank, and that the bank was to pay only somewhere around one per cent more than the Bank of England rate for the loan.

Mr. Bienvenu was very reticent regarding the state-it. "Reports of that kind," he said "should never have ment. got into the papers at all. The stories are partly true and partly false, but I am not going to give out any details at present. It is true that I was able to make very satisfactory arrangements with our correspondents in England and France, but all these matters will be laid before the shareholders at the annual meeting and it will be for them to say what they wish done. I might tell you that the Provincial Bank is now in a splendid position. As a matter of fact, we could pay off all our depositors in twenty-four hours if such a thing were necessary, so that we are on a par with

the best banking concerns. " Mr. Bienvenu's smile betokened satisfaction and con-fidence, and it is a safe prognostication that the sharehold-ers of the Provincial Bank have some good news coming to them at their next meeting.

C.T.R. Affairs.

Mr. Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, returned to Montreal this week after his trip to London to attend the semi-annual meeting of the direc-tors of his company. He reports improvement in industrial and financial conditions and speaks hopefully of the future outlook of the railway. The item of expenses on the rail-ways had crept up fearfully this year, but these had now been reduced to their normal volume and all the roads were practising the greatest economy. He looked for earnings to improve again and to reach the high-water mark of 1907 within a reasonable time. While in London, he was able within a reasonable time. While in London, he was able to tell the directors of his trip to the west, where he found the Grand Trunk Pacific completed practically to Edmonton. One hundred and twenty miles east of Prince Rupert were under construction, while the grades through the mountains were going to be unprecedentedly light for the Rocky Mountains

Mr. James Ross reached the city on Monday evening, and was at work the following day. In the forenoon he at-tended a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Montreal. When seen by the newspaper fraternity he would say lit-tle about the Steel-Coal case prospects. But he was well pleased with the manner in which the case had been presented.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Word was received in Montreal on Monday of the death Word was received in Montreal on Monday of the death of a well-known member of the Corn Exchange and the Board of Trade, Mr. James A. Cuttle, general manager of the Montreal Transportation Co. Mr. Cuttle died of heart failure while on the train near his destination at River-side, California, where his body will be interred. He was about 46 years of age and had been in the service of the company upwards of 30 years. He succeeded to the general managership upon the death of the late David G. Thomson. Action has been taken in the Superior Court excitent

Action has been taken in the Superior Court against several prominent Quebec men who were formerly connected with the Great Northern Construction Co. concern, formed expressly, according to the complaint of the liqui-dator, John Hide of Montreal, for the purpose of building a line of railway for the Great Northern Railway from a point upon the lower Laurentian Railway in the Province of Quebec to Hawkesbury, Ont. Among the names mentioned by

Among the names mentioned by the liquidator are Vesey Boswell, J. T. Ross, Cyril Tessier, V. Chateauvert, G. Lemoine and J. G. Scott. It is also understood that action will be taken against Hon. John Sharples and the estates of the late Hon. R. R. Dobell, Hon. P. Garneau, Hon. E.J. Price and others Price and others

The first of these actions is against Vesey Boswell of Quebec to recover bonds of the Great Northern Railway to

the amount of \$15,000 par value or \$17,000 cash and costs. The Light, Heat and Power Company has hinted that it The Light, Heat and Fower company has inneed that it will see that Montreal goes home in the dark on January 1st. In other words, it will switch off the lights of the city unless the differences with the city council, previously explained in these columns, are adjusted. The Mayor in an interview on the subject has said: "I can do little or nothing." The powers of the Mayor of Montreal are so circumscribed that he has little or nothing to do but to keep the council to certain legal lines; to meet men who are looking for work every day; to meet those who want money for charitable purposes, and to keep himself in the background as much as possible. The position of the Mayor of Montreal is a farce. He is made the city's chief magistrate without any power whatever."

Montreal Cheese Men Complain.

The Board of Railway Commissioners have been sitting here this week. On Wednesday, the produce men attended in large numbers. Complaints of the Transportation Bureau of the Board of Trade were then heard.

Chief Commissioner Mabee made an order that the Quebec, Montreal Southern Railway shall within two months with the board plans for new stations at Sorel and Pierreville. The order also requires the railway to operate trains according to the time tables with a reasonable allowance for according to the time target its crossings, signs, and black-boards properly, and generally conform with the provisions of the Railway Act.

Mr Tillson, manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Montreal Board of Trade, complained that Montreal produce men were being discriminated against in cheese shipments in favor of Western shippers, who shipped their cheese straight through to Liverpool. The complaint was that Montreal men who bought to hold goods and ship them again to Great Britain had to pay port warden's dues and cartage fees, which were not charged against the through shippers; that the rates on cheese were higher than those on bacon, and that during the past seventeen years there has been a great increase in freight rates, ranging from 15 to 65 per cent. They asked for a reduction of the rates on cheese to a parity with those on bacon, for the equalization of their charges with those applied to Ontario through shippers, and

left the general question of increased rates with the board. For the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, Messrs. M. Cowan and E. W. Beatty argued that there was no discrimination. The absorption of port warden's fees and cartage by the railway companies on through shipments was done to meet American competition at New York, Phila-delphia, and Boston. If this were not done at Montreal shipments of Canadian goods which now came by Canadian ports would be sont to Furane by American ports, with a ports would be sent to Europe by American ports, with a

loss of business all round. The real question was not what the Montreal shipper the real question was not what the Montreal shipper paid, as compared with the Ontario shipper, but whether the earnings of the railways on cheese consigned locally to Montreal and afterwards exported were reasonable as compared with rates received for the same commodity handled under through bills of lading. There was no injustice in the dif-ference between rates on cheese and bacon so long as the rates themselves were reasonable.

Shipments of the year. The president of the Montreal Produce Exchange, Mr. A. A. Ayer, has issued the following statement, giving the official figures in connection with the export trade in cheese at the port of Montrteal for the year 1908 :-

Stock of old cheese on hand at opening of navi-	Boxes.
gation	22,564 1,942,260
Total stock Total shipments	1,964,824 1,785,696
Balance left over Less amount shipped to Quebec	179,128 18,999
Stocks of cheese in store in Montreal at the close of navigation	160,129

Mr. S. T. Fitchett, accountant of the Farmers Bank at Lindsay, Ont., has been transferred to the bank's branch at Southampton. Mr. E. H. Benson, of Toronto, fills the vacancy at New Liskeard.

(Continued from page 1060.)

trict, as well as look after fire prevention features and report to the Fire Commissioner, who shall have the authority to demand a quarterly report on blanks furnished by him, as to the condition of the fire protection apparatus of every city, town and village in the Province, and such other information as he may deem necessary to guarantee the proper working of the fire brigades; and all protection features throughout the Province, shall be subject to the inspection of the Fire Commissioner, his deputy, or anyone providing authority from him.

Punishment for Non-Compliance.

13. The owner or owners of any building, structure, wall, flooring or part thereof, where anything in violation of these regulations shall be placed or shall exist, and any architect, builder, plumber, carpenter, mason or other craftsman or laborer who may be employed or assist in the commission of any such violation, and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of these regulations, or fail to comply there-with, or any requirement thereof, or shall build in violation of any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall for every such violation or non-compliance be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor shall the punishment for the first offence be more than a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for six months, but any subsequent offence or violationof these regulations shall make one amenable to punishment at the discretion of the court.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The head office of each company is situate in the town or city mentioned at the beginning of each paragraph. The persons named are provisional directors:

Mining companies figure largely in the new incorpora-In addition to many in the Cobalt field, the Canadian tions. In addition to many in the Cobalt held, the Canadian Oil Companies, with \$2,000,000 capital, is a new concern, while the Boundary Coal Mining Syndicate and the Crown Coal Company, with capital of \$125,000 and \$100,000 respectively, will make Toronto their head and \$100,000 respectively, will make Toronto their head office. Several lumber companies appear in the list, and amusement and opera companies figure largely. The Hugo Ross Insurance Agency is a Winnipeg incorporation. Rosthern, Sask.—Western Merchants. Saskatoon, Sask.—D. H. & W. A. Telford. Borden, Sask.—Borden Milling Company. Lumsden, Sask.—People's Supply Company. Moose Jaw, Sask.—Overbrook Wheat Farms. Strathcona, Alta.—Strathcona Shooting Club. Dundurn, Sask.— Dundurn Telephone Company. File Hills, Sask.—Citizens' Joint Stock Company. Whitewood, Sask.—Whitewood Trading Company. North Battleford Sask.—Simmons-Benson Company.

North Battleford Sask.—Simmons-Benson Company. Edmonton, Alta.—Edmonton Realty Co-operative Corpo-

West

Regina, Sask .- Saskatchewan-Alberta Collieries. School Supply Company.

Clinton, Ont.—Clinton Hospital Association. W. Gunn, V. Shaw, C. W. Thompson. Selkirk, Man.—Selkirk Match Company, \$40,000. F. A. J. W.

Selkirk, Man.—Selkirk Match Company, \$40,000. F. A.
Gemmell, D. G. Ross, F. Heap. Midland, Ont.—Freeman Lumber Company, \$40,000. J.
Hill, J. W. Demorest, F. G. Hill. Pembroke, Ont.—Pembroke Standard, \$20,000. G. V.
White, A. Morris, R. W. Gordon. Walkerville, Ont.—Advance Machine Works, \$30,000. G.
A. True, E. S. Reid, F. A. Eckert. Casselman, Ont.—Merklev Brothers, \$50,000. A. H.
Merklev, D. C. Merklev, W. Merkley. Chambly Canton, Que.—Willetts, Limited, \$500,000. R.
E. Walker, A. E. Alexander, W. Dick. Quebec, Que.—Ideal Biscuit Company, \$20,000. F. J.
Vermette, O. Beland, W. A. Bertrand. Calgary Alta.—Tuxedo Coffee and Spice Company. Alberta Wholesale Stationery Company. St. Thomas, Ont.—Ingram and Davey, \$100,000. G. A.

St. Thomas, Ont.—Ingram and Davey, \$100,000. G. A. Ingram, G. W. Davev, G. A. Ferguson. Dundas. Ont.—Powell & Company, \$40,000. H. F. Powell, F. S. Stonehouse, J. W. Powell.

000

Prescott, Ont.—Automatic Vent Bung Company, \$20,-W. H. Gerald. I. P. Wiser, J. P. Wiser.
Parkhill, Ont.—Parkhill Woolen Mills Company, \$20,-N. Matheson. D. N. MacLeod. A. Hotson.
Cobalt. Ont.—Nipissing Diamond Drilling Company, Copal. F. Leckie S. L. Smith S. A. Frazier 000.

Cobalt. Ont.—Nipissing Diamond Drilling Company, \$50,000. I. E. Leckie, S. L. Smith, S. A. Frazier.
East Toronto.—W. C. Charters Lumber Company, \$100,000. W. C. Charters, S. L. Slade, R. P. Allen.
MacGregor. Man.—MacGregor Rink and Athletic Com-pany, \$5,000. E. E. Turner, W. B. Gilrov, J. H. Watson.
Niagara Falls, Ont.—Star of Italy Mutual Aid & Be-nevolent Society. D. Vecchio, R. D'Amato, C. Mitchell.

Kingston, Ont.—Forwarders, \$500,000. W. H. Cor stock, G. I. Mallory, Brockville; G. Schmidt, Pembroke. Com-

Westmount, Que.—Sterling Press, \$20,000. W. E. Muir, S. C. Simpson, Westmount; W. R. Shanks, Montreal. Beulah, Man.—Beulah Entire Clydsdale Horse Com-pany, \$3,000. W. M. Taylor, J. L. Thompson, C. Crock-

art. Parry Sound, Ont.—Thompson and King Manufactur-ing Company, \$20,000. A. A. Thompson, E. Thompson, F. King.

Eganville, Ont.—Golden Lake Lumber Company, \$75,-000. M. J. O'Brien, J. A. O'Brien, Renfrew; J. D. McRae, Eganville.

Woodstock, Ont.—Russell Harvesting Machine Com-y, \$250,000. W. Russell, Hamilton; J. F. Russell, J. pany, \$250,000. W. T. Burns, Woodstock.

New Brunswick.—Maritime Coal Company, \$2,500,000. H. Von Hagen, W. G. Kennedy, New York; I. Purdy, Purdy's Station, N. Y. Purdy,

Haileybury, Ont .- South Lorraine Development Com-H. S. Hill, Haileybury; L. O. Dennison,

pany, \$500,000. H. S. Hill, Haileybury; L. O. Dennison,
P. G. Lapey, Buffalo.
Brandon, Man.—Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Company, \$50,000. S. B. Todd, W. Henderson, Brandon; J. Davidson, Cornwallis. Davidson,

Davidson, Cornwallis.
Thessalon, Ont.—Mississagua Development Company,
\$9,000. J. A. McEachern, D. W. McEachern, Thessalon;
W. W. Coup., Chicago.
Latchford, Ont.—Montreal River Cobalt Silver Mines.
\$200,000. T. L. Goldie, Guelph; J. P. MacGregor, G. G. MacGregor, Latchford.

\$200,000. T. L. Goldie, Guelph; J. P. MacGregor, G. G. MacGregor, Latchford.
Thorndale, Ont.—East Middlesex Telephone Company,
\$30,000. R. L. Guest, London Township; R. T. Wright,
F. W. Hughes, Thorndale.
Cobourg, Ont.—Provincial Steel Company, \$250,000. R.
Heath, Biddulph Grange, Eng.; F. W. Coolbaugh, Philadel-phia; W. Beattie, Cobourg.
Dublin, Ont.—McKillop Logan and Hibbert Telephone
Company, \$15,000. A. V. H. Mitchell, Dublin; W. W. Sadler, J. Norris, Hibbert Township.
Baie St. Paul, Que.—Baie St. Paul Lumber Company,
\$175,000. J. B. Coughlin, White Lake Corners, N. Y.; F. K.
Kernan, Utica; E. Taschereau, Quebec.
Mount Forest; W. H. Wallace, Egremont Township.
New Liskeard, Ont.—Gow Ganda King Silver Mines,
\$500,000. W. A. Taylor, M. Abraham, A. David. Cobalt
Leasers, \$75,000. C. T. Young, E. P. Evers, T. H. Connor.
Berlin, Ont.—Ott Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, \$40,000. M. Ott, C. Ott, C. Braun. Forwell Foundry
Company, \$50,000. W. Forwell, I. S. K. Weber, Berlin; A.
W. Groff, Waterloo. Company, \$50,000. W. Groff, Waterloo.

Juny, 9,40,500
W. Forwell, I. S. K. Weber, Berlin; A. W. Groff, Waterloo.
Windsor, Ont.—Silver Crescent Mining Company
\$100,000. F. N. Olmstead, L. U. Grant, J. D. Embury.
Reo Automobile Company, \$40,000. W. G. Morley, Detroit;
N. A. Bartlet, A. R. Bartlet.
Sherbrooke, Que.—Sherbrooke Real Estate Company,
\$40,000. A. Joncas, H. H. Morency, L. C. Bachaud. Disraeli Chrome Mines, \$100,000. J. C. Brousseau, North Hatley; W. Brault, J. Nicol, Sherbrooke. Crown Scale Company, \$2,000. J. S. Clark, P. F. Hazen, C. H. Turner.
Cobalt, Ont.—Ophir Cobalt Mines, \$500,000. R. Credicott. W. Gilchrist, C. Young, Toronto. Cobalt Skating,
Curling and Athletic Association, \$40,000. G. Mitchell, Cobalt; A. Cohen, Miss C. Fennel. Toronto.
New Brunswick.—Northern Drug Company, \$20,000;
I. S. Clark, F. Smith, J. S. Clark, St. George. Atlantic Realtv and Improvement Company, \$20,000; J. F. Winslow, I. A. Winslow, F. E. Winslow, Fredericton.
Ottawa, Ont.—McGregor Fruit Company, \$10,000. J.
D. McGregor, H. N. Anstiss. W. Cullen. Rose Gold and Silver Mining Company, \$1,500,000. J. O. Carss, L. H.
Morisset, L. P. Naubert. Lowe-Martin Company, \$20,000.
T. H. Martin, E. D. Lowe. R. G. Code.
Murphy-Gamble, \$350,000. J. Murphy, Montreal;
M. Gamble, T. J. Hamill. Ottawa. Berry Pulverizer Company, \$10,000. J. E. Askwith, R. Masson.
P. H. Wall. Standard Vales, \$20,000. H. Butnet, J. V. Silver Milling Company, 91,000,000
Morisset, L. P. Naubert. Lowe-Martin Company, \$20,000.
T. H. Martin, E. D. Lowe. R. G. Code.
Murphy-Gamble, \$350,000. J. Murphy, Montreal;
Murphy-Gamble, T. J. Hamill. Ottawa. Berry Pulverizer Company, \$100,000. J. E. Askwith, R. Masson.
P. H. Wall. Standard Vales, \$20,000. H. Burnet. J. V.
Henderson, F. W. Musgrove. Canadian Patents. \$40,000.
G. H. Megloughlin, W. G. Young, A. N. Molesworth.
Hamilton. Ont.—H. Spencer Case. \$10,000. H. S. Case,
H. C. Case, C. E. Thomson. Canadian Estates Company.
\$40,000. P. D. Crerar, T. H. Crerar, W. A. Stewart. National Metal Ware Company. \$40,000. O. D. Peat. H. S.
Less. L. F. Stephens, Hall Hatch Knitting Company,
\$40,000. Z. A. Hall. A. F. Hatch.
British Columbia.—Bell Lumber Company. \$100,000.
Church of Christ the Living God. Golden Eagle Mining and Development Company, \$200,000. P.

\$50,000. Lawn Point Development Company, \$100,000.

(Continued on page 1066.)

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The forty-fourth annual general meeting of sharehold-ers of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the Banking House, in Quebec, on Saturday, December 19th, 1908. There were present:-Hon. John Sharples, Messrs. Wm. Price, M.P.; E. J. Hale, Wm. Shaw, Geo. H. Thomson, Col. J. F. Turnbull, Capt. W. H. Carter, T C. Aylwin, John Shaw, C. A. Pentland, A. Price, H. E. Price, A Laurie, H. A. Dupre, E. Duggan, A. E. Scott, and R. Larue. The chair was taken by the president, Hon. John Sharples, who requested Mr. J. G. Billett to act as secretary of the meeting, and Messrs. John Shaw and A. E. Scott as scrutineers, which was agreed to.

of the meening, and Messrs. John Shaw and A. E. Scott as scrutineers, which was agreed to. The chairman read the report of the directors, which was as follows:— The directors beg to submit a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank at the close of the financial year, ardina November 20th also the following statement of the ending November 30th, also the following statement of the result of the business for the past year:-

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT-NOVEMBER

30th, 1908.

Balance at credit of account, November 30th, 1907.\$ 62,212 61 Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses

of management, interest due depositors, re-serving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted

..... 401,013 49 Premium on new stock 24,524 00

\$487,750 10

Which has been applied as follows:-Balance of profits carried forward 55.262 15

\$487,750 10

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of account, November 30th, 1907.\$1,700,000 Amount transferred from profits 100,000

\$1,800,000

The net profits for the year amount to \$401,013.49, and \$24,524 was received for premium on new stock. Four quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$222,487.95 have been paid; \$100,000 has been added to rest account; \$100,000 has been written off bank premises account, and \$10,000 contributed to officers' pension fund, the balance, \$55,252.15, being carried forward to next wear vear.

During the year twelve new branches of the bank have been opened; of these, one is in the Province of Ontario-eight in Saskatchewan-two in Alberta, and one (Prince Rupert), in British Columbia.

The customary inspections of branches have been made during the year.

John Sharples, President.

CENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.

Notes of the bank in circulation Deposits not bearing interest. \$8,328,764.56 Deposits bearing interest 17,406,181.70	\$ 3,027,093.00
Balances due to other banks in Canada Balances due to other Banks in Foreign Coun-	\$25,734,946.26 83,782.51
tries	31,885.76
Total liabilities to the public	
Capital paid up	3,200,410.00
Rest Account Reserved for Rebate of Interest on Bills Dis-	1,800,000.00
counted	72,000.65
Dividend No. 87	56,003.50
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried	926.16
forward	55,262.15
ASSETS.	\$34,062,408.99
Gold and Silver Coin	
	\$ 6 070 702 70

Deposit with Dominion Government for se-	
curity of Note circulation	150,000.00
Notes of and cheque on other banks	2,146,956.48
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	172,830.59
Balances due from Agents in United States Balances due from Agents in the United King-	1,156,308.26
dom	116,386.26
Government, Municipal, Railway and other	
Debentures and Stocks	772,535.24
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds	1,248,025.18
	\$11,833,835.71
Other Loans and Bills Discounted Current	20,735,334.29
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	43,710.93
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	162,304.16

Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	43,710.93
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	162,304.16
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	54,473.75
Bank Premises and Furniture	1,142,526.75
Other Assets	90,223.40
	and the second

\$34,062,408.99

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G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.

After the President had referred at some length to the position of the Bank, and its business for the past year, and was followed by the General Manager, Mr. G. H. Balfour, who spoke on the same subjects, it was moved by the Hon. John Sharples, and seconded by Mr. William Price, M.P., that the reports submitted to this meeting be adopted, and printed for distribution among the Shareholders, which was carried

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and the scrutineers reported the election of

the ten following gentlemen:— Hon. John Sharples, and Messrs. William Price, E. Hale, William Shaw, M. B. Davis, George H. Thomson, R. Riley, E. L. Drewry, F. E. Kenaston, and John Galt, Esq. R. Ť.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board of Directors the Hon. John Sharples was re-elected President, and Mr. William Price, M.P., Vice-President.

BRITAIN'S TRADE AWAKENING.

The protective policy of Britain's free-trade government will startle the shades of the old-time political economists. Despite the fact of higher-priced labor and raw materials in England processary to produce the product of 'imi-Despite the fact of higher-priced labor and raw materials in England necessary to produce the patented product of "imi-tation stone slabs and tiles" manufactured in Belgium, the first decision under the Patents Acts, 1907, revokes the foreign patents granted a Mr. Ludwig Hatschek in 1900. The decision is given by virtue of the powers granted under section 27 of the Act to the Comptroller-General of Patents. The defence used the arguments that the grantee of the patent could not license the working of the process

Patents. The defence used the arguments that the grantee of the patent could not license the working of the process in the United Kingdom without breaking faith with the Belgian company; and, that he had tried in vain to obtain a British licensee. The application for revocation (Mr. Zerenner) based his applica-tion upon the fact that he had found persons to manufac-ture. The decision sets forth the "findings" of the Comptroller-General that no proper steps had been taken by the patentee to get the products manufactured in the country; that British wages being higher than Belgian cannot be allowed as an insuperable bar; that no inherent reason why the process should not be carried out in Eng-land had been proven. In the opinion of "The Daily Mail" the decision will hasten the transfer of the manufacture of foreign patented articles, and increase employment in Eng-land. A better formula of expression is that unemployment will be decreased in the United Kingdom.—E. Woodroffe, C.A., (Ont.) London. C.A., (Ont.) London.

La Rose Consolidated Mines Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. or the quarter ending 30th November, 1908, and a bonus of I per cent. has been declared upon the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company and will be paid on the 20th day of January, 1909, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 2nd January, 1909.

By order of the Directors the transfer books will be closed from the close of business on 2nd January, 1909 to and including the 20th January, 1909.

LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES CO'Y Per D. A. DUNLOP, Sec'y-Treas.

\$ 6,070,793.70 Dated the 17th day of December, 1908.

-1064

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 42.

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STOCKS	Capita in th	al and Rest housands			01		Interes	t		TORO	NTO			4 3		мо	NTE	REAL	1.0	Sale
AND BONDS		aid- up Rest	Par Value	BANKS	Pr'vious	Present	When Payable Numbers indicate Months		26,	Price Dec. 17 '08	. Dec	c. 23,	Sales Week End'd Dec 28	Pri Dec. '0	ce 26, 7	Dec	ice .17, 08	P-ic Dec. '08	e W 23, E1	eek
BOUGHT AND SOLD	10 000 10 3,983	\$ \$ 4,866 2,336 0,000 6,000 3,981 4,979 3,000 2,000	50 50	British North Am Commerce Dominion Eastern Townships	6 8 12 8	12	4 10 3 6 9 12 1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10	220	2	45 243			136 67		150	••••	150	171 I 		20
H. O'HARA & CO.	2,476 2,500 979 5,000	2 472 2,472 2,500 2,000 916 297 5,000 5,000 6,000 4,000	100 100 100 100	Hamilton Hochelaga Home Bk. (u) Imperial Merchants Bank	10	10 8 6 11	3 6 9 12 3 6 9 12	215 2	85 2	03 200 230 64	203 235 164	200 234	9 		172	165	217	1651 i	64	6
Members Toronto Stock Exchange TORONTO	1,000 3,416 14,400 1,800	1,000 1,000 3,416 3,416 4,400 12,000 1,800 900	100 100 100 30	Metropolitan Bank Molsons Montreal Nationale New Brunswick (u)	8 10 10 6]	8 10 10	4 10 1 4 7 10			200 50 246	248	200 244	38	190	185 226	210 245 125	242	210 2444 2	44	122
5 Copthall Building LONDON, E.C ENG.	3,000 3,000 1,000	2,201 50 3,000 5,400 3,000 3,000 1,000 200	100 100 100 100	Northern Crown (u) Nova Scotia Ottawa Provincial Bank (u). Quebec	* 111 10 5	5 12 10	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 4 & 7 & 10 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 & 10 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 12 \end{array} $			280		275	i	279		286		2154	20	
the second store is from	3,900 200 1,562 875	3,900 4,390 200 52 1,560 1,760 807 183	100 100 50 100	Royal Bank St Stephens (u) Standard Sterling (u) Teronto	91 5 12 5	10 5 12	1 4 7 10 3 9 2 5 8 11 2 5 8 11			229		231	16		200		····	230	23	
WANTED	4.367	4,000 4,500 4,358 2,006 3,200 1,800 1,500 1,175 501 nil	100 100 50	Traders. Union Bank. Union Bk of Hal. (u) United Empire Bk	778	7			23 1	40 137	135				125	135		140 1	321	
\$5,000 Detroit Railway 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds Due 1924				COMPANIES Trust		X														
'\$5,000 Detroit United Consolidated 4½% Bonds Due 1932	1,000	1,000 500 1,000 400		Nat Trust Co., Ltd Tor Gen Trusts Cor Loan	7 71 71		1 4 7 10	150			•									
\$5,000 Detroit & Port Huron Shore Line 1st Mort-	2,008	630 300 6,000 2,750 1,004 555 1,500 1,100 2,420	10 100 100	Agric. Sav & Lean Can. Per. Mtge. Cor Can. Ld. & N. Invt. Cen. Can. L. & Sav. Col. Invest. & Loan	6 6+1 8	67785	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \\ \end{array} $		112 1 113 . 160 1 60 .	120 41 60 66	160 67	140 126	190 51							
gage 5% Bonds Due 1950	1,009.	934 100 1,100 530 1,906 1,655 629 65 700 350	100 50 100	Dom Sav. & Inv. Se Ham Prov. & L. Se Huron Erie L. & S. Imp. L. & I. Co. Ltd Landed B. & Loan	69	40956	1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	120 176	121	70 118 178 120	120 120 	118 1781 120		· · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
W. Graham Browne & Co. Dealers In Bonds	706 1,000 500	697 144 1,000 265 500 440 1,200 720 795 325	50 50 25 50 50	Lon L. Co. of Can L. & C. L. & A. Ltd Mont. Loan & Mtge Ont. L. & Deb. Lon Terento Martgage	6 6 7+1 6	64 6	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \end{array} $		100 .	110 130 107	110	133 112	30							
MONTREAL	1,000	1,000 620 373 85		Toronto Savings Real Estate Loan Insurance	6 5+1	6 51	1 4 7 10			85		85			••••					
Cable Address: Telephone: Aquitania, Toronto. M. 1433. ALL		1,400	20	British Am. Assur Western Assurance Transportation		6	1 7 1 7 4 10				:	1751	105	150		176	1753	1763 1		636
Cobalt Stocks Bought, Sold and Exchanged Ralph Pielsticker	12,000 1	2,500 1,431	100 100 100	Can. Pacific Railway New Detroit United Rly. Dulüth S.S. & A pfd.			1 4 7 10			54	· · · · · ·	54	10	34	33	55	533	55	54	133
<u>& Co.</u> <u>9</u> Member of the Toronto	1,500 5,000 7,500	1,350 195 5,000 ····· 7,500 ····· 3,618 ····· 540 ·····	109 100 100 109	Halifax Electric Havana Elect. pref com Illinois Traction prf. Lendon St. Railway	6	6	14710 14710 25813							78		851 38 001	84 371 911	87 38 93	85 87 928	200 221 37
I Member of the Ioloho Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. I Represented on the N.Y.	6,000 16,800 1 8,400	6,800 8,400 9,600 907	100 100 100 100	Mex. Tram. Min. St. P. & S.S.M pfd. Mont Street Railway Ningara, St. C. & Tor	4 7 10	10	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 & 11 \\ 4 & 10 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 & 11 \\ \dots & 7 \\ \end{array} $		75					180	179	2031	2024	203 2	011	18
Curb. ¶ American and English Clients Solicited.	705 840 7,500 8,192	9229 705 840 7,500 3,122 254 5,000	100 100	Ningara Navigation Northern Navigation North Ohio Traction Rich & Ont Ric de Janeiro	8 6+11 11	8	1 7 3 6 9 12 1 4 7 10		i	041 104		103	10	21 62 33	 59 32	76	74 75		77	220
Suite 1101-2 Traders Bank TORONTO - CANADA	6,500 9,100 800 563	6,500 9,109 809 563 2,009]00 100 100 100	Shaw, W & P Sae Paulo St. John Rly. St. Lawr. & C. Nav	8 6 10	6 10	6 12				: 115									
THE	8,009 3,000 1,200 21,000 2	8,000 2,268 2,600 1,164 29,000 1,010 800	100 480 100	Terente Raliway Tri-City R.& L. pref. Trinidad Elect Twin City R'y, com West India Elect	6655	5	1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10	81		95 93	1 95	94	409	84	83	90	931	943	944	114
CANADIAN ENGINEER	* * ****	4,000 686	0	Winnipeg Elect Tel., Light, Telegr.	1.1.1						5			120	117		141	1413 .		3:
The only paper in Canada appealing to the civil, mechanical	1,000 50,000 5 50,000 5	2,258,978 1,000 50,000 50,000	50 50 100	Bell Telephone Consumers Gas Dom Telegr Mackay, common preferred Mex. E. L. Co., Ltd	10	10 6 4	1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10	115	51 60	197 103 74 73 70 68	200 5 75 691	743	419	52	51	75		741	74 68)	120
and electrical engi- neers. No progres- sive engineer can get	18,600 2,000 17,000	6,000 13,600 2,000 17,000 2,966 300	00	Mex. L. & P Co Mont. Teleg. Mont. L H & P For. Elee Light	85	4 8 6	14710	50	47	741 73	1 74	73	:80	87	132	1081	140 108	733 1 109 1	10	3360
along very well with- out it. \$2.00 a year —issued every week.	635 635	635	100	Industrial B C. Packers {a b	3}	7					:									
Offices: Toronto Montreal	2,700 1,733 6,700 800 565 349	2,700 1,733 6,700 500 565 349	10	Can Col. Caston Can Converters Can Gen. Milestric Can Salt City Dairy, com pref	4	4 1 7 8 7	3.691 2581 1471 1471 1471 1471	2 ···· 1 ···· 0 ···· 0 ···· 0 ···· 0 ···· 0 ···· 0 ····	93 J	105 104 25	104	104	66			44	43	44		22
Winnipeg	349 62	6,212	100	City Dairy, com pref SCrow's Nest Pass .	10	6	2 8		i	120	. 120									

Montreal

York.

THE MONETARY TIMES

and

Toronto

Stocks and Bonds Table-Notes

(I) listed (u) unlisted

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

ou	d rest sands.		in the state			Interest			T	RO	NTO			MONTREAL					1	
'd	Paid- up	Par	Industrial (Continued)	Pr'vious	Present	When Payable Numbers indicate Months	Prie Dec '0	. 26.		ice . 17. 18	Pri Dec '0	. 23. End'd Dec. 26. Dec 12		Dec. 17,						
00	\$ 20,000 5,000 15,000	1001	Dom I & S Co pref Dom Coal Co			1 4 7 10			.191	70			181 10	42	15 41	191	19i 70	19]	69	4
000	3,000 5,000	1001	Dom. Textile com	7	7	2 8								40 92	89 85	56	55		54 100	
500 500	1,940 500	100	pref Interc. Coal		78	3 9				61		61		80	79	59 98	582	603		13
19	219 1.183	100	Intern'l P. Cement	7	7	3 9												79	74	
00	2,000	100 100	Lake of W'ds Mill pfd.	6	67	3 6 9 12 3 6 9 12		70	97	95				71	70	96	958		95	
00	1,600 1,200	100 100	Laurentide Paper pref.		777	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 & 10 \end{array} $			112 116	1091	112	1094	10		100 89	110	108	110	108	····j
00	8,000 700	100 100	Mont Cotton Mont Steel	777	87	3 6 9 12								115	101	115	120	124		
00	800 5,000		N S Steel & Coal	7	7	1 4 7 10				55		55		55	92 54		105	112	105	
00	1,030 2,500	100	Ogilvie Floor		87	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 4 7 10 \\ 1 4 7 10 \\ 3 9 \end{array} $				115		113		115	110	56 114 119		551	544	
00	2,000	100	Ont, Elec, Dev		7	3 6 9 12				120 26		120 27	10			1198	1131		1133	
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30 00		1							144	131 90	181	181								
00 00		51	Crown Recerve (1)	3 %	quan- 4 %	terly for 1908			64 278	6 2753	64 274	6g		0.00						
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00		5	Kerr Lake	,2 0%	(111.21	terly			800 650	760 640	800 650	750 640	435					 		
00			La Rose McKinley Darragh . Nancy Helen	4%	qua	rterly	81	78	102	99 60	99 78	94 65		222				::::		
00		5	Nipissing (1) N.S. Silver Cobalt	1204	6 9 17 17	mally	61	6	101	101	101 62	10%	505			101	97	101	108	····;
00	1	1	Peterson Lake	1.00			1		301	30 12	34	61 33								
00		1	Silver Leaf Temiscaming Trethewey	3%	qua	rterly	9	81	146	1443	121 1624	113								
00		10	University Watts				10000		143	1391		1433								
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-	5 355	100		13 9	% No	v. 1, 1907								51 80	65	5 95	3] 80	5± 100	81 85	
00 00		10 100	Dominion Copper.											15 2	1:	17 75	12 50	171	12 60	
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00 76	1		North Star	2%	De	. 20 1907								3½ 10		3 14		3		
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	1940	500	Dom Coal	3	3	4 10 5 11											95 92		95 92	
29 00 58	1922	1000 1000	Dom Iron & Steel	321	3	1 7 1 7				79				94 72	71	101 801	791	101	1002	
62	1925	100	b	3	000	3939								83	80 80	96 98	94 95	95	94 95	20
00 50	1925	100	' d	3	3	3939								801	79 80	96	94	95	94 97	40
00	1952	1000	Havana Elect	2	21	1 7 2 8								90			97			58
55	1916	500 500	KeewatinFlour Mills	3	3	4 10 3 9								101				105	103	
00	1 1929	1000 1000 100	Laurentide Paper	3	3	6 12				106		106			97 102		1074		110	24
00 90	1933	500	Mex L & P	. 21	21	1 7 2 8				871	881		7000		75 78	90	88	ferr.		50
00	1922	100 1000 500 100	Mont St Ry	21	212	1 6 5 11								93 99	90 95	101			995	
52	1931	600	N. S. Steel and Coa	2	23	6 12				100					::::				106	
00	1932	1000	Oglivie Milling	13	33	4 10 6 12									105	1.200	109	110	100	20
00		500	Ont. Elec. Dev	21	21				85				Carl Bar							81
00	1910	1000	Price Bros Ltd Rich & Ont Nav	21	3 21	6 12 3 9														
00	1929	500	Rio Janeiro Sao Paulo	21	21	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 7 \\ 6 & 12 \end{array} $		78		98		97	6500 19500	74	72 90	92	914			
00	1928	480	Trinidad Elect West India Elect	22	23															
100	1931	100	Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elect Ry	21	21	1 7 1 7				-								98		

INVESTMENTS SELECT

Bonds and Preference Shares of well-managed corporations can now be purchased on a basis to yield splendid returns. We have a list of carefully selected securities to yield from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

A. **E**. AMES COMPANY, Limited Q EAST HING STREET TORONTO



Orders for copies and special ads. now being received.

(Continued from page 1062.)

D. Hillis Logging Company, \$100,000. Prospector Printing and Publishing Company, \$12,000. Quamichan Mill Com-pany, \$20,000. Robinson and Lequime Lumber Company, pany, \$20,000. Kobinson and Lequime Lumber Company, \$15,000. C. B. Schrieber and Company, \$50,000. Crom-well-Ormsby Company, \$50,000. Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Company, \$50,000. San Way Club, \$10,000. Ship British Yeoman Company, \$24,000. Victoria Transporta-tion Company, \$10,000. Kootenay Chief Mines, \$500,000. Provincial Collection & Commercial Agency, \$10,000. Ter-mined Lumerter Schleret & Sar Oce. minal Investment Syndicate, \$25,000.

Provincial Collection & Commercial Agency, \$10,000. Teleminal Investment Syndicate. \$25,000.
Winnipeg.—Wiley and Company, \$20,000. J. M. Wiley, T. L. Metcalf, E. E. Sharpe. Chimes Opera Company, \$5,000. J. D. Suffield, E. C. Mackay, E. H. Summer. Orchestral Musicians Association, \$2,400. E. J. Cleven, H. A. Price, E. R. Krippner. Canadian O. K. Grain Shocker Company, \$500,000. J. G. Stewart, Monmouth, Ill.; G. J. Lovell, W. F. Thorne, Winnipeg. Hugo Ross Insurance Agency, \$20,000. H. Ross, D. A. Ross, J. J. Threlkeld. Steele Commission and Brokerage Company, \$5,000. M. B. Steele, G. J. VanDorsser, J. L. Waller. Carson Hygienic Dairy Company, \$40,000. G. W. Jackson, W. J. Carson, G. G. White. Central Valley Land Company, \$5,000. J. H. Bulmer, D. A. Downie, E. J. Tarr. Electricians Club, \$10,000. S. Langley, G. E. Langley, R. J. Little. Carbon Oil Works. \$200,000. W. E. Clark, R. L. Miller, B. Pomfret, Garton Pedigree Seed Company, \$200,000. J. A. Machray, T. Garton, B. R. Tomlinson. Winnipeg Hebrew Benevolent Association, \$5,000. S. A. Ripstein, B. Zimmerman, N. P. Tapper. Norwood Building Company, \$100,000. L. E. Geofficion F. F. Fontzine, L. L. Renzeli, G. Ginter Fireprofing

E. Anderson, D. R. C. MacLean.
Montreal.—Canadian Advertising, \$99,000. L. E. Geoffrion, F. E. Fontaine, L. J. Francois. Clinton Fireproofing Company of Canada, \$30,000. E. E. Gagnon, F. L. Gagnon, W. B. S. Reddy. Desautels and Moreau, \$20,000. L. A. Masse, G. T. Moreau, O. Brunet. Park Patent Nailles Horseshoe Company, \$20,000. R. T. H. Griffin, R. T. Heneker, W. S. Johnson, Eagle Lumber Company, \$20,000. L. Villeneuve, St. Louis; A. P. Beaupre, V. Martineau. Balmoral, Limited, \$45,000. J. W. Windsor, Westmount; A. Steward, R. O. McMurtry, Montreal. Caselman and Thompson, \$20,000. J. Robinson, J. McCrudden, J. C. Casselman. Dougall Varnish Company, \$150,000. J. S. N. Dougall, G. Gylling, J. H. Dougall. Nadeau Realty Mining and Milling Company, \$22,000. N. Dougall, G. Gylling, J. H. Dougall. Nadeau Realty Mining and Milling Company, \$220,000. A. Nadeau, A. Lacroix, M. Loranger. Walker-Fvshe Company, \$120,000. D. S. Walker, T. M. Fyshe, W. Sutherland. Floor Planing and Surfacing Company, \$100,000. T. B. Gould, J. T. Hackett, H. Martin. Simplex Floor Finishing Appliance Company, \$25,000. T. B. Gould, J. T. Hackett, H. Martin. Girard and Gagnon, \$20,000. J. A. Gagnon, T. Girard, C. E. Gagnon. Family Amusement Company, \$20,000. A. Kouri, J. Kouri, S. Mossad. R. C. Bach Company, \$40,000. R. C. Bach, H. Tucker, C. T. Hare. **Toronto.**—Dome Lode Development Company, \$100,000. I. S. Lovell, W. Bain, R. Cowans. Point Anne Quarries,

Kouri, J. Kouri, S. Mossad, K. C. Bach Company, \$49,000.
R. C. Bach, H. Tucker, C. T. Hare.
Toronto.—Dome Lode Development Company, \$100,000.
J. S. Lovell, W. Bain, R. Cowans. Point Anne Quarries, \$400,000.
M. J. Haney, J. F. M. Stewart, T. Gibson. Canada Label and Webbing Company, \$150,000. W. R. Walton, D. L. Smith, J. R. Shaw. Toronto Amateur Athletic Club, \$50,000. D. B. Macdonald, A. J. MacKenzie, W. G. Wood. Dominion Development and Mining Company, \$40,000. H.
E. Dawson, J. B. Holden, G. A. Grover. Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, \$600,000. L. Reinhardt, A. Reinhardt, F. M. Reinhardt, Silvers, Limited, \$2,000,000. F. H. Markey, G. C. Hyde, R. C. Grant. McKenzie Mining and Exploration Company, \$750,000. G. H. Sedgewick, F. V. Johns, G. E. McCann. Clatworthy and Son, \$40,000. G. Clatworthy, C. G. Clatworthy, W. F. Putt. Brintnell Motor Car, \$60,000.
W. J. Fletcher, R. R. Perry, E. C. Ironside. Canadian Oil Companies, \$2,000,000. G. T. Clarkson, J. L. Grant, H. J. Coon. Argentum Mines, \$1,000,000. G. H. Sedgewick, F. V. Johns, L. Davis. Silver Alliance Mines, \$1,000,000. G. H. Sedgewick, F. V. Johns, L. Davis. Silver Alliance Mines, \$1,000,000. G. H. Sedgewick, F. V. Johns, L. Davis. Boundary Coal Mining Syndicate, \$125,000. O. H. King, H. P. Strang, R. W. Hart. Wabishonia Cobalt Mining Company, \$100,000. J. E. Day, J. M. Ferguson, E. V. O'Sullivan. Keeley Mine, \$2,500,000. W. T. Taylor, Todmorden; W. J. Tronnce H. J. Pritchard, Toronto. Mount Royal Consolidated Mines, \$3,000,000. J. S. McKessock, R. J. G. Dow, H. C. MacDonald. Ornamental Woodwork, \$100,000. G. Wilkie, G. Cooper, J. I. Grover. Wettlaufer Lorrain Silver Mines, \$1,000,000. H. T. Smith, G. G. Plaston, F. J. Dunbar. Cobalt-Rosario Mining Company, \$1,000,000. E. F. Surveyer, A. C. Casgrain, J. W. Weldon. Victoria Paper & Twine Company, \$80,000. C. F. Hubbs, New York; W. H. Howe, H. J. Severance, Buffalo. Cobalt Treasure Mining Company, \$1,000,000. R. Eustace, C. G. Locke, J. B. Bartram. Cr

Toledo Silver Mines, \$1,000,000. R. A. Bradshaw, Hailey-bury; N. B. Brown, A. C. Stoddard, Toronto. Maple Leaf Mines, \$150,000. R. C. LeVesconte, I. S. Fairty, W. Ross. Taplin Timber Company, \$40,000. V. E. Taplin, New Lis-keard; J. P. Langley, J. H. McGregor, Toronto. H. J. Wood, \$60,000. D. J. Proctor, C. F. Nostrant, B. E. Pew-tress. Rosedale Sawmill Company, \$40,000. T. H. Han-cock, F. H. Hurlburt. E. Gunn National Provision Agency, \$1,500,000. H. Waddington, R. Stockton, R. Dingwall.

IN THE WHEAT MARKETS.

Weakness Follows Close of Navigation-General Situation More Bearish.

Winnipeg, December 21st. With the close of lake navigation Winnipeg wheat markets have been somewhat weak during the past week, but so far as Canada is concerned, this is nothing more than the usual condition after navigation closes. No less than 48, 000,000 bushel's of wheat passed Winnipeg before the last boats went out, and the shipments for the closing week of open water reached the enormous total of 5,103,000 bushels. The entire movement of wheat this season leaves all previous records far behind. The situation is more bearish than a week ago, as reports from both Argentine and the continent of Europe show greatly improved conditions. Prices have remained practically unchanged during the week. Holiday dullness is now on, and there is only a moderate demand for export. Europe will not do much buying until the com-mencement of the new year, and everything suggests a possible lower market for some time to come.

United States Fruit Estimates.

The final estimates of the United States Government of the crop of 1908 were issued during the week. It was expected that the report would show an increase of about 20 millions in the aggregate over the preliminary estimate in October, which was 659,000,000 bushels. The final estimate shows only $5\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels more than this. On the other hand, the December report of the United States Agricultural Department was less bullish than the American trade had anticipated. The general result has been a gradual decline of prices in both the American and Canadian markets. There is no important change in the statistical position or in the prospective crop situation.

The United States Government report on the acreage and prospects of the new winter crop is not taken as repre-senting the actual situation. Some United States experts say that they have never known the situation for a winter wheat crop to be so unpromising as it is to-day; that the acreage is already heavily reduced, and that there will be additional loss of area as the result of winter damage; and they assert that the wheat situation will continue legitimately strong for the next nine months at least.

Decrease in Visible Stocks.

Primary supplies are decreasing everywhere. World's shipments are less than last year and below the requirements of importing countries. Visible stocks over America are be-ginning to decrease sharply, and Bradstreet reports a de-crease of 3¼ million bushels on the week, compared with a decrease of under 1¾ millions a year ago. The Argentine crop will begin to move for export in about six weeks time. It is not being sold ahead with much freedom, and there is little doubt that notwithstanding liberal official forecasts of yield, there may easily be a shortage of 40 to 50 million bushels as compared with last year. Part of the crop will be inferior in quality. The Australian crop will begin to move for export about the middle of January.

The latest reports about the European growing winter-wheat crops are more favorable than previously, and the Indian crop, harvested in February and March, is-reported as coming along favorably. Taken on the whole, if it were not for the present depreciated promise of the new winterwheat crop in the United States, the general situation might have been said to be less strong than it was a month ago, but the outlook is for a healthy, strongly sustained market for several months to come.

Big Shipments from the West.

The Winnipeg market, while more or less under the influence of outside markets, has its own factors to contend with. As already stated, lake navigation at Fort William and Port Arthur closed during the week, and trade is now on the basis of all rail shipment, or looking forward to May delivery. The recent favorable weather over the West has stimulated continued liberal shipments by rail from the country to the terminals, which further reduces the quantity in country to the vators and farmers' hands. Closing cash prices of Satur-day were:—I Hard 93¾, I Nor. 97¾, 2 Nor. 94¾, 3 Nor. 91¼, No. 4, 86¾, No. 5, 83¼, No. 6, 71¼, Feed 67½. Op-tions: December, 97‰, January, 97‰, May, \$1.02, July \$1.03.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

CITY OF OTTAWA.

Tenders addressed to "The Chairman Board of Con-" and marked "Tender for Debentures," will be retrol." ceived by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 28th January, 1909, for the purchase of debentures amounting to \$966,940.90.

These debentures are all a liability of the City at large, and bear 4 per cent. interest, which is payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July.

About \$445,000.00 are for 20 years, about \$417,000.00 for 30 years, and about \$105,000.00 for 40 years.

All tenders must be on the official form and must be accompanied with a marked cheque for \$5,000.

Accrued interest will be added to the rate tendered. The bonds can be made payable in Ottawa, New York or London, at the option of the purchaser; and in denominations to suit.

Delivery will be made at Ottawa by 31st March, 1909. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Full particulars, together with further conditions, and official form of tender can be obtained on application to the City Treasurer, Ottawa.

Napoleon Champagne, Mayor.

Ottawa, 12th December 1908.

JUVENILE BANKERS' HARDSHIPS.

Something of a Complaint-Seven Ages of the Banker.

The Monetary Times is never averse to disclosing real grievances, as its record will prove. But they must be set forth in temperate language. Personal abuse or indefinite fault-finding are not argument. Therefore the letter signed "Unlucky Bank Clerk," received at this office last week cannot appear in these columns. This evidently unhappy young man perceives, in the realm of banking a series of hardships from which he has suffered, and blames everything and everybody connected with the system for his personal annoyances. He is kept away from his home; he "is caged 8 or 9 hours a day in a pen in an Ontario village;" and he is subjected to the demands of "an over-bearing manager," whose exactions are worse than those of the still "more lordly head office, hundreds of miles away." Finally he is "shamefully underpaid." The Monetary Times is never averse to disclosing real "shamefully underpaid."

It may be true that the Canadian bank clerk has to work harder than he did in days passed. It is true also that some men are inconsiderate of their employees—even bank managers, who are regarded by tradition and by courtesy as gentleman—and some juniors are underpaid. But we can-not think the lot of the "Unhappy Bank Clerk" in question is unbearable, even on his own showing. There are al-ways compensations. It may comfort him to gloat over the satirical sketch of the Seven Ages of a Bank Man, penned not long ago by H. F. Gadsby. Following Ruskin, this humorist would, instead of conventional embellishments, have a frieze along the wall of the banking house the figures in high relief portraying the seven stages of a banker. It may be true that the Canadian bank clerk has to

banker. "First, the junior, his shining morning face punctuated with a cigarette, on his daily round of collections; next, the Discount Clerk. off duty, trousers turned up, briar pipe, followed by a terrier pup so thoroughbred that he's almost an idiot; then the Teller, peering through his cage, but something in his face to indicate that he is a dancing man and a favorite with the ladies; then the Accountant, trying out his balance; then the Branch Manager, with bland man-ners and an easy corpulence, a golf stick in the background to hint at gentlemanly pastimes; then the Inspector, keen of scent, on the trail of certain desperate sports who play poker for a cent ante: last of all, the General Manager, haughty and enthroned, corporation magnates and finance ministers grovelling in the dust before him and tendering all sorts of collateral security. This would be good Art, and true to Nature."

The Confederation Life Association has an opening for a General Agent at Vancouver. A good organizer and personal writer can obtain a liberal contract.

Apply to J. L. KERR, Cashier, Vancouver, or E. NEWTON JORY, Chief inspector, Winnipeg.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Company	Rate	% Term.	Payable.
Company. N. S. Telephone	11/2	quarter	Jan. 1
Sao Paulo Tramway L. & P	21/2	(1.	Jan. r
Can. Gen Elect.	13/4		Jan. r
Buffalo Mines	5+1	"	Jan. 1
Central Can. Loan & Sav	2		Jan. 1
Eastern Townships Bank	2		Jan. 1
Commercial Cable bonds	2 .		Jan. 1
Detroit United Railway bonds.	21/2	half year	Jan. 1
Dom. Cotton Mills bonds	3		Jan. 1
Dom. Iron & Steel bonds	2 1/2		Jan. 1 Jan. 1
Dominion Park bonds	3	66 66	Jan. 1
Duluth S. S. & A. bonds Halifax Elec Tram. bonds	21/2 21/2		Jan. 1
Laur. Paper bonds	3		Jan. 1
Mex. Elec. Light bonds	21/2		Jan. 1
Mon. L. H. & P. bonds	21/4	cc (c	Jan. I
N. S. Steel and Coal bonds	3		Jan. 1
Que. Ry. L. & P. bonds	21/2		Jan. 1
Rio T. L. & P. bonds	21/2		Jan. 1
Shaw W. & P. bonds	21/2		Jan. 1
Stanfield's bonds	3		Jan. 1
West India Elec	21/2		Jan. 1
Windsor Hotel bonds	21/4		Jan. 1 Jan. 1
Wpg. Elec. Ry. bonds Bank of Nova Scotia	21/2	quarter	Jan. 2
Traders Bank	3 1 3/4	quarter	Jan. 2
Bank of New Brunswick	31/4		Jan. 2
United Empire Bank	J/4		Jan. 2
Molson's Bank	21/2	**	Jan. 2
Royal Bank	21/2	"	Jan. 2
Northern Crown	21/2	"	Jan. 2
Metropolitan Bank	2	"	Jan. 2
Dominion Bank	3		Jan. 2
Provincial Bank	1 1/4	half year	Jan. 2
Can. Landed & National Inv London & Can. Loan & Agency	31/2	half year	Jan. 2 Jan. 2
Agricultural Sav. & Loan	3		Jan. 2
Huron & Erie Loan & Say	3 41/2		Jan. 2
Eastern Trust	13/4	quarter	Jan. 2
Montreal & Dist. Sav. Bank	\$10	per share .	. Jan. 2
Standard Trusts	3	half year	Jan. 2
Niagara Navigation	4		Jan. 2
Toronto Mortgage	3		Jan. 2
Trusts & Guarantee	3		Jan. 2
Sun & Hastings Sav. & Loan.	3		Jan. 2
Canadian Con. Rubber pref Dominion Coal	1 3/4	quarter	Jan. 2
Colonial Inv. & Loan	I 2½	half year	Jan. 2 Jan. 2
Imperial Trusts	3	ii ii	Jan. 2 Jan. 2
Halifax Elec. Tram.	J 1/2	quarter	Jan. 2
Illinois Trac. pref.	11/2	(i	Jan. 2
St. L. & Chic, Nav.	-7	year	Jan. 2
1 Olonto Kanway.	1 1/2	quarter	Jan. 2
Tri-City Ry. & L. pref	1 1/2	"	Jan. 2
Twin City R. T. pref.	1 3/4	**	Jan. 2
Wpg. Elec. Ry.	21/2	"	Jan. 2
British Mortgage Loan Canada Perm.	3	half year	Jan. 2
Dom. Sav. & Inv. Soc.	31/2		Jan. 2 Jan 2
Ham. Prov. & Loan	2 3		Jan. 2 Jan. 2
Landed Banking & Loan.	3		Jan. 2
Laur. Paper pref.	1.3/1	quarter	Jan. 2
Mackay Co.'s com.	I		Jan. 2
Mackay Co.'s com	I	1	Jan. 2
National Trust	2		Jan. 2
Ont. Loan & Deb		1/2 half year	Jan. 2
Real Estate Loan Toronto Gen. Trusts	23/4		Jan. 2
roronto och. riusts	3 94		Jan. 2

A branch of the Bank of British North America has been

orened at Wynyard, Sask., under the temporary management of Mr. A. S. McCormick. Mr. E. La Montagne, manager of the Quebec Bank, Victoriaville, and of the sub-agency at Stanfold, Que., was the guest of honour at a banquet in Victoriaville, last week. All the prominent local men of profession and of commerce were present.

A SUCCESTION.

This week we have received numerous annual

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December 26, 1908.

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Most of these standard companies thus enumerated, and segregated without prejudice from other producing mines have recognized the advantage of ore reserves and frank publicity. For instance, the Coniagas in its one claim has its capital where it can be redeemed at will. What the La Rose numerous claims and mines will eventually represent in the investors' calculations is no part of this bird's eye view of Cobalt. Suffice it that the La Rose 37-acre claim should pay the dividends for several years—and the La Rose Extension, Princess, Fisher-Eplett, University, Violet, and 100 acres of S'lver Hill ground are later on expected to supply spectacular market features.

The O'Brien abuts on the La Rose and Nipissing, and relatively possesses their vein values. Crown Reserve was unattractive nine months ago at a market valuation of \$150,000, whereas now it is being popularized on a basis of \$4,500,000, because of a section of rich ore that is one of the objects of greatest scientific interest. However, these particulars are not to be invidiously extended. Combinations

no doubt will simplify mining operations, bring down administrative charges, and provide the greater security for those seeking mining investments. Selected areas when merged, as contemplated by the Kerr Lake Company, and effected by Nipissing, La Rose, and Temiskaming & Hudson Bay, will be conducive to broader interest, not alone at Cobalt but throughout Northern Ontario. Roughly, Cobalt has \$25,-000,000 in ore "in sight." The Cobalt district should produce silver and cobalt—to say nothing of nickel and arsenic, as both are penalized—to the value of \$75,000,000 before its final whistle blows "lights out."

The capital of the Lake Erie Coal Company has been increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Binders for filing six months' copies of the Monetary Times may be had on application to the Head office at Toronto. The binders are useful, durable and gilt-lettered at back.

WESTERN CANADA SECTION.

(Continued from Page 1054).

will be engaged. The officers of the company are R. C. Moody, president; Dr. Ross, vise-president; and J. Mantion, managing director. The authorized capital is \$40,000.

Five Million Dollar Syndicate.

The Monetary Times has been informed of a plan that is under consideration by some of Winnipeg's business men for the securing of capital for local industries. A memorandum of the plan agreed to: states that the time seems to be opportune for the bringing forward of some comprehensive and well-thought out plan of the industrial development of Winnipeg. "The Industrial Bureau has done admirable work in advertising Winnipeg, but it is necessary to have additional machinery to actually get results from the good work already done. A plan, outlined below has been looked into by a number of local capitalists and after careful consideration has been deemed feasible and advantageous. The main feature of the plan would include a board of experts for considering the passing upon such propositions as might be brought forward; an underwriting syndicate with large capital (proposed five million dollars) to underwrite and place upon the market stocks of such proportion as would be favorably passed upon by the board of experts; and agencies throughout Canada and other places including Great Britain for disposing of the stock taken up by the syndicate."

It is pointed out that Winnipeg is in some respects at a disadvantage compared with smaller towns in seeking to attract manufacturing concerns, in that few inducements are given. The city not only refuses to give exemption from taxation, free water, free sites, and cash bonuses, as are given in many places, but also has the disadvantage of being so large that the coming of one concern, no matter how important, is not likely to greatly effect the business interests of any one man or group of men.

What Natural Growth Has Done.

The memorandum adds that it is reasonable to expect that the population of Winnipeg may be increased in the next ten years to 400,000 or 500,000 by such plan of development. "The fact that Winnipeg has increased its annual **output of manufactured** goods in a few years from 8 millions to 23 millions should show that this might be considered a natural manufacturing point, and especially when it is considered that this increase has come simply by natural growth with very little help in financing and assisting concerns."

The underwriting syndicate as proposed would consist largely of wealthy property owners and prominent business men of the city. Bankers who have been consulted on the point state, that, if the stock of the syndicate were largely taken up, comparatively little cash would probably have to be put up, as the bonds would be considered excellent collateral by any of the banks. The matter of disposing of stock would be rendered a comparatively easy operation when placed before the public under such auspices. Many men throughout Western Canada are to-day willing to invest in industrial propositions if they could be assured of proper business handling of their money.

A call of 25 cents per share has been made on the shares of the British North American Mining Company, payable on or before February, 1909, to C. T. Hart, secretary-treasurer, 33 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

PACIFIC SECTION.

(Continued from page 1055.)

Honduras, where labor is scarce. When the Hindus began pouring into British Columbia two or three years ago, and were half starved because there was not work for them, it was feared that the labor market would be flooded if the immigration continued. Even this fall, there was talk of Hindus out of work, and it was because of this that an endeavor was made to get them to go south. General Swayne found he could do nothing. They could not be forced, and they were not willing. If there are any indigents among them, they are being cared for. Probably the dangers which were at first feared because of their coming have passed away. Incidentally, General Swayne has a large tract of land in the Okanagan, and on his way East took a side trip to inspect it. Now that fruit lands are in demand, steps may be taken to open it up.

A large number of surveys have been made during the past summer on behalf of settlers seeking to pre-empt or purchase lands. The department is 200 surveys ahead of the number it had to deal with last year, and the official map of British Columbia will be considerably altered when these are platted. These are for bona fide settlers, people who are going in to make homes for themselves, and who will likely prove desirable acquisitions. The increase in settlement is largely due to the prospect of transportation facilities in the northern hinterland.

Fruit Show Would Help Market.

The success of the apple show at Spokane will probably lead some of the leading fruit growers here to make the suggestion that a similar display be made in some centre of fruit grown in British Columbia. Interior districts of this province had exhibits at Spokane, and were successful in securing some of the best prizes. Now that an effort is being made to extend the market for fruit, necessary because of the increasing acreage that is coming into bearing each year, a display would attract the attention of buyers attending the fair. Each fall, representatives of importing firms come here from Australia and other places, and nothing would have greater effect than a general display of what the province has to offer. As a direct outcome of the exhibits at Spokane, a firm here has received an enquiry from New York, asking for information regarding some local grower who would be prepared to ship in large quantities.

Something has at last been done to protect the deep-sea fisheries, such as halibut and cod. True, the "Kestrel" has been officiating as a protective cruiser, but she has had many other governmental duties to perform. Moreover, it has been the custom for her to come each month from northern waters to this city that the crew might be paid off, and, travelling 600 miles and back, with a day or two in port, did not give a great deal of time on the fishing banks. She made her trips with so much regularity that American halibut fishers had but to drop their lines at the proper time, get a load, and when the "Kestrel" was steaming about in vain protective pursuit, the ships were unloading at Seattle. Two more boats are to assist the "Kestrel," and with constant watching it will be found that foreign boats will neither bring away such large loads nor have such an easy time as in the past.

A novel demonstration of progressiveness is being made by the city of Revelstoke. The proposition is made by the city council that if the citizens will install an electric light on their verandahs, the lighting will be supplied free. The object is to give the city a brighter appearance at night, so as to more favorably impress visitors.





WHOLESALE TRADE

SUCCESSFUL NAVICATION SEASON.

Navigation on the Great Lakes closed last year in the second week of December. The season was a most successful one for all vessels. This was particularly the case with those of Canadian register, they being remarkably free from accidents. No Canadian ship was lost, and despite much smoke and fog,



only a few minor accidents such as groundings, occurred.

During the early part of the season, the freight movement was somewhat light, but the latter part was exceptionally heavy. The offerings of cargoes both of package freight for the West and grain for the East was greater than the fleet could handle. The grain shipments during September and October were phenomenally large. At Port Arthur elevators the business done was nearly double that of the previous year.

that of the previous year. Lake traffic through the canals of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario for the month of November, compared with the corresponding period of 1907, showed a slight decrease in tonnage, the total freight movement being 6,273,124 tons, against 6,609,877 tons. The number of vessel passages was 1,022, compared with 2,141, the registered tonnage being 4,655,826, against 5,018,354.

being 4,655,826, against 5,018,354. At the port of Montreal, 739 sea-going vessels of 1,958,604 total tonnage entered during the season. This compared with 740 vessels in 1907, 820 in 1906 and 833 in 1905. The Harbour Commissioners reported that the aggregate revenue for the season was \$2,867 more than in 1907.

TIME SAVING SYSTEM FOR TRAN-SIT DEPARTMENT.

The Business Systems Department of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company announces an attractive little booklet describing, in detail, a new system which has been adopted in the transit Department of several leading banks.

banks. It is known as the Hibernia Transit System, after the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company of New Orleans, La., where it originated. This system presents a quick, simple and accurate method of eliminating the many cumbersome customs that have been in vogue, even in the best banking institutions, in connection with making up remittance letters. The information in the book was supplied largely by L. M. Pool, Vice-President of the Hibernia. and will, doubtless, be of interest to every bank official.

One of the particular merits of the Hibernia method is that the various remittance letters issued by a bank are made up entirely on the Burroughs machine, without the necessity of any hand notations. Moreover, the letter is readily made in duplicate and triplicate, by means of carbon sheets, giving a three-fold check on the work and throwing around it the safeguard of accuracy.

EAST AND WEST.

Ladysmith, B.C.—The Type smelter was blown in on December 12th and expects to have a long run, having plenty of ore on hand, say 1,200 to 1,500 tons just arrived.

Edmonton, Alta.—The J. Y. Griffin Company, which is the Canadian house of the Swift Packing Company of Chicago, has a plant worth half a million. handle 100 head of cattle per day and 1,000 hogs per week They have a branch at Revelstoke.

Windsor, N.S.—Farmers around here have obtained this month and last from \$1.95 to \$2.40 per barrel for their apples. In one case, a farmer in Hants County, received \$2,193.75 in cash for 975 barrels—equal to \$2.25 per barrel.

rels—equal to \$2.25 per barrel. **Calgary, Alta.**—A convention of western lumbermen is to be held here in February. Every proprietor and trader from Winnipeg to the coast is likely to be present, making perhaps 1,000 delegates expected. There are very important featuress of the trade to be discussed.

The local judge of Welland county, Ont. decrees that the town of Welland shall pay the Methodist Church of that town \$12,562 damages to their building when a municipal road-roller broke the gas main thereby setting fire to the church.



The Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd. BRANTFORD, CANADA December 26, 1908.



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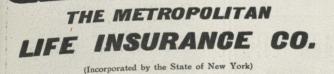
A RECORD.

Since its inception, the Canada Life has paid or credited to Policyholders \$8,089,622.00 more than they paid in.

This is a unique record and tells in a striking way of the continuous efficient management of the Company's affairs.

For information as to New Insurance or Agency Contracts, address

Canada Life Assurance Co.



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

ASSETS, \$198,320,463,23

Nearly three hundred thousand Canadians of all classes are policyholders in the Metropolitan. In 1907 it here in Canada wrote as much new insurance as any two other life insurance Companies –Canadian, English or American. The number of Policies in force is greater than that of any other Company in America, greater than all the regular Life Insurance Companies put together (less one) and can only be appreciated by comparison. It is a greater number than the Com-bined Population of Greater New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa.

THE DAILY AVERAGE OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS DURING 1907 4.52 per day in number of Claims Paid.

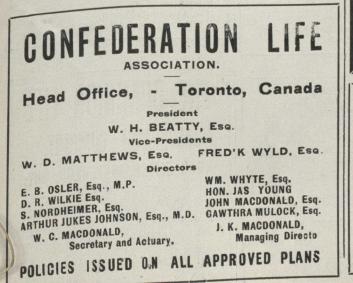
6,391 per day in number of Policies Placed and Paid For.

\$1,239,393.45 per day in New Insurance Placed and Paid For. \$162,489.27 per day in Payments to Policyholders and addition to Reserve

\$72,011.34 per day in Increase of Assets.

Full particulars regarding the plans of the Metropolitan may be obtained of any of its agents in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada, or from the Home Office, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Amount of Canadian Securities deposited with the Dom inion Government for the protection of Policyholders in Canada, over "Four Million."



THE YEAR NOW CLOSING

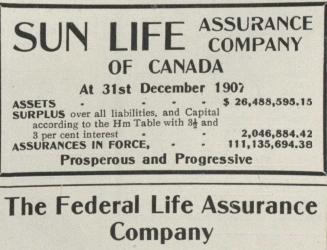
has been one of marked advancement for The Great-West

Life Assurance Company. The large amount of Business written points to the wide and growing repute of the Company's Policies.

It is clear that much of this large business has been in-fluenced by the admirable Results to Policyholders under the 15-year Deferred Dividend Policies maturing this year and last.

The conditions effecting these Results show no signs of change—save for the better. Earnings on investments have never been so satisfactory as during 1908, or the cost of business so low.

The Great-West Life ASSURANCE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE. WINNIPEG



HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, CANADA. - - \$3.870.472.74 Capital and Assets Total Assurances in force - - - - 18,965,117.93

287.268.17

- -

Most Desirable Policy Contracts

Paid to Policyholders in 1907,

DAVID DEXTER, President and Managing Director.

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