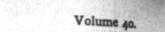


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Brockville St. Mary's Westmount Chatham Sudbury Quebec Upper Town	s Territories capital stock has been declared the same will be payable at the same wil	of April Next.
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Branch Quebec Ambent Lindsay Ont. Bk. Br. Buskingham Canso London, Cookshire Glace Bay Millbrook Daiville, Halifar North End	Enderby Greenwood Kelowna New Denrer New Westmister	
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Is NEWYOUNDLAND-SE, John , - Bank of Montreal, 46 and 47 The of Montreal. Is GBRAT BRITAIN-London-Bank of Montreal, 46 and 47 The Manager. Is THE UNITED STATES-New York-R.Y. Hebden, W. agenta, 31 Pine St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. MEXIQO-MERICO, D. F.+T.S. C. Saunders, Manager. BANK ERS IN GRAAT BRITAIN-London-The Bank of England London and Smithis Bank, Ltd. The London and Westmin tonal Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Liverpool-The Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches BANK ERS IN THE UNITED STATES-New York-The National New York, N.B.A. National Bank of Commerce in New Y chants National Bank. J. B. Moors & Co. Buffal-The Mi Ban Francisco-The First National Bank. The Ando-	Californian Bank, Ltd. share will be paid or the Proprietors of	ors hereby give notice that acome Tax, of Thirty Shil- bonus of Ten Shillings per a the 4th of April next to Shares registered in the en per cent. per annum for
OF COMMERC	CE The dividend will be p current on the 4th day	paid at the rate of exchange y of April, 1907, to be fixed
HEAD OFFICE, TORO BOARD OF DIRECTORS B. E. Walker, Esc., President A. Kingr	man, Esq. man M. Jones	as the books must be closed
Hon. Geo. A. Cox. Matthew Leggat, Esq. James Crathern Esq. John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D. J. W. Flavelle, Esq. Frederic H. D. W. Hon. W. Z. A. Li E. R. W.	A C. Edwards. Ash, Esq., K.C. Vood, Esq.	A. G. WALLIS, Secretary.
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olsons Bank.

th DIVIDEND.

of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified WO AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the declared for the current quarter, and that able at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, n and after the

Day of April Next.

will be closed from the 18th to 30th March,

By order of the Board, JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

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k of British North America.

RATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Directors hereby give notice that e of Income Tax, of Thirty Shiland a bonus of Ten Shillings per paid on the 4th of April next to s of Shares registered in the ng seven per cent. per annum for ded 31st December, 1906.

rill be paid at the rate of exchange 4th day of April, 1907, to be fixed rs.

in be made between the 21st inst. oximo as the books must be closed iod.

order of the Court.

A. G. WALLIS, Secretary. Street, 5th March, 1907.

F NOVA SCOTIA INCORPORATED 1832.

Reserve Fund, \$5.250,000 \$3,000,000. FFICE, - HALIFAX, N. S. DIRECTORS :

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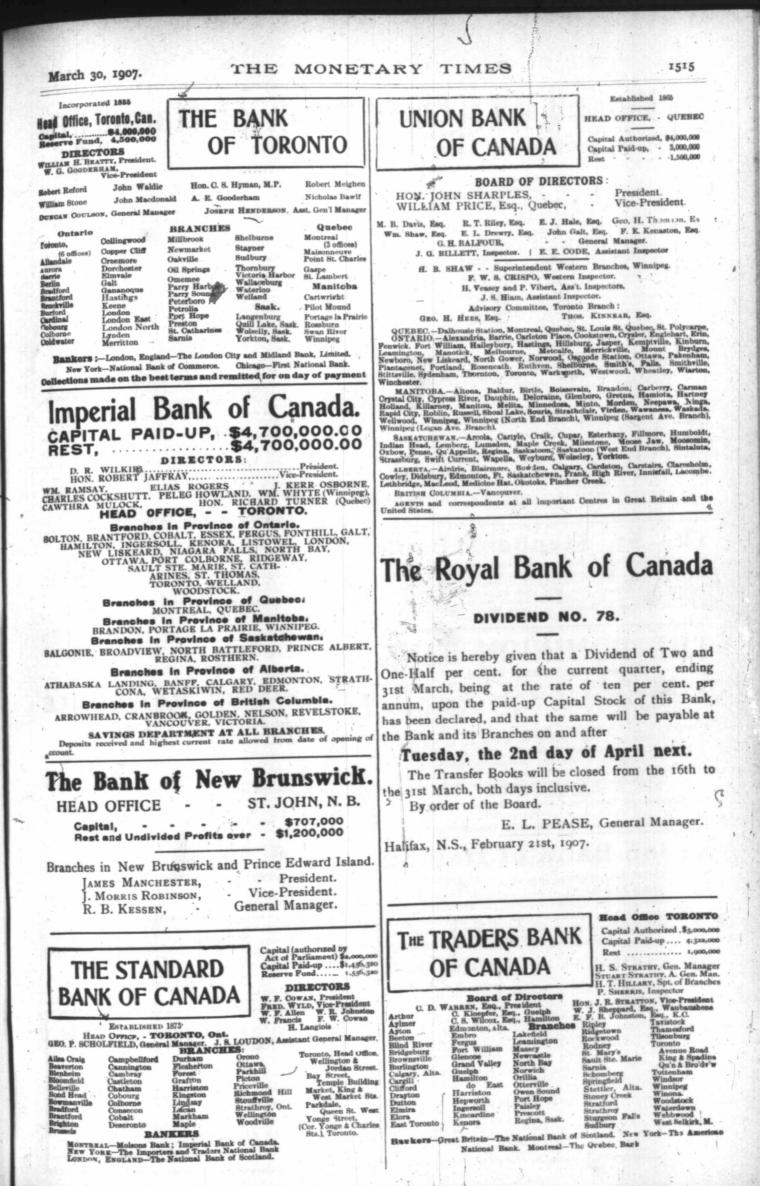
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Head Office,	Halifax, N.S	S. March, bo	th days inclusive. B: e, 23rd February, 1907.	y order of the Boar J. MACK	rd, IINNON, General Manager.	5
B	GENERAL MANAGER, DASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER. INSPECTORS. R A N C H E S		· · · ·		RANK	-
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THE MONETARY TIMES

A RETROSPECT OR YOUR DECREE OF SAFETY.

Volume 40.

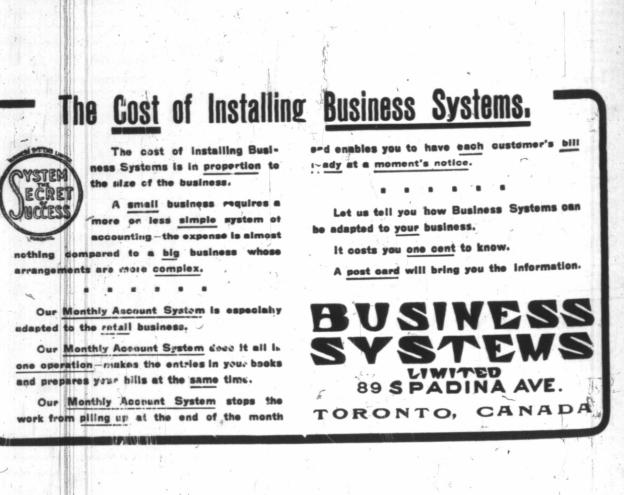
A recent press record places the loss of life by railway accidents in the United States and Canada at 166, while 493 were injured, possibly for life. And this is from the beginning of the year only. The causes are everything, from neglect to "no reason for accident."

neglect to "no reason for accident." The Railway Commission goes further back, and in their statement show that in Canada alone, from February, 1904, to March, 1906, 402 persons were killed and 144 injured, and have appointed inspectors to investigate the circumstances attending such accidents, to examine rolling stock, and look after the various regulations of the different systems.

This all goes to show you that you cannot afford to lose one hour even without addecision reached to take out Accident Insurance—the best way of making adequate provision for one's family. When the Government considers it such an important

When the Government considers it such an important thing as to appoint inspectors to investigate, should it not be more important to you—to spur you on—to see to it that your family have the protection which is their right? You possibly have made no such provision and have some one dependent upon you. You say: "Well, possibly I will next week, or next month." Just intentions; and do you live up to them? Intentions, you know, prove conclusively that you realize that you should insure. Then why not now? Yesterday was, and you cannot alter its happenings. To morrow may be fraught with new dangers, but to-day is a safe time. You know such accidents are happening. Could one happen you?

one happen you? With the decision reached comes the question of the policy. If a representative of a reliable company, whose reliability is backed up by its record as being one that lives up to all it agrees to, and further, is held in the highest esteem by policyholders and business men generally, comes to you and offers that, in consideration of a certain small premium, he would insure you for a given amount against railway accidents, you knowing as you do the risks you tun, would you give it your consideration? Now, as such a company we come to you and offer bot simply to insure you for the given amount, but to guárantee you that in event of the loss of your life by railway accident your family will receive three times the face value of policy. This is the Triple Indemnity Policy issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation. Traders Bank Building, Toronto. Call and see us to-day in this matter and we will gladly explain all the points to you.—Adv.



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Vol. 40-No. 39.

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President THOS. Re Vice-President JAS

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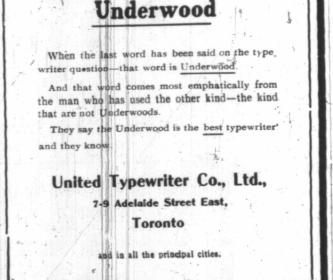
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YOUR DECREE OF SAFETY.

Volume 40.

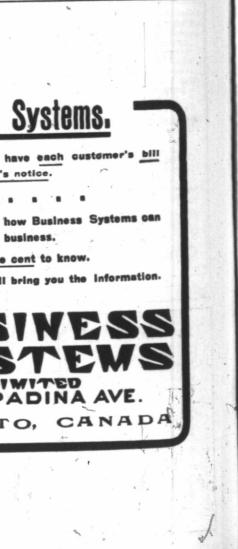
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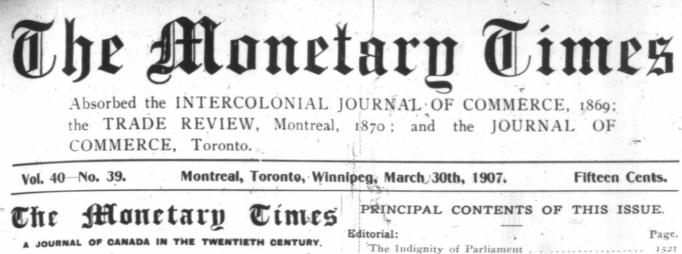
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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MONETARY TIMES PRINTING COMPANY THOS. ROBERTSON Managing Director - ARTHUR HAWKES JAS. HEDLEY Secy-Treas. - EDGAR A. WILLS President Vice-President THE MONETARY TIMES was established in 1867, the year of Confederation. It ab-sorbed in 1869, THE INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal; in 1870, THE TRADE REVIEW, of Montreal; and THE TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE Present Terms of Subscription, payable in advance. Canada, Great Britain and United States : **Other Countries** \$2.00 One Year -1.25 Six Months -0.75 Three Months One Year Six Months 1.00 met Months ADVERTISEMENT RATES ON APPLICATION. (Advertising Manager, J. J. SALMOND)

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In no case should letters in connection with MONETARY TIMES affairs be sent to individuals, whose absence from the office may lead to delay in dealing with them

All mailed papers are sent direct to Friday evening trains. becribers who receive them late or not at all, will confer a favor by reporting to the Circulation Department

THE INDIGNITY OF PARLIAMENT.

What would happen in the Imperial Parliament if a situation were created similar to that created at Ottawa by Mr. Fowler's threat to expose the connection of members and supporters of the Government with wine, women and graft? The member making such threats would instantly be ordered by the Speaker to withdraw his words. If he refused so to do, and, further, declined to undertake to make definite charges, the Speaker would name him, and the leader of the" House would forthwith move that he be suspended from the service of the House. The member would retire in disgrace and the incident would be over.

discreditable to himself as it was prejudicial to unnamed but clearly understood members of the Government. He was neither checked by the Speaker nor of Parliament. No publicist, in the House of Commons where the outpouring of mud should have been stopped. The fact that the ruling powers did not immediately squelch Mr. Fowler has done more damage to the good good his threat or back down. The people to make him openly and honestly. do it are the Speaker and the Prime Minister. Neither has done anything to deal with Mr. Fowler.

But Parliament is overlaid with something heavier than manliness than the House of Commons a crop of mere rumor. A weak Speaker is not the displays.

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least of its disadvantages. He makes ruling which members challenge and defy, and ignores what he should ruthlessly suppress. In the main, a country gets exactly the governance it deserves. It is hard to understand what Canada has done to deserve such an impotent Parliament as that which so persistently discredits itself-except that Canada elected it. Take one phase of the present era of discredit-the attitude of politicians to the Insurance Commission. Its earliest critics being witness, the Commission has produced a report worthy of a tribunal distinguished by the name "Royal." But Mr., Foster, an ex-Cabinet Minister, is permitted, without protest from the Prime Minister, to charge .t with being the servile creature of a diabolical conspiracy to ruin himself. Mr. Foster reposes behind an What happened at Ottawa? Mr. Fowler made an adamant fall of complacency, which no instrument of ugly threat, which, under the circumstances, was as the Crown can pierce. Does faith anywhere exist in the probing capacity of the House of Commons? Respect is due to Royal Commissions. The Insurance Commission has not formulated charges against members rebuked by the Prime Minister. Herein lies the shame of Parliament in their Parliamentary capacity. It has stated the facts, and left them to speak for themselves. or out of it, seems to have put his finger on the spot The most damning thing said by Mr. Bourassa against Mr. Foster was that the record stands. One pitiable spectacle in public life is to see eloquent men covered, with mud which they cannot remove, protesting sinname of Parliament than Mr. Fowler's threat. Organs cerely that they are lily-white clean, and jabbing pointof the Government declare that Mr. Fowler must make less barbs at those who have discharged their duty

The point is not whether, as some foolish publicists suggest, every suspected man should be passed through It is time that non-partisan friends of public res- the fires of inquisition. It is to put public life on a plane pectability uttered their protest against the indignifi- of decency and sensitive self-respect. The nauseating cation of Parliament and the hurt of Canadian repu- succession of rumour, suspicion, exaggeration and Pecktation abroad. There does not seem a pin to choose sniffianism through the courses of public affairs ought between the parties at Ottawa. The Prime Minister's to end. Nobody is looking for perfection. But everydeprecation of the worship of rumor was well timed. body has a right to look for more proofs of ordinary frequently

THE MONETARY TIMES

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

1522

The "Intercolonial deficit" has become almost a proverb. It has been an ever-present help, too, in time When there of trouble, for the Opposition politician. came a change of Government at Ottawa, the new Government assumed the Intercolonial, and the new Opposition fell heir to the old Opposition's argument. Presently the question of Government ownership became The friends of privately-owned railways prominent. stepped in and annexed the Opposition's thunder. They asserted that it made no difference which party was in power, each being equally incapable of running the I.G.R. properly. The Opposition then faced the situation, and at the last election Government ownership of the new Transcontinental railway was advocated openly by their leader.

Throughout these and other changes the Intercolonial deficit has been unquestionably a strong argument against Government ownership of railways. It is probably quite true that there is nothing conclusive in such an argument, and that there is nothing in the nature of Government ownership which necessitates bad management and dishonesty. But the fact that each party, when in control, has had to show a pretty consistent record of deficits has prejudiced Canada against the Government ownership idea more than any other argument. Yet transportation men have stated that this same Intercolonial Railway has been of untold benefit to the country. It has held down freight rates in the East.

The sums so saved to shippers have, perhaps, more than cancelled the deficits. On the guestion of management or operation there exists a considerable difference of opinion. Notwithstanding all that may be said against the Intercolonial, it is doubtful whether the people of this country would give up the Government railways without a struggle. Never before has the railways without a struggle. Government ownership idea held the country so strongly as at present. How far the pendulum will swing in this direction before it settles to an equilibrium is difficult to say.

The friends of Government ownership and operation of railways may claim a victory in the very pleasing report made on the Intercolonial Railway last week in the House at Ottawa. A surplus was earned in the fiscal year 1906 and a splendid improvement shown. The total revenue for the year amounted to \$7.643,829, which was an increase of \$860,309 as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, the expenditure of management and interest upon the capital expended was but \$7,581,914, being a decrease of \$926,912. Between these, a net improvement of \$1,787,219 over the previous year was shown. Apparently all the depart- upon the roads of the several States was £134,756,722, ments contributed to the better showing. The increase in passenger revenue was \$192,649, and that in freight \$646;626. The earning power per train mile was 1.0294, against, .93 in 1905, while the revenue earned from draw the line at the present time as to where the Govfreight per ton per mile was 6.15, as against 6.9 on the G.T.R. in the last half of 1905, 7.67 on the C.P.R. in 1905, and an average of 7.8 on all United States railways in 1904.

This is a splendid showing, although it should be remembered that the earnings on the railways with which the comparison was made were very much greater in the period from which the I.C.R. earnings are taken than they were in 1904 and 1905. Another interesting statement was that, during the past six months, almost a million dollars were paid out in increased wages. The cost of material, too, has advanced. In ten years cedar ties have advanced in price eighty per cent.; coal, from a Chicago business man, who is financially interforty-seven per cent.; steel rails, forty-five per cent.; and laborers' wages, sixty-eight per cent. The company was short of rolling stock, unfortunately, and, owing to its peculiar position, a large number of its cars were away from home. One might infer from this that to a New York paper. there would be an expenditure on account of cars during the coming year. The tracks are apparently in good is given as "special" is not guarantee that it contains condition. So-pound rails being largely used condition, 80-pound rails being largely used.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the report is that which refers to the freight rates. The statement is made that, although an effort was made last year to raise freight rates, the fact remained that the Intercolonial was hauling freight cheaper than any other railway in the world. Either the freight rates of the other lines in Canada were too high or those of the Intercolonial were too low. If the I.C.R. had charged, last year, the standard rates of the other two large lines, the surplus, instead of being a hundred thousand dollars, would have been the enormous sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars. If the low rates had not existed, however, the manufacturers of Ontario would not have had such a good market for their goods in the Maritime Provinces.

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It is worthy of remark that the Opposition ex-Minister of Railways and Canals said that, kept free from graft and politics, a Government railway should be run more cheaply than a private railway.

Necessarily, in a country where railroad companies play an important part there is apt to be more or less jealousy of the Government railroad. In Canada, with its area of 3,745,574 square miles, the situation is peculiar to the country. There are something-like 21,518 miles of Canadian railroad track. This is approximately a mile of track to every 174 square miles and for every 278 persons. The Canadian Government will build a road to Hudson Bay. They will extend the Intercolonial-very likely into Toronto. Scarcely can they be called rivals to the railroad companies.

In 1896, the Government granted financial assistance to the companies to the amount of \$90,395,692. Last year the aid had grown to \$105,734,201. The country must be opened up. It cannot wait for airy schemes of prospective or existing companies to develop the Dominion. Therefore, the Government in going into the railway business is only doing its duty. Together with the railway companies; it is making valuable the fertile lands and the enormous resources of the soil and the waters.

If Canada needs a precedent in this connection it may look to Australia. In that country, the Government owr 13,748 miles of railway against 1,240 privately owned. In Canada there are approximately 1,658 miles of Government road compared with 19,622 owned privately. In 1903-4 the deficit in the sister country was £730,818. In 1904-5, there was an aggregate deficit on all the State railways of £401,509. In 1905-6 the operations of the railways show a surplus over the cost of \$405,756. In Queensland and Tasmania only was there a deficit. The capital expended in the same year an increase of £1,028,883 over the previous year.

It is not wise to quarrel over the multiplication of railways in Canada. It is somewhat unnecessary to ernment as a railroad builder should cease operations. We are not likely to see the Government railroad engines tumbling over the private companies' locomotives-for a few years anyway. So long as the country is tracked and cross-tracked it matters not who does the work so long as it is done efficiently. As to who is first in making the preliminary surveys is a matter of enterprise.

WESTERN.

On another page there is a somewhat naive letter ested in the Canadian West, and is a little perturbed about the situation there, mainly because the New York correspondent of the London "Economist" has quoted without comment a pessimistic despatch from Winnipeg

sober counsel. Correspondents of high-class journals

March 30, 1907.

should not quote a indication of their i that in the ranching tinuously since the been unable to obta not say that this is so great that the a There are ele

situation, irrespons The body financial every disturbance a body physical. Car Walker, have from sive tendency to s discounted the im towns. Quiet peop business to buy pra foundly ignorant, sucker" will come a

In real estate demand applies, alth prices of town lots the cost of slippers presently, simply be real estate are buyi immediate profit. world do not abso being cautious as w in Western Canadia mous area great qu tural produce have increase, and that ment of business s as good weather as

It is foolish, a motives to publicity has been quite as States as it has for tie-up of the railro than in Manitoba a European politics, divert attention fro by producing many easy to be more co vantages than about founded upon natu is for those who i potential, through pass, and to go accordingly.

ROOM 1

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Volume 40.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

should not quote effusions of this sort without some reserves is being discussed. indication of their intrinsic value. That, in point, states country is far from satisfied with its financial system. that in the ranching country blizzards have "raged conso great that the avenues to market became choked.

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situation, irresponsible correspondents notwithstanding. The body financial is as sure to feel in its extremities body physical. Canadian bankers, including Mr. Byron Walker, have from time to time deprecated the excessive tendency to speculate in real estate which has custom. discounted the immediate future of some Western towns. Quiet people in Ontario communities have no business to buy prairie town lots, of which they are profoundly ignorant, on the chance that "some other sucker" will come along and give more than they gave.

In real estate the general principle of supply and demand applies, although, of course, conditions affecting prices of town lots are not the same as those affecting the cost of slippers and shoes. A reaction will come presently, simply because people who ought not to buy real estate are buying it-the people who hold only for world do not absolve anybody from the necessity of being cautious as well as courageous. The basic factor fluctuations :--in Western Canadian development is that over an enormous area great quantities of grain and other agricultural produce have been raised with a steady ratio of increase, and that there must be a continuous enlargement of business so long as the Almighty vouchsafes as good weather as the average of the last few years.

It is foolish, and sometimes dangerous, to impute motives to publicity of any kind. The winter just ended has been quite as bad a season for the North-western States as it has for the North-western Provinces. The tie-up of the railroads has been worse in the Dakotas than in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. An old trick in European politics, easily copied in other spheres, is to divert attention from unsatisfactory conditions at home by producing many evidences of activity abroad. It is easy to be more concerned about other people's disadvantages than about your own. The Canadian West is founded upon natural, inevitable increase. The future is for those who recognize the channels, actual and potential, through which the fruits of increase must pass, and to govern their financial arrangements accordingly

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The Bank of England discount rate recently stood at 6 per cent. Great Britain was then participating in exceptional trade prosperity. These are two facts and two extremes which neither meet nor harmonize. The high rate has been aptly described as a war measure in times of peace. In these days progress is rapid-perhaps too rapid. Comparatively speaking, we get through in one day as much as our grandfathers could manage in two. Ours is a tabloid age, a two-in-one century. Never was the survival of the fittest a more serious affair. There was a time when age begot rev-3 erence. A grey hair in the labor market is now a danger signal for its possessor.

An uneasiness has arisen with regard to the Bank of England's policy. No Teeling of alarm is evident. But people are beginning to think that banking methods which existed thirty, forty, fifty years ago are not in keeping with a world grown strenuous in commerce and finance. In England it would seem a wave of banking reform will sweep the country. To tamper with the icy frigidity of the English banking system is a bold thing. conomists, and politicans, and bankers are tackling the problem by making feints.

bank statement. The question of the adequacy of gold The joint stock banks have become a greater power than

One can see that the

Prosperity is general. For both the United States tinuously since the new year," and that "farmers have and Canada, 1906 was one of the best years in history. been unable to obtain cash for their produce." It does The Far East is awakening. Japan and China must be not say that this is because their produce last year was counted as increasing weights in the international scales. In Europe there has been great rivalry for the plums of There are elements of disquiet in the Western commerce. All this activity means enormous interchange of money. Banking and financial resources have increased. And strain has been felt in many places. every disturbance and stringency at its centre as the While the banking systems of many countries have progressed with the trend of the times, that of England has remained within the folds of a cloak of conservative

London is the financial centre of the world. Yet the Governmental method represented by the Bank of England is antiquated. Where others have moved, it has remained stationary. It is still the law that no banker may become a director of the Bank of England. Only a few months ago was the military pomp, with which the institution has been associated from time immemorial, been dispensed with. It was recognized that soldiers and bank ledgers are incongruous companions.

The raising of the Bank of France rate last week was the first increase in five years. For that length of immediate profit. The finest natural conditions in the time it has remained at 3 per cent. Glancing at the Bank of England rate for the past five years we find these

o. of Days.	Rate %.	No. of Days.	Rate %.
1902.		. 1905	
23	4	67	3
	31/2	182	21/2
14 238	3	21	3
90	4	95	4
28	31/2		
1903.		1906.	and in
-140	4	.95	4
77	3	28	31/2
120	4	- 49 -	4
1904.	. 이 영국 방법	84	31/2
105	4	28	4
7	31/2	8 /	5
254	3	73	6

During the past six years the gold reserves of France have increased by more than \$192,000,000. Italy, one of the smallest countries, holds five times as much gold as it did twenty-five years ago, Russia accumulated a reserve of almost \$500,000,000. Its reserve has been found very useful in a period of civil and foreign warfare. It is true that the strain on the Bank of England's gold reserves is greater than on those of any other institution. But that is no excuse for inadequacy. It is rather an illustration that the Bank is not keeping pace with the demands made upon its resources. When a druggist experiences an unusual call for quinine, he increases his stock. When a bank's gold reserves are heavily taxed, they should be augmented correspondingly.

The question has been asked, Are the Bank of England's gold reserves adequate? A 6 per cent, bank rate in a country commercially prosperous, a 6 per cent. rate in the world's financial capital, is a tax and a handicap. To the ordinary trader and merchant a 6 per cent. rate means practically 7 per cent. Joint stock banks frequently recall their loans, and upon a large scale, from the London market. These facts alone prove that the reserves are insufficient.

Foreign speculators are financed by England. Very frequently this financing has been reckless. American and Canadian finance bills have been discounted at extremely desirable rates. This has given Continental and American interests a "call" on the increasing deposits of the thrifty classes of England. There is a limit to reckless financing. The indiscriminate manner in which the English joint stock banks have assisted foreign speculators is the cause of two effects. It depletes the gold reserves; it raises the Bank of England rate.

Nominally, the Bank of England controls the move-There is a movement on foot for a uniform style of ments of the financial pendulum. But is this really so?

this. Here is a record of the profits for the past half year, compared with those of the previous year :---

	1906.	1905.	Inc.
*Lloyds£		£708,368	£122,4
London and County	325,000	271,861	53,1
London and county	102,902	97,890	5,0
London and South-Western.	112,950	100,680	12,2
London and Westminster	215,550	174,204	41,3
	338,597	317,571	21,0
London Joint Stock	128,094	110,580	17,5
*Metropolitan (of England and			
Wales)	101,251	87,213	14,0
National	94,730	90,457	4,2
*National Provincial	620,801	538,739	82,0
Patr's	222,390	207,366	15,0
Union of London and Smiths	271,496	228,056	43,4
Williams Deacon's	177,903	170,534	7,3
*For whole year.			

When considering the control of the monetary situation the joint stock banks must not be overlooked. There is thus a tugging in opposite directions. It is the Bank of England versus the Joint Stock Banks. Where banking is concerned, it is not good for Greek to meet Greek. It is better that the lion should make friends with the lamb.

The Bank of England bases its strength mainly on this fact. In times of emergency it can use its financial supremacy as a lever. It "corners"-or attempts to "corner"-the money market by raising its rate ac-cording to the stress of the times. Thus all the gold it requires is obtained. But this method is not as powerful or effective as it has been. The Bank of England's policy is not now such an attractive magnet for gold. Every country is anxious to increase its reserves, and perhaps every bank, apparently with the exception of the Bank of England. History tells us that since 1844 the Bank Act in England has been suspended three times. Which is another way of saying that thrice has the bank suspended payment in gold. The Bank of England's reserves once fell as low as seventeen millions sterling, which almost created a panic. Sixteen years ago the Bank of France and Russia were called upon for assistance. And only a few months back foreign countries, especially this continent, made such inroads upon the reserves that the most unusual expedient of raising the discount rate on a Friday instead of on a Thursday was resorted to.

The Bank of England is then somewhat out of date. It is so, if only from the viewpoint that its gold reserves are inadequate. The English banking system requires revision. That system affects, directly and indirectly. the systems of the world. The Bank of England is in the centre of the inancial see-saw. Many of the banks swinging at each end are much more up-to-date than their supposed guide and helper.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There be those who say that the bandage over the eyes of Justice in Canada is not fixed quite right. But the ex-manager of the Ontario Bank has received a five vears' sentence. William McGee, of Montreal, has been sent to the penitentiary for seven years as a result of his financial defalcations; and Phillips, of the defunct York County Loan Company, will ponder in seclusion over his misconduct for five years.

. . . . Our Sydney correspondent again refers to the mail service between this continent and Australia. steamer at the date of his letter was more than a week overdue. The vessel to leave Sydney last will reach San Francisco seven or eight days behind its scheduled time. He refers to the "rabble" which composes the crew of the vessels of this line; to strikes, disagreements between officers and men, unionist and nonunionist troubles, and other disputes. "There is no cer-tainty whatever when the ships will arrive or leave." It is rather difficult to conceive how such a disgraceful

heretofore. A glance at their large profits will show state of transportation chaos is allowed to exist for even a week in these enlightened days. It is time some action was taken to provide an efficient mail service between the American and Australian continents. That commercial ties should be weakened by out-of-date 136 145 mail vessels, manned with haggling crews, is intolerable. 012 * * *

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200 Coincidences are frequently ironical. A few days 346 ago the Monetary Times received a letter, from the 026 Decimal Association of London, which said: "We have 514 at last got a chance of a debate for our Metric Weights 038 and Méasures Bill, and have the second reading fixed for the 22nd inst. The bill is well backed, but the time 273 062 available for discussion is very limited-only one after-024 noon-so it may be sent to a committee." On the day 360 this letter was received a report of the debate was

cabled, showing that the second reading of the bill was rejected by 150 to 118 votes. This proves that opinions on the introduction of the metric system are divided fairly well. Probably the reform is opposed by many because they do not know what the decimal system really is. Others no doubt carry firmly the conviction that what has always done may always do. As with most controversies, there are good arguments on both sides. The rejection of the bill by the Imperial House of Commons will give the movement a setback. But it is not likely that the Decimal Association will cease in their efforts to attain their object. They deserve success if only for their strenuous pertinacity.

. . . .

Judgment against the Bank of Montreal was obtained by Mr. Peter Ryan, the bank having sold his account to a private individual. Justice Clute animadverted strongly on this action of the bank, and his criticisms have been emulated with interest by many journals. This was a violation of the Bank Act, which hedges about the sanctity of a customer inccount. But, concerning it, only part of the bank's story is in the public mind. The manager who dealt with Mr. Ryan's account is dead. Mr. Ryan does not enjoy a reputation for excessively methodical handling of business. While that does not excuse the bank, it may explain the action of the banker. The case is not likely to be reproduced. It carries its own lesson. There is little need to point the moral-it is so obvious. One aspect of comment on the proceedings of a financial institution appeals to us which may not affect our friends. It has happened that the Monetary Times, having discussed or recorded some financial proceeding not universally approved, without hostility to the interest concerned, has seen its words reprinted and used injuriously by some rival, happy in seeing a competitor subject to criticism of even the friendliest character. Even banks are occasionally very conscious of other banks' shortcomings. A branch of the Bank of Montreal has made a mistake. The mistake has been openly explated. Enough said.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Royal Bank has opened a branch at Cordova Street,

Vancouver. The building to be erected by the Eastern Townships Bank in Montreal will be ten stories high, and will cost about \$300,000.

The Union Bank of Halifax has opened a branch at Do-minion, C.B., with O. M. Lancaster as manager. J. B. O'-Connell has been appointed manager for the Union Bank

at Arichat. The Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange will be asked shortly to vote on a motion to increase the commission rate from 1/8 to 1/4 per cent.

The annual meeting of the Canada North-West Land Company on Wednesday, adopted the company's report,

Company on Wednesday, adopted the company's expension which was made public some time ago. Messrs, Ross and MacFarlane are architects of a new four-storey building for the Bank of Toronto, to be erected in Montreal. The cost is expected to be \$75.000. The appointment of H. B. MacKenzie, for some years rast manager of the Bank of British North America, as local superintendent, with headquarters at Winnipeg, his district extending from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains. He

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will assume his new duties on May Ist. David Doig, late Manager at the Dawson, succeeds Mr. MacKenzie at Victoria,

La Banque Nationale has opened branches at St. Pascal, County of Kamouraska, under the management of Mr. 1A. Beaulieu, and the other at Shawinigan Falls, under the temporary management of Mr. St. Geo. Morency.

The annual statement of the General Electric Company is very satisfactory. The net earnings for the year were \$853,-675, or 18 per cent. on the capital, as compared with 16 per cent. for the year 1905. The amount of current account owing the bank is \$1,112,983, but against this there is an item of \$1,780,608 in accounts available.

The Bell Telephone Company, of Canada, will issue \$2,-500,000 stock, which will bring its paid-up capital to \$12,500,-000. Stockholders of record March 23rd, have the right to subscribe to the new stock at par in the proportion of one share of new for every four shares now held. The right to subscribe expires on April 17th. The earnings of the Mexican Light and Power Company

The earnings of the Mexican Light and Fower Company for February show a surplus for the month of \$72,145, equivalent to about 2.65 per cent. on the common stock. Compared with January, the earnings record a decline. The surplus shows an increase of \$23,399, or 48 per cent. over February, 1906. Operating expenses show an increase as compared with January of \$2,673.64.

YORK COUNTY LOAN COMPANY.

Attempts are being made to create sympathy for Joseph Phillips, the wrecker of the Yark County Loan Company, sentenced the other day to five years imprisonment for falsification of documents. There is no room for it. For the wholesale deception and ruthless pillaging, practised upon tens of thousands of depositors or shareholders, his punishment, is deserved. He had been repeatedly warned of the probable outcome of the diversion by him of shareholders' money into all sorts of schemes—piano-making, magazine publishing, commercial college keeping, life assurance. But he persisted, and gave no heed to the remonstrances, single or connected, of depositors. It is a satisfaction to recall that the Monetary Times was able in past years, by showing up the man and his methods, to save from loss some at least of those who purposed giving him their money. Credulity is at its worst and easiest when offered extravagant interest on an investment. Phillips knew well how to take advantage of weak men and over-trustful women.

GUELPH AND ONTARIO INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

This company continues to show growth. In the extent of its business and the amount of profits, there is a marked increase over preceding years. Situated as it is in a fine agricultural section of Ontario, where it has a choice of good farm loans, and doing business besides in Manitoba and the West, where investment conditions are favorable, there is little wonder that the company is prosperous. Its assets have increased to \$2,000,000.

The men who conducts its affairs possess experience and business ability, and their course of management has been marked by prudence.

The company has a good reserve fund, and its loans are made almost entirely on first-class farms, on which losses are rare. The public have confided to it in deposits, or purchased in debentures of the company, \$1,414,000; which is very good testimony to the confidence in which it is held.

COMMERCIAL LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This is one of the Younger Western companies, having been founded in 1904. Its subscribed capital is now \$182,650, an increase of \$56,000 during the year, and paid-up, \$71,811. It has borrowed \$46,000 from the bank, and \$34,000 from depositors to lend out, so that its mortgages on real estate amount now to \$160,000. Having an active market for its funds at satisfactory rates of interest, the year's profits have been good, at the rate of 14½ per cent. It pays 7 per cent. dividend already, and has put aside \$5,000 to reserve. The terms on which the company Joans, appear to be sensible ones, and the payments have been generally well met. There is room for a large increase of business, and it is evidently expected, since the retiring directors recommend a further issue af \$100,000 stock and \$100,000 in debentures.

WESTERN SECTION.

It has been necessary this week on account of the holiday to go to press with the Monetary Times a day earlier than usual. This, together with the delay in the mails from the West, compels us to hold over the Western Section

SPECIAL INTIMATE ANNOUNCEMENT.

To organize over the whole of Canada for a weekly paper

is rather a heavy task. Distances are too great to lend any enchantment to the expense of covering them. The disadvantages of them must be turned into advantages. But how?

The proprietors of the Monetary Times have acquired the business of Smith, Briggs & Howe, Publishers' and Manufacturers' representatives, and will carry it on and extend it under the title of The Smith Publishing & Supply Company, with headquarters at 62 Church Street, Toronto, and branches at B 32 Board of Trade Building, Montreal; 330 Smith Street, Winnipeg, and 417 Richards Street, Vancouver. The Smith Company will handle, in Eastern Canada, the entire publishing of The Monetary Times, The Canadian Engineer, The Canadian Cement and Concrete Review, and will represent the Amalgamated Press, of Winnipeg, (whose headquarters is in Winnipeg), The Daily Grain Letter, and The Market Record, (the organs of the grain and produce trades of Western Canada), and the Canada Hotels Journal and Traveller.

The company solely represents in Canada the following British Publishers:—T. Fisher Unwin, George Allen, Crosby, Lockwood & Son, Gale & Polden, Burns & Oates, George Philip & Son, Alf. Cooke, Leeds; and the following manufacturers:—Setten & Durward, Birmingham; Petty & Sons, Leeds; Marion & Co., London; Davis Bros., London; Brandauer & Co., Birmingham.

The Smith Publishing Company is in a position to supply everything required by booksellers and stationers; and by every description of trader who advertizes. Correspondence invited.

STOCK EXCHANGE THIS WEEK.

Monetary Times Office, March 21st.

The Toronto Stock Exchange has shown an improved tone this week, although Wall Street's fluctations have been reflected in the Canadian market. The Montreal stock market shows little change for the better. Business has been fairly active, as is generally the case when the fluctuations are frequent and marked. The improvement, which many predicted, has not materialized. There are many bargains in stocks now. But buying is held back by uncertainty as to the outlook, dear money, as to when it can be obtained, and the impossibility, in many instances, of obtaining it at all. Mr. James Ross is said to be buying Dominion Steel common stock. If the object of the story is to support the market it has failed, for the stock has weakened in the face of the rumor. When James Ross buys stock, the public does not hear of it unless he wants them to, and if he were buying Dominion Ir is unlikely, he would want it known.

it has failed, for the stock has weakened in the face of the rumor. When James Ross buys stock, the public does not hear of it unless he wants them to, and if he were buying Dominion Iron it is unlikely he would want it known. **Saturday, March 23rd.**—Business at Toronto was fairly active with prices generally lower. C. P. R. sold down 8 points. Some 200 shares of this issue were traded in, with transactions at 15678 to 157. The disturbed conditions on the outside markets unsettled Montreal. The sharp break in the price of Canadian Pacific on the London, Berlin, and New York markets was the most unwelcome influence. Some 465 shares changed hands. The last sale was made at 1561/2. This is a drop of nearly 45 points from the record high price attained last year.

Monday.—Rio, Mackay common, Twin City, and Sao Paulo were active at Toronto. Rio closed at 39½, on sales of 640 shares. Toronto Electric was 3 points lower at 142. Prices at Montreal declined further. The day's transactions aggregated 4.395 shares, 1,449 rights, and \$7,000 bonds. Canadian Pacific was comparatively quiet, the last sale being made at 157½, a gain of one point on Saturday's close. **Tuesday.**—The tone at Toronto was much better. Rio was the most active and C. P. R. showed the greatest gainger

Tuesday.—The tone at Toronto was much better. Kio was the most active and C. P. R. showed the greatest gain, with a net advance of 6½ points. Twin City was very strong, closing at 92½. The chief feature on the Montreal market was heavy selling. Prices in many instances responded to the rally on Wall Street. The heaviest trade was in Detroit United. Dominion Iron common and Montreal Power. The day's transactions aggregated 60,629 shares too mining shares 146 rights and \$0,500 of bonds.

Detroit United, Dominion fron common and Montreat Power. The day's transactions aggregated 60,629 shares, 100 mining shares, 146 rights and \$9,500 of bonds. Wednesday, Canadians Pacific sold at Toronto at 168, an advance of 3 /2 points. The price rose in sympathy with London. General Electric was two higher. Banks were steady, with Dominion one higher, and Imperial unchanged. The tone on Montreal Exchange was better. The Quebec Bank, in Montreal, increased its rate for call money to 7 per

cent. **Thursday.**—Business was fairly active, and the tone a little brighter.

1. et

THE MONETARY TIMES

WALL STREET.

1526

Record of the Chief Financial Happenings in New York City.

public will begin to think that Wall The investing public will begin to think that Wall Street is a very good place from which to keep away. After the feeble rally last week, declines of a point or more in the American stock on the London market, in addition to news of disturbances on continental bourses resulted in another general slump in the Wall Street market at the opening of the Stock Exchange on Saturday. Since then the market has been nervous, and a heavy slump occurred on Monday.

the market has been nervous, and a neavy stamp eccatter on Monday. Prices dropped below the recent panic figures. At the close, the average price of thirty railroad and industrial stocks at 498%, a loss of 25% points for the day, and 5% of 1 per cent. below the average of the same stocks at the close on March 14th. In the twenty statistical railroad stocks there was an average decline of 2½ points. The average closing price was 98.27, as compared with 99.71 on March 14th. Steel common was hit hard, but transactions reached the enormous total of 209,850, and the preferred, a total of 80.800.

a total of 80,800. Amongst the other active stocks which broke below panic prices the following were prominent: Baltimore and Ohio, 90%, as against the low of 95 in the panic; Erie, panic prices the following were prominent: Balmore and Ohio, 90%, as against the low of 95 in the panic; Erie, 23%, against 27%; Great Northern, 126, against 132; Inter-borough-Metropolitan, common, 22%, against 23%; Inter-borough-Metropolitan, preferred, 52, against 23%; Inter-borough-Metropolitan, preferred, 52, against 23%; National Lead, 49, against 50; Northern Pacific, 114%, against 115; North-Western, 137%, against 141; St. Paul, 122%, against 125; Car and Foundry, 31, against 32%; American Loco-motive, 55%, against 58%; Chesapeake and Ohio, 36%, against 37%; Great Northern Ore certificates, 50, against 55; Illinois Central, 134, against 140%; Louisville and Nashville, 108, against 110%; Ontario and Western, 34%, against 37% Delaware and Hudson, 167, against 167%. Many new low records for the year were made, par-ticularly with the less active industrials. No failures have been reported yet. Canadian Pacific, which declined more than thirteen points on Friday and Saturday, was the strongest railroad stock on the list, and Canadian Pacific and Pennsylvania were the only ones which closed the day with a net gain. The gain in Canadian Pacific was only one point, but it was notable in view of the circumstances. The large American banks are becoming very cautious

The large American banks are becoming very cautious as to the issue of loans. Merchants have found that on application for advances, they have been obliged to give some details as to the nature of the business for which they require funds. The banks evidently feel that there has been much unjustifiable speculation. Merchants who cal-culate their 1908 business on the same prosperous basis as 1906 have not received a very strong support from the banks. The feeling seems to be that senseless speculation must be staved.

The feeling seems to be that senseless speculation must be stayed. Nominations for the offices to be filled at the annual election of the New York Stock Exchange on May 13th have been prepared by the Nominating Committee of the Ex-change, as follows: For president, R. H. Thomas; for treasurer, F. W. Gilley. For members of the Governing Committee, to serve four years: B. M. Baruch, William M. Donald, Ernest Groesbeck, Howard H. Henry, Rudolph Keppler, Ira A. Kip, jr., Henry C. Lawrence, W. B. Law-rence, C. M. Newcombe, and N. S. Walker, jr. For trustee of gratuity funds, to serve five years, W. B. Bickerman. For members of the Nominating Committee for 1908 Bayard Dominick, jr., Lemuel C. Benedict, Sidney L. Smith and J. Hegeman Foster. Wall Street has more than once demonstrated its whim-sicality. The rise in the Bank of France rate last week, in spite of its unusual significance, did not seem to bother the market any. In May, 1900, the Bank of France put in force the 3 per cent. rate, which has been maintained through good times and bad times alike, including the Russo-Japanese war period, the Morocco dispute, and the long months of money stringency, when the Bank of Eng-land rate stood at 6 per cent. and the Bank or Germany's at 7 per cent. Thus there are strong reasons for the pre-sent increase in rate. But Wall Street, in its inconsistency, cares not.

cares not.

ONLY FOURTEEN REASONS.

The United States press has been endeavoring to afford definite information as to the causes of the recent severe decline in the New York markets. The Wall Street "Jour-nal" summarizes the reasons as follows: (1) Excessive prosperity. (2) High cost of living, due largely to the effect upon prices of the great gold production. (3) Readjust-ment of values to the higher rates of interest. (4) Specu-lation in land absorbing liquid capital that might otherwise be available for commercial enterprises. (5) Roosevelt and Windsor branch of that institution. (3) Readjust-

his policy of Government regulation of the corporations. (6) Anti-railroad agitation in the various States. (7) Pro-gress of socialistic sentiment and demagogic attacks on wealth. (8) The Harriman investigation and exposure of bad practices in high finance. (9) War between big financial interests. (10) Over-production of securities. (11) Effect of San Francisco earthquake. (12) Demonstration to force Roosevelt to do something. (13) Discounting business reaction. (14) Bear manipulation.

Volume 40.

WESTERN FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Editor, Monetary Times:-

Sir,-I beg to draw your attention to a letter appearing in the London "Economist" issue of March 9, which, among things, says as follows: other

Prominent financiers (presumably Canadian) hesitate to express opinions on the outlook, and the future of the Pro-vinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Two Canadian banks have over six million dollars tied up in produce in the Canadian North-West, and it cannot be moved for some time. Merchants write from all parts of the North-West stating their circumstances and, from the reports received, conditions are worse than they were some six years ago.

Bankers say that a tremendous amount of money is tied up in real estate, especially in Winnipeg, and many of the banks refuse-to touch this class of security for the reason that, if the market and the boom go the right way the holders that, if the market and the boom go the right way the holdings make big money, whereas, if the boom collapses, as many believe it will within the year, the banks lose their holdings. As an instance of the inflated values of Winnipeg real estate at may be stated that property in the centre of Winnipeg is worth more than one shilling per foot in the heart of this city (what city is referred to does not appear quite clear) in spite of the fact that Winnipeg has less than one-third of the population. Around Winnipeg farms have been split up into city lots for many miles, and many of the realty dealers are advertising **central** lots which are really ten or twelve miles from the City Hall and some five or six miles beyond the city fimits.

As one to a considerable extent financially interested in North-West Canada, may I enquire whether in your opinion this picture is overdrawn? A banker, recently returned from an extensive tour of the North-West Provinces, tells me that there is no doubt that several of the Canadian banks will be severely embarrassed should there be further financial disturbances in this country or in Canada, owing to the fact that the greater part of the loans which they are obliged to make in the Western country are practically perpetual, and, in the event of a crop failure and other adverse conditions or monetary disturbances, 50 per cent. of their advances would be uncollectable. I had always understood that Canadian Banks did not loan on real estate, that is directly, although I suppose, like their confreres in other countries, they have ways of evading the banking laws in this respect. Thanking you for giving prominence to this letter and

trusting to have your, own expert opinion on the state of affairs in the North-West, I am, dear sir, Yours faithfully, J: R. MARTIN.

Chicago, Ul., March 21st. (This letter is commented upon in another column.)

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. E. Ridout, for many years connected with the Im-perial Bank, has severed his connection with that institu-tion, and is now associated with Messrs. Ridout & Strick-land the well known incurance agent. land, the well-known insurance agents.

Mr. W. A. Hebblewhite, local manager of the Imperial Bank at Regina, has removed to the East, because of im-paired health. Mr. J. A. Wetmore, who has been acting manager at Regina, has been appointed to the position.

manager at Regina, has been appointed to the position. Mr. J. C. E. Chadwick, accountant of the Windsor, Ont., branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for three years, has been promoted to the managership of the branch at Montague, P. E. I. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. H. Dent, of the Toronto branch. Mr. Chadwick was connected with the bank at Walkerton, Montreal, Toronto and Guelph be-fore going to Windsor. He is a brother to Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, the Rural Dean of Essex.

Chadwick, the Rural Dean of Essex. Mr. H. F. Forrest, formerly manager of the Northern Bank, has assumed the management of the Home Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, succeeding Mr. E. R. Dewart, who has been acting manager since the opening of the branch in Winnipeg four months ago. Mr. Forrest has had over 20 years experience in banking in Wetsern Canada. For more than 18 years he was with the Union Bank, and took charge of its branches at important points, including Calgary and Neepawa. Mr. Dewart will join the staff of the Sovereign bank of Canada, having been appointed manager of the Windsor branch of that institution.

March 30, 1907.

Summa

Another 10-inch v son Lake property. An estimate of th twenty mines in the C

\$12,000,000. Mr. F. C. Lorin y, states that the n different grades.

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Company, mining and The output of the ca improved methods, g give promise of increa continuity in dividend

Arising from the in Toronto by the Right of Way proper the Larose people fro for ore taken out has at Ottawa in June.

With the instinct miners interested in t in other areas. A ne a district along the M Railway, south of Co left Cobalt and Late Lake, favored spots i

COBAL

The following are ing March 23rd: Buf pounds; Trethewey, 2 tons

The shipments sin 1 ne snipments sii 600,000; Caniagas, 346 34,250; Foster, 100,35 (Jacobs), 75,000; La1 sing, 1,487,703; Nova Rock, 40,000; Silver (University, 67,282 University, 61,383.

The total shipmen 269 pounds, or 2,545 tons, valued at \$136,2 196; in 1906, 5,129 to

COMPANIE

The following ha Concentrators, Limite sident, G. F. Morton Directors, G. H. Rock

Fultz; Consulting Er Mr. J. Battle, of the Silver Ridge Con President, W. H. Ger er, L. P. Burns, Coba Vincent H. Ryan, B company will shortly of the stock will be expenses.

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Volume 40.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

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Yours faithfully, J: R. MARTIN.

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RSONAL NOTES

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THE MONETARY TIMES

NEWS AND NOTES OF COBALT.

Summary of the Chief Happenings in Both the Ontario Silver Camp and its Markets.

son Lake property.

An estimate of the low-grade ores on the dumps of twenty mines in the Cobalt district placed their value at over \$12,000,000

March 30, 1907.

-Mr. F. C. Loring, consulting engineer of the Trethe-vey, states that the mine is shipping five cars a month of different grades.

A complete plant has been ordered for the Gordon Cobalt property. It consists of a 55 horse-power return tubular boiler, a 40 horse-power engine, drills, etc.

On the Amalgamated Cobalt property cross-cutting has commenced at the 110-foot level. This will be continued to another vein which has been discovered 200 feet away.

A diamond drill is at work on the McCormick claim, one of the Cobalt merger properties. The shaft on the Morri-son, belonging to the same company, is down over 50 feet.

A new company to be known as the St. Paul Cobalt is to be organized with a capitalization of \$600,000. The men backing it have five claims passed, of which some are in the

Portage Bay district. It is understood that Mr. W. G. Trethewey has purchas-

ed the Hamilton smelter, at a price ten per cent. more than the former owners paid for it. In this case the Trethewey ore would go to Hamilton.

It is expected that the smelter of the Montreal Reduction and Smelting Company at North Bay will be running shortly. The capacity of the works will be 500 tons a day.

shortly. The capacity of the works will be 500 tons a day. This company has 65 acres of land. Speaking of the Cobalt outlook, Messrs. Plewman and Company, mining and stockbrokers, Haileybury, Ont., say: "The output of the camp is steadily increasing. New plants. improved methods, greater depths, increased facilities, all give promise of increased ore reserves and, therefore, greater containing in depths. continuity in dividend paying powers.

Arising from the admission made before Justice Mabee in Toronto by the Larose Company that 125 feet of the Right of Way property was undermined. A writ to restrain the Larose people from trespassing, and to secure \$2,000,000 for ore taken out has been issued. The action will be tried at Ottawa in June.

With the instinct of the pioneering prospector, many miners interested in the Cobalt district are seeking treasures in other areas. A new Cobalt has sprung into being. It is a district along the Montreal River station on the T. N. O. Railway, south of Cobalt. Three hundred prospectors have left Cobalt, and Latchford for Lady Evelyn Lake and Elk Lake, favored spots in this mineralized area.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments of ore for the week end-ing March 23rd: Buffalo, 40,000 pounds; O'Brien, 128,570 pounds; Trethewey, 200 pounds; total, 168,770 pounds, or 80

The shipments since January 1st, in pounds, are: Buffalo, 600,000; Caniagas, 346,630; Cobalt Central, 101.877; Colonial, 34,250; Foster, 100,350; Green Meehan, 129,580; Kerr Lake (Jacobs), 75,000; LaRose, 373,567; McKinley, 60,000; Nipis-sing, 1,487,703; Nova Scotia, 30,000; O'Brien, 1,066,427; Red Rock, 40,000; Silver Queen, 220,577; Trethewey, 373,438, and University, 61, 282 University, 61,383.

The total shipments since January 1, 1907, are now 5,091, 269 pounds, or 2,545 tons. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$136,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,473,-196; in 1906, 5,129 tons, valued at \$3,900,000.

COMPANIES' OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The following have been elected officers of the Cobalt Concentrators, Limited: President, E. Mackenzie; Vice-Pre-sident, G. F. Morton; Secretary-Treasu:er, T. H. Miller; Directors, G. H. Rochester and E. S. Francis; manager, E. A.

Fultz; Consulting: Engineer, S. D. Stewart. Mr. J. Battle, of Thorold, has been elected president of the Silver Ridge Company. The other officers are: Vice-President, W. H. German, M.P., Welland; Secretary-Treasur-L. P. Burns, Cobalt; directors, T. R. Hinds, Butte, Mont.; neent H. Ryan, Buffalo, and W. R. Ryan, Buffalo. The mpany will shortly issue \$100,000 in stock, but the balance the stock will be kept in the treasury for development penses. The officers for the newly-organized Davis Consolidated nes Company, whose property. 1,204 acres, occupies one er, L. P. Burns, Cobalt; directors, T. R. Hinds, Butte, Mont.; Vincent H. Ryan, Buffalo, and W. R. Ryan, Buffalo. The company will shortly issue \$100,000 in stock, but the balance of the stock will be kept in the treasury for development expenses

Mines Company, whose property, 1,204 acres, occupies one so easily.

Another 10-inch vein has been discovered on the Peter-Lake property. An estimate of the low-grade ores on the dumps of inty mines in the Cobalt district placed their value at over 000,000. -Mr. F. C. Loring, consulting engineer of the Trether, states that the mine is shipping five cars a month of erent grades. A complete plant has been ordered for the Gordon balt property. It consists of a 35 horse-power return ular boiler, a 40 horse-power engine, drills, etc. On the Amalgamated Cobalt property cross-cutting has Mines Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

1527

COBALT MINING MARKET.

The severe decline in securities on the other exchanges has caused the market for mining stocks to decline into a parlous condition. The sharp rally at the end of last week was only temporary. A great deal of selling in the Cobalt markets is due to speculative accounts which investors have markets is due to speculative accounts which investors have been compelled to realize on their mining stock to balance other purchases. There has been no strong exception in the stocks listed. Nipissing held up better than any of the other standard issues for some time, but declined on the de-claration of 3° dividend of 3 per cent., as against 3 per cent. and an extra 2 per cent. previously. As soon as those who have interests, in general securities as well as Cobalts, have balanced their accounts, there is no cogent reason why_ Cobalt stocks should not stand on their merits, remaining uninfluenced by the erratic capers of the Wall Street "ticker" uninfluenced by the erratic capers of the Wall Street "ticker" or any other persuasive power.

COBALT'S CAPITALIZATION.

Companies may come and companies may go, but Cobalt will mine for a very long time. This seems to sum up the opinion of the men who have faith in the camp, though not opinion of the men who have faith in the camp, though not in every company whose alleged object is Cobalt's exploita-tion. The mines of Cobalt are now capitalized at something like \$365,515,000. The capital which is being put up every week now, is on and average, four hundred times as much as that represented during the whole of 1903, when the camp was in its infancy. In 1903, companies, capitalized at \$25,000 were incorporated; but year the capitalization of new comp were incorporated; last year the capitalization of new com-panies had increased by more than eight hundred thousand per cent. The following table shows the figures in detail:-

	t. The romoning	
	Year.	Capitalization of Compani
	1903	\$ 25,000
	1004.7. 0	
	1005	7,000,000
	1906	
	1007.	
	Januaty 5	6,500,000 h
	January 12	3,000,000
	January 10	0,330,000
	January 26	5,360,000
	February 2	14.435,000
	February 9	15,380,000
	February 16	2,800,000
	February 23	7,800,000
	March 2	
	March 9	14,040,000
	March 16	8,800,000
15. 15 1	March 23	12,585,000
		No. in the second se

=Total\$365,515,000

Doubtless every Cobalt company intends to pay a dividend. Or perhaps a better method of expression is, that the shareholders of each company are expecting a dividend-some day. If all the existing companies were to pay, say, 3 per cent., this would mean a dividend distribution of \$10,-965.450. But after making certain allowances this sum is likely to be reduced considerably. In fact one might deduct almost the ten millions to commence with.

Comparatively speaking only a very small number of the mines actually are shipping ore. Dividends cannot be paid unless ore is mined and shipped and smelted. There are as

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THE MONETARY TIMES

The Insurance Chronicle March 30th, 1907.

1528

The subject of fire insurance, and its bearing on commercial credits was chosen by Thrasher Hall the other day for his lecture to the Credit Men's Association of Chicago. Many of his remarks deserve to be commended to credit givers everywhere. Not enough weight is attached, as a rule, to the essential importance of adequate fire insurance to any artisan, merchant, or manufacturer who has to buy on credit. Mr. Hall held that insurance is the basis of credit, and that the organization should help assure sound indemnity. It should see that adequate insurance was carried by every dealer, and that it was not by wildcat companies. What has become of the agitation which arose some few years ago among wholesale dealers in Canada? They were to come to some agreement whereby no man who was without reasonable fire insurance should be permitted to buy on credit. A prominent house in Toronto issued a circular to its customers in this matter, which was printed in the Monetary Times, and met with marked approval. Have the dealers abandoned the idea?

. . . . FIRE AND MARINE NOTES.

Sub-Chief Tremblay has been appointed, on the recom-mendation of Chief Benoit, to the position of Deputy Chief of the Montreal fire brigade.

. . . . The Committee on Banking and Commerce at Ottawa has reported the bill respecting the Traders' Fire Insur-ance Company, which already has an Ontario charter. . . .

Messrs. F. F. Parkins, F. W. Evans, W. McCaw, and W. A. Molson, of Montreal, and I. B. Thayer, of Toronto, ask incorporation as the Travellers' Indemnity Company, with head office in Montreal and a capital of \$500,000. The bill was reported.

The well-known and responsible firm of Osler, Ham-mond & Nanton, of Winnipeg, has been appointed by the New York Underwriters' Agency chief agents for the Pro-vinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, to succeed Mr. W. R. Colgate, who retires on account of ill-health. . .

As to the clause in fire policies voiding a policy in case of the falling of a building in whole or in part as the result of earthquake, Judge Hunt, of San Francisco, gave judg-ment last Saturday, holding that the clause applied only when the falling of part of the building rendered the whole building unfit for occupation or destroyed its usefulness.

The Brandon Fire Insurance Company has been granted Ine Brandon Fire Insurance Company has been granted licenses to transact business in the Provinces of Saskatche-wan, Alberta and British Columbia. Major F. C. Clark, manager, has left on a business trip as far west as the coast for the purpose of appointing agents at Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson, Banff, Calgary, Edmonton, and other Western pointer points. * * * *

The bill to incorporate the Eastern Canada Manufac-turers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been con-sidered. Messrs. J. H. Burland, J. D. Rolland, J. J. McGill, S. W. Ewing, Jos. Allen, and C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal, are amongst the applicants. After a few unimportant changes it was ordered to be reported.

. . . . This week the Detroit Conference on casualty insurance is meeting in New York. Among subjects for dis-cussion are: "Inspection of Risks and Collections," by L. O. Chatfield, Phomix Preferred Accident Insurance Com-pany, and "Methods of Procuring Agents and Authority Delegated to Them," by Charles P.-Wofford, National Life and Accident Insurance Company.

A Chicago journal recalls that millions of the losses of the past winter are due to the fact that hydrants were frozen when water was needed, and reminds us that there are modern hydrants which cannot freeze. The use of these should be insisted upon, with more careful packing of the older types. Inspect and flush the hydrants. One was found in Cedar Rapids the other day which had been "out

of commission" for three years. A risk burned down in consequence. * * * *

Volume 40.

In the year 1854, when wooden shipbuilding was a very live industry in the Maritime Provinces, the Avon Marine live industry in the Maritime Provinces, the Avon Marine Insurance Company was founded at Windsor, Nova Scotia. At the annual meeting, held last week, it was decided to wind up the business of the company at the expiry or transfer of present risks. Big dividends have been paid shareholders during the fifty-three years of this company's existence. For two years the dividends were \$65 per share, and even when shipbuilding declined, the dividend for 1905 and several previous years was \$10 per share. The reason for the dissolution is the falling off in business, and the fact that there is no prospect in view of actual shipbuilding being resumed in the district.

The insurance on the fire in Notre Dame Street, Mont-real, last week is as follows: On Hudson Bay Knitting Company, Aetna, \$1,000; British America, \$5,000; Com-mercial Union, \$2,000; Guardian, \$5,000; Home, \$2,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$5,500; Queen, \$2,000; Scottish Union and National, \$2,000; Sun, \$5,000. On ma-chinery Canada Tag and Label Company: Guardian, \$2,000; Hartford, \$1,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$9,500; Northern. \$2,000: Oueen, \$6,000; Royal, \$1,500; Western. Hartford, \$1,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$9,500; Northern, \$3,500; Queen, \$6,000; Royal, \$1,500; Western, \$2,000. On stock Canada Tag and Label Company: Guard-ian, \$2,000; Hartford, \$2,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$5,000; Northern, \$1,000; Norwich Union, \$3,000; Phœnix of Brooklyn, \$1,500; Queen, \$500; Royal, \$1,500; Montreal, Canada, \$3,000. On building, owned by D. Morrice: North British and Mercantile, \$10,000; Phœnix of Brooklyn, \$5,000; Royal, \$8,000; New York Under-writers, \$5,000. There were also amounts of \$4,000 in the North British and Mercantile Company, and \$2,200 in the Rochester Germany Company, on special machinery of the printing company. The loss on the D. Morrice building will be probably 20 per cent., while that on the stock and machinery of the Canada Tag and Label Company is re-garded as total. The total amount of insurance involved is \$109,200. \$100,200.

PRESENTATION TO MR. KENNY.

A large group of insurance men gathered in the board-room of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association in Toronto, on Monday. The occasion was the presentation, by the president, Mr. J. B. Laidlaw, of an album containing an illuminated address to Mr. J. J. Kenny, late managing-direc-tor of the Western and British America fire insurance companies

The address was in the following terms: "The members of the Toronto Committee of the Canadian Fire Under-writers' Asociation, and of its predecessor, the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters, desire to express to you, Sir, their deep regret at the severance of your official relations with the board, consequent on your retirement from the active management of the Western and British America As-

active management of the Western and British America As-surance Companies. "During your long connection with those companies— almost, in fact, from the time of your entry into the insur-ance business, you have invariably taken a hearty and sym-pathetic interest in all that pretained to the welfare of the members and of the insurance business generally. "The members are not forgetful of your unfailing tact and courtesy, when dealing with the various problems that have concerned them, and they cordially hope that you may thoroughly enjoy the rest from your arduous labors of the past few years, and also that whatever the future may have

thoroughly enjoy the rest from your arduous labors of the past few years, and also that whatever the future may have in store, it may in some way bring you again into contact and co-operation with them." Mr. Maughan, of the Hartford; Mr. Ewart, of the Phoenix; Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the Home, of New York; and others made reference to many incidents of the past in the field of underwriting, which had helped to create the great respect and warm regard felt towards Mr. Kenny. Then field of underwriting, which had helped to create the great respect and warm regard felt towards Mr. Kenny. Then Mr. Alfred W. Smith, of the Alliance Assurance Company, of London, in very happy terms presented to Mr. Kenny a lov-ing cup, on behalf of the managers, agents, and others of the insurance community of Toronto, accompanied by a pleasing address, which said: "In view of your retirement from the management of the Western and British America Assurance Companies and consequent severance for a time at least, Companies, and consequent severance, for a time at least, of our business relations, we who have below subscribed our names desire that you should possess some slight token of our personal affection and esteem, and to this end ask you to accept the accempanying leaving the

accept the accompanying loving cup. "That this may be a reminder to you of many happy days spent together, and of the warm place which you oc-cupy in all our hearts, is the wish of yours in sincere friend-

ship." The toast of Mr. Kenny's health was then proposed, and cordially honored. That gentleman expressed his high ap-preciation of the gift and of the feeling which has prompted it; and was heartily applauded when he told those around him that he would not say good-bye.

LIFE, CACCIDE

The comity of commerce and polit week. The steamer ship line, fecently The London underw steamer were lost, w matter. The Gover orities to send a w assist in salvaging

Particulars of t by a big life compa tration of the vast Life's payments to The death claims of 8,541 persons to th ments, \$4,859,733 policies, \$11,907,04 payments, \$201,133

In the opinion all church treasurer assume the cloak of last week we have ligious organization ped with funds. A are covered by the ever willing to thr ments on the fact often transact busin sure that if all chu religious purposes resign at ønce. Bo longer be shocked

Among the pr and industrial assu surance Company marked success ar remarkable one. T business is large. bered 79,942, assu annual premiums increase over the p miums received in crease of £167,653 sterling. In the i sterling. In the i totalled £6,499,028, 1905, while the cla increase in industr management transf the reserve fund for affected no fewer 10,000,000 received assured.

INVESTM

The results o respect of the ear their effect upon with in a book ju York, entitled "T panies," by Leste the comparison th different kinds of the holdings of re Nowadays, when in vogue, the auth instead of more r true of other par ment of success i ment

It is quite cl can make the life trary, he thinks (th should be a warnin to, more restrictiv that policy-holders considers that unt and short-lived re

The author is and takes broad a gestions were ado a satisfaction to the is very desirable a based upon real a shall prevail in 1 placent ignorance of transcendent in knowledge. The

March 30, 1907.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

LIFE, CACCIDENT AND CASUALTY NOTES.

March 30, 1907.

The comity of nations, not less than the relations of commerce and politics, is illustrated by an occurrence last week. The steamer "Dakota," of the Great Northern Steamship line, recently ran ashore, in the Bay of Tokio, Japan The London underwriters, who stood to lose \$2,500,000 if the steamer were lost, went to the British Government about the matter. The Government has requested the Japanese authorities to send a war ship to the scene of the wreck and assist in salvaging the steamer.

Particulars of the enormous payments which are made by a big life company in a year are interesting. As an illus-tration of the vast sums thus disposed of, the New York Life's payments to its policy-holders in 1906 may be taken. The death claims of that year were paid upon the lives of s,541 persons to the extent of \$21,525,407; matured endow-ments, \$4,859,733; annuities, \$1,844,113; surrendered policies, \$11,907,041; dividends, \$4,835,123; trust fund payments, \$201,133. The total is thus \$45,172,551. * * *

In the opinion of Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York, all church treasurers should be bonded, since so many rogues assume the cloak of religion to hide their rascality. "In the last week we have been reading of several treasurers of religious organizations, both men and women, who have skipped with funds. And for every defalcation made public, ten are covered by the mantle of charity which the church is ever willing to throw over her erring children." He com-ments on the fact that churches and religious corporations often transact business most carelessly. "I am quite sure that if all church treasurers and treasurers of funds for religious purposes were required to give bond, many would resign at once. Bond the church treasurer, and we will no longer be shocked by the scandal of church thieves." * * * *

Among the prominent institutions which commend life and industrial assurance to the world is the Prudential In-surance Company of England, whose great dimensions and marked success are well known. Its report for 1906 is a remarkable one. The increase in both its industrial and life business is large. In the ordinary branch the policies numbered 79,942, assuring £7,529,031, and bringing in fresh annual premiums totalling £424,145. This represents an increase over the previous year of 4,649 policies. The premiums received in this branch figure at £4,290,971, an increase of £167,653. Claims amount to nearly two millions In the industrial branch, the premiums collected sterling. stering. In the industrial branch, the premiums concerned totalled £6,499,028, this being an increase of £359,978 over 1905, while the claims absorbed £2,376,863. A considerable increase in industrial benefits was made last year, when the management transferred no less a sum than £750,000 from the reserve fund for this purpose. This increase of benefits affected no fewer than 13,000,000 policies, and of these 10,000,000 received an immediate increase in the sums assured.

INVESTMENTS OF LIFE COMPANIES.

The results of American life insurance, especially in respect of the earnings of investments of companies, and their effect use the interaction of college balders in dealt their effect upon the interests of policy-holders, is dealt with in a book just published by Henry Holt & Co., New York, entitled "The Investments of Life Insurance Com-panies," by Lester W. Zartman. It is instructive to read the comparison the author makes of the relative values of different kinds of investments, with especial reference to the holdings of real estate by life underwriting companies. Nowadays, when legislation of a restrictive kind is much in vogue, the author suggests more freedom in investment instead of more restriction. And the same he believes is true of other particulars in the business, as the achievement of success in it is, after all, a question of management.

It is quite clear he does not believe that legislation can make the life insurance business perfect. On the contrary, he thinks / there is much in previous legislation which should be a warning against, rather than an encouragement to, more restrictive laws. It is desirable, in his opinion, that policy-holders shall control their own companies. He considers that until they do, complaints and investigations

and short-lived reforms will prevail. The author is evidently fully possessed of his subject, and takes broad and intelligent views. If some of his sug-

VANCOUVER SECTION

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S ACTIVITY.

Industrial Enterprises under Consideration-Bankers Protest Against Tax-Railroad Notes.

Monetary Times Office, Vancouver, B. C., March 23rd,

The week's business in the Legislature at Victoria has been chiefly the consideration of bills of a comparatively un-important nature. Two influential deputations waited on the Government to protest against proposed taxation. One was composed of managers of bank branches in Vancouver, who opposed a minimum fee of \$1,000 per year on banks. Hon. Mr. Tatlow pointed out that this was necessary, as banks advanced the reason of their Eastern business to avoid taxation under the former sliding scale, and escaped with paying

The other delegation was from the cannery interests, who contended that taxation should not be increased because sales of salmon had decreased in the Old Country market, following the Chicago scandals of a year ago. In two months last summer British Columbia salmon sales fell off.

50 per cent. With the production of considerable quantities of fruit and tomatoes in the interior of the province, it is but natural that the establishment of canneries should follow. The query was propounded last year why canners had not awak-ened to the opportunity. Up to the present, however, there has not even been sufficient fruit to meet the demand. -Be-minning with this establishment of the present in the demand. ginning with this season, though, and increasing more and more every year, the crops of fruit will be very large. Messrs. Frank and George Fraser and H. W. Whitehead, of Kelowna, are to instal an experimental plant, which will have a capacity of 4:000 cans per day.

Evidences of Development.

On every side is evidence of development. Organization On every side is evidence of development. Organization of many companies, financial and industrial, indicates what faith people have in future possibilities. There is the an-nouncement of the C. P. R. policy in regard to Vancouver Island, and the action of established concerns on the main-land. The B. C. Electric Railway Company has just had three Eastern experts examine the proposed route of its line to Chilliwack, and this road will be in operation as soon as it is possible to get it. The country south of the Fraser to the well-known Chilliwack valley is of the best in thespro-vince and with modern and rapid transportation facilities vince, and with modern and rapid transportation facilities

the forests will be changed to productive areas. British Columbia has been free from colonization schemes, but two enterprising Americans have placed a pro-posal before the Government. They are Messrs, Lewthwaite and Myers, of St. Paul, and they ask for the granting of a large area of Crown land, upon certain terms for the carry-ing out of the undertaking. The settlers would be of a good ing out of the undertaking. class and would be brought from the congested centres of Europe at the expense of the promoters. Nothing more than this general outline of the project has been given out, the Government having it under consideration.

Survey Parties Will be Absent Twelve Months.

The survey parties will leave to-day for the Fort George country and expect to be away a year. They will go in by way of Ashcroft, and will work for the Grand Trunk Pacific. An announcement, such as this, is not considered out of the ordinary on the coast, for a very considerable amount of surveying has been going on in the north, on the route from the coast to the Yellowhead Pass, and south from Fort Vancouver. It is mainly important as showing George to that in a few years another and more extensive portion of British Columbia will be opened up, large agricultural areas made available, and transportation afforded to mineral sections. Kamloops is seeking to have the Grand Trunk Paeific connect with that city if possible, and are making overtures to Mr. Frank Morse to call there and discuss the matter. Great Northern construction is going ahead in the dis-

trict between this city and the interior, and it should not be many months before the direct line, long hoped for, will be

in operation. The Puget Sounds Wood Products Company is being organized in Washington State, and will operate a plant on this side of the line at Victoria. Turpentine and various other by-products will be manufactured. For some time Victoria people have been arriving at perfection of manufacgestions were adopted by company managers, it would be a satisfaction to them and a benefit to their companies. It is very desirable at the present epoch that sound opinions, based upon real and thorough knowledge of the business, shall prevail in life assurance on this continent. Com-placent ignorance and empirical baldence in trating matters placent ignorance and empirical boldness in treating matters of transcendent importance are poor substitutes for such kowledge. The book is well considered and well written.

COBALT IN LONDON.

1530

Two Companies Placing Shares in the Old Country-Interest Increasing in the Dominion's Affairs-Banking, Commercial, and Insurance Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 15th. Many explanations have been vouchsafed to explain the relapse of consols to a price lower than at any time since 1866. Socialistic tendencies, old-age pensions, and other bogeys, according to the point of view, have been held up. American speculation, there can be little doubt, is the prime cause. Credit for American finance is being restricted. The stock that has been in reduced demand, while 6 per cent. bonds have been in the market, is sent lower by forced con-versions of American-held consols into cash. It is misleading also to deal with the price of consols as though the return on them had been constantly at the same rate. Before 1888 they were 3 per cent, and before 1903 were 234 per cent. At their 21/2 per cent, level, 8434 is equivalent to 9314 for a 234 per cent, stock, and to move again for bear-ers of 3 per cent. London, March 15th.

To this is returned the answer that other nations have reduced the interest on their funds, and that the British issue stands, virtually, at lower interest than any. As the low price is coincidental with peace and industrial and commercial soundness, there is some sense in terming the decline, an investor's opportunity.

Will Guarantee Ten Per Cent. for Ten Years.

Will Guarantee Ten Per Cent. for Ten Years. Only one Cobalt company is listed in London. This is the Town Site, whose shares are held at a high premium de-spite the absence of dividend thus far. A second is being introduced to the public by a West End firm of dealers in mining securities. Montreal-Cobalts, to the number of 53,000, are offered at the price of four shil-lings, and advertising is being done to launch them on the outside market. The firm in duestion consider this "one of the very best prospects in the district." They are willing to guarantee a return of 10 per cent. for ten years conditionally on their receiving the balance of any dividends in excess of that rate.

A booklet issued, by the same dealers, in general praise of Cobalt brings the opinions of geologists, professors, and mining experts to English notice. The Cobalt Number of the Monetary Times is quoted as well as less responsible cpinions.

Canadian Estates. Limited, the newcomer, which takes over the Douglas Lake cattle properties in British Columbia, is understood to have been well received here, and it issued

is understood to have been wen received here, and it issued under good auspices. The chairman of the company, the Right Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., was Secretary for War in the late Government. He is grandson of the famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," is nephew and adopted son of the W. E. Forster, who gave England its school-boards and earned the name of "Buckshot" Forster by his administration in Ireland.

C. P. R. Lands Valued at \$310,000,000.

C. P. R. Lands valued at \$310,000,000. Canadian Pacific landholdings remain a subject of com-ment, and their value explains some of the persistent inter-est in C. P. R. shares. Hammered, as they have been, by the general collapse in the American rail market, it is recognized that they possess elements of strength all their own. Charles Duguid, of the "Daily Mail," calculates the value of these lands at some \$310,000,000, or two and a half times the ordinary share capital, without allowing for either sums owing on land sold, but not completely paid for, or the ris-ing values of real estate. ing values of real estate.

owing on land soid, but not completely paid 101, of the fis-ing values of real estate. Balance sheets of the Canadian enterprise carried on in Mexico by the Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, have been inserted in all the leading papers, with the osten-sible object of interesting English investors. For full ze-ports, details, and prophetic estimates, the latter are referred to the London branch of the Bank of Montreal. A measure now before the House of Lords affects lim-ited companies registered in Canada or elsewhere, in case those companies establish a place of business here. In that event, it promises to become their duty to add to their title the name of the country to which they belong. As well as that, it is proposed to make such companies file with our Company Registrar copies of their charters or statutes and lists of directors names, along with the name of some person resident in the United Kingdom who is authorized to accept service of notices on behalf of the company.

service of notices on behalf of the company. The same measure extends the scope of the Companies' Act 1900, making it necessary for a public company to file with the Registrar the facts that the statutes require to be disclosed in a prospectus. This is a shrewd blow aimed at the promoters of prospectusless companies. It can only be avoided by foreign registration and against that evasion it

is difficult to see what Parliament can do. Not improbably the net effect will be to make foreign and colonial registra-tion a blacker mark against a company's repute.

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English View of Insurance Report.

English View of Insurance Report. Other items in the same bill are compulsory registration of a company's mortgages, be they on landed property or book debts; powers to a company to give an option of pur-chase of its debentures by a mortgagee, and powers to re-issue debentures once redeemed. Then every company-Canadian or British—is to file annually a balance sheet on giving summarily capital, liabilities and assets, but not necessarily a statement of profit and loss. In the last re-spect we are emulating Indian example and that of the colony of Victoria. Writing on the report of the Canadian Insurance Com-

colony of Victoria. Writing on the report of the Canadian Insurance Com-mission, the "Daily News" expert thinks it well "to know that nothing has occurred to interfere with the confidence reposed" in the Canadian life offices doing business in this country. He commends further the suggestion that profits be divided at short intervals. "Nothing obscures the real profit-earning power of an office more than the long-dated periods of tontine bonuses."

periods of tontine bonuses." Steps to remove a curious disability upon accident in-surance offices are being taken by the Ocean and General Companies. The Railway Passenger's Company has pre-ceded them in obtaining a clause to secure that one who is injured in an accident, and has insured against that risk, shall not be worse placed than one who has made no pro-vision. The two companies ask powers to prevent, for ex-ample, a railway company from taking credit for monies re-ceived under policies for which the injured have paid. They would thus restore to the assured his remedy against the railway, and give him besides the compensation that has been paid for in advance.

Insurance Sold at \$1.50; Redeemed at \$32,500.

Some \$43,000 has been lost, by a single accident office, in the Hook of Holland disaster. Insurance tickets, for the single voyage, that were sold for a dollar and a half, cost the company \$32,500 to redeem. Little wonder that the chair-man grumbled that these customers were not regular sub-scribers. scribers

Two claims from the same disaster were paid upon diary coupons, six in the last great railway smash and two in the accident before that. One publishing firm have nearly a mil-lion coupons in circulation and over a quarter of a million diarists have their names filed on the register of the company writing their business.

A \$25,000,000 combine, the Bradford Dyer's Association, has just removed from the Fire Office Committee a premium has just removed from the Fire Office Committee a premium income of \$35,000. Up to \$100,000 in any one year, the com-bine will carry its own risks on its forty or fifty branches. The surplus is hedged by a policy with a non-tariff office and its associated underwriters. The Federated Lancashire Cot-ton Spinners also are preparing a mutual scheme of fire in-surance which will apply only to mills fitted with sprinklers. The new motor van in which specimens of Canadian' cereals are to be taken about the country by lecturers of the Dominion Emigration Department has been a feature of in-terest at the motor show at Olympia.

10

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL DISTRICTS BORROWING MONEY.

Granatier, No. 1497, \$1,200. G. Granatier, Benchonzie, Rosebud, No. 1606, \$1,500. G. Riebel, Rouleau. Gallinger, No. 1679, \$800. A. N. Gallinger, Eyebrow Hill, Toporoutz, No. 1666, \$1,200. T. Laidlaw, Rothbury. Oregon, No. 1697, \$1,200. J. R. Jameson, Milestone. Novar, No. 1630, \$1,200. R. J. Todd, Fairlight Station. Wasileff, No. 1692, \$400. J. Kusey, Insinger. Rouworth, No. 1297, \$200. A. F. Lepper, Rudy. Plymouth, No. 1595, \$1,500. D. Deller, Cressman. Levant, No. 1651, \$1,000. G. Solton, Progress. Kingston, No. 1651, \$1,000. J. Wi Wingle, Estevan. Quill City, No. 1653, \$1,200. E. Atkinson, Wadena. Poplar Springs, No. 1676, \$1,000. N. Konetzki, Canora. Poplar Springs, No. 1676, \$1,000. N. Konetzki, Canora. Kelvington, No. 1683, \$1,200. W. O. Templeton. Kelvington, No. 1683, \$1,200. W. O. Templeton. Bethel, No. 655. \$400. A. Hanson, Estevan. Bayview, No. 1660. \$1,200. T. T. B. Hamlin, Ossa. Herzel, No. 1503, \$1,000. M. Abramonici, Lipton. Rasmusson, No. 1543, \$1,000. L. Fryk, Estevan. Bangor, No. 1616, \$700. W. N. Catley, Kennell. Tregarva, No. 66, \$2,600. J. S. Donaldson. Greenside. No. 1663, \$800. J. Coleman, Engelfeld. Nadon, No. 1664, \$1,000. J. D. Letourmeau, Paynton. Pilot Grove, No. 1669, \$800. L. Thomas, Burr. East Hill, No. 1670, \$1,300. F. W. Woodward, North Battle-ford. ford

Livingstone, No. 1685, \$1,600. H. F. Boyd, Keelerville. Spicer, No. 1687, \$1,500. A. W. Bell, Moose Jaw.

March 30, 1907

THE OPPORTUN TO HUDSO

On the west found of like char northward. ' At Ch salmon are in evi mander Wakeman the west shore for of Roe Welcome of Richmond Lake mentioned, on the Leaf Larch and K Minto, over 100 m Ungava Bay. Th which the Indians at their mouths t salmon fishing on

Whitefish, Trout.

Professor Hin The season for River, begins at the middle or latter par so plentiful near C fish have been know nets there in one t Whitefish, a n

exterminated from highest grade of ported by Directo in Hudson Bay a coast, and that c its flavor, and ren This is a most im dollars of addition product. Directo all points on the e in his report of 18 caught in the C secured them alon Fort Churchill.

The Ontario 7,595,692 pounds Nothing could ind there is for this fi

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And Sturgeon.

In Parliament

1905, which contai Prince, Dominion

Few people r sturgeon industry of of the three and a of Canada, 627,530 of the fresh-water cause no surprise t curring widely and ten or twelve year having any substant Woods in Ontario, rapidity but to a nine years ago its of the most valuabl were sent to marke and at one point \$

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Volume 40.

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ine, the Bradford Dyer's Association, the Fire Office Committee a premium to \$100,000 in any one year, the comrisks on its forty or fifty branches. by a policy with a non-tariff office and ters. The Federated Lancashire Cot-preparing a mutual scheme of fire inly only to mills fitted with sprinklers, an in which specimens of Canadian' about the country by lecturers of the Department has been a feature of inw at Olympia.

AN SCHOOL DISTRICTS ROWING MONEY.

200. G. Granatier, Benchonzie, 500. G. Riebel, Rouleau. 500. A. N. Gallinger, Eyebrow, Hill, 1,200. T. Laidlaw, Rothbury. 50. J. R. Jameson, Milestone. B. I. Todd. Escilight Station R. J. Todd, Fairlight Station. J. Kusey, Insinger. 200. A. F. Lepper, Rudy. .500. D. Deller, Cressman. o. G. Solton, Progress. ,800. D. Lockerbie, Kingsview. J. W. Wingle, Estevan. 200. E. Atkinson, Wadena 76, \$1,000. N. Konetzki Canora. \$1,200. W. O. Templeton. A. Hanson, Estevan. o. M. Abramonici, Lipton. \$1,000 L. Fryk, Estevan. W. N. Catley, Kennell. oo. J. S. Donaldson. 800. J. Coleman, Engelfeld. 0. J. D. Letourneau, Paynton. \$800. L. Thomas, Burr. 300. F. W. Woodward, North Battle-

\$1,600. H. F. Boyd, Keelerville. D. A. W. Bell, Moose Jaw.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

V

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMERCIAL ACCESS TO HUDSON BAY, FROM ONTARIO.

Π

found of like character from Hay's and Nelson Rivers

northward. At Churchill River, about 100 miles north,

salmon are in evidence again, as mentioned by Com-

mander Wakeman in his report of 1897, and abound on

the west shore for 700 miles or more to the upper end

of Roe Welcome and Wager Inlet. Within fifty miles

of Richmond Lake and of Clear Water Lake, before

mentioned, on the east coast, are the head waters of the

Leaf Larch and Koksook Rivers, which, including Lake

Minto, over 100 miles long, flow for over 300 miles into Ungava Bay. These are alive with Atlantic salmon,

which the Indians report as coming there to spawn, and

at their mouths the Hudson Bay Company prosecute

Professor Hind reported as to salmon as follows :-

River, begins at the latter part of June and ends about the

middle or latter part of August. In some years salmon are so plentful near Churchill River that upwards of 200 fine fish have been known to have been taken out of four small

exterminated from Lake Superior, where it attains its highest grade of excellence in the Great Lakes, is re-

ported by Director Low to be exceedingly plentiful

in Hudson Bay and in all the small lakes along the

coast, and that contact with salt water has improved

its flavor, and renders it superior to the lake species.

This is a most important fact, and ensures millions of

dollars of additional value to the Hudson Bay fishery

product. Director Low mentions finding them at

all points on the east shore, and Commander Wakeman

in his report of 1897 states they were brought to him as

caught in the Churchill River, and that his party

secured them along the beach outside the harbor near

7,595,692 pounds in 1890 to 2,895,820 pounds in 1905.

Nothing could indicate more forcibly the great market

that while the rivers and lakes on the east coast of

Hudson Bay are teeming with brook or "speckled"

trout, the latter are also caught in the bay, and contact

with salt water improves their flavor. The larger

species, known as "lake trout," also abound in the bays and inlets with like results. This renders the region

unequalled for rod and trolling fishing sport, and will

prove duly attractive to disciples of Isaac Walton from

1905, which contains a special report of Professor E. E.

Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, he says :---

were sent to market giving employment to five hundred men,

In Parliamentary Sessional Paper No. 22, Ottawa,

The Ontario catch of whitefish decreased from

The remarkable fact is stated by Director Low

The season for salmon in the neighborhood of Churchill

Whitefish, a most delicious variety, which is nearly

salmon fishing on a large scale.

Whitefish, Trout.

nets there in one tide.

Fort Churchill.

And Sturgeon.

there is for this fish.

other sections of the continent.

On the west shore of Hudson Bay fisheries are

March 30, 1907.

mense additional revenue when intelligently exploited by Ontario industries.

Professor Bell, in his report relating to explorations in the vicinity of the Albany River, mentions that the Indians on Lake St. Joseph, of which it is the outlet, live on the sturgeon and other fish caught there, while at a nearby small lake, called, from the abundance of that fish, Sturgeon Lake, where he camped, his men in the act of setting a small gill-net, had a sturgeon measuring over five feet long dive into it. That would weigh over 100 pounds, and, if a roe fish, would easily beworth \$35 for export, with scores, if not hundreds, more like it in the same pond. That thousands of tons of this valuable fish can be annually obtained from Hudson Bay and its tributary waters when rendered commercially accessible goes without saying.

Mention could be made also of seals, white whales, porpoises, narwhales, walrus, and whalebone or black whales, which frequent Hudson Bay, but the foregoing relating to sea-food products of known commercial value must suffice in this connection.

Rapid Transit Development.

That the geographical position of Ontario entitles it to become the conservator of Hudson Bay commercial resources needs no argument. That the route recommended is the only practicable line of commercial access within its territory is equally clear. But railway building, as the pioneer method, having proved financially impossible of satisfactory progress towards that object, the suggestion was made that a tram or surface road be first built as the entering wedge in solving the transportation problem.

This idea at once met with favor, which increased with mature consideration of the subject. It is believed that less than 10 per cent. of the estimated cost of the railway route would provide access to the sea within the next two years, and afford facilities for doing all the transit business to be anticipated until fishing and other industries could be organized and the railway made ready to equal future transportation demands.

(To be Continued.)

WEST WANTS HUDSON BAY ROAD.

The following are a few opinions of the proposal to build a new road to open up the Hudson Bay country. Victoria Daily Colonist.—The Federal Government is definitely committed to the policy of building a railway to

Hudson's Bay at the earliest possible date. **Toronto News**.—It becomes increasingly evident that the idea of transportation, of Western produce for shipment via Hudson Bay to Europe is taking stronger and stronger hold on the West

Regina Leader .- In the past the idea has to a very considerable extent been looked at suspiciously by the people of the East, who were undoubtedly somewhat adversely in-fluenced towards it by the fear lest such a railway would be detrimental to Eastern interests. This opposition, however, appears to be wearing down.

Appears to be wearing down. Manitoba Free Press.—At the beginning of the present year there was an average of 16,000 bushels of wheat in each wheat there was an average of 16,000 bushels of wheat in each there was an average of 16,000 bushels of wheat in each high states and average of 16,000 bushels of wheat in each high states are average of 16,000 bushels of wheat in each high states are average of 16,000 bushels of the present the states are average of 16,000 bushels of the present high states are average of 16,000 bush of the 1,200 interior elevators, and another 20,000,000 bushels in the hands of the farmers; which means that the crop of 1906 will not be all marketed when the crop of 1907 is grown. The West needs all the rolling stock obtainable on railways running eastward; and it also needs the development of the

Few people realize the value or importance of the sturgeon industry of Canada. When it is remembered that of the three and a half millions square miles superficial area of Canada, 627,530 square miles are water, including one-half Hudsoy's Bay outlet. Halifax Chronicle.—One of the strongest points in favor of the proposed railway is that by its utilization Western Canada will be brought a thousand miles nearer the markets of Europe. This road will be of special benefit to the West-ern Provinces, but as the progress and prosperity of the of the fresh-water upon the surface of the globe, it need or the irresh-water upon the surface of the globe, it need cause no surprise that the sturgeon is a species of fish oet curring widely and abundantly in Canada. Within the last ten or twelve years only, have sturgeon been regarded as having any substantial value in Canada. On the Lake of the Woods in Ontario, that industry developed not only with rapidity but to a high commercial value, so that eight or line years are its sturgeon fishery was claimed to be one country as a whole are bound up with the development of the West, it may be said that all Canada is interested in the opening up of this route, and it is, in that sense, a project of national importance. The Hudson Bay road is likely to be an accomplished fact ere long. nine years ago its sturgeon fishery was claimed to be one of the most valuable in the world. In 1894, 1,059,267 pounds

The earnings of the Porto Rico Railway Company, Limand at one point \$200,000 were disbursed for wages, etc. It is well known that sturgeon abound in all the streams and lakes of the James' Bay basin, and that the great advance in their commercial value means an imgreat advance in their commercial value means an im-

and a	1.1.1					1.1.			t.			1	
	1532		T	HE MON	ETARY	TIME	s	v	olume 40.		Marc	h 30, I	907.
	IABILITIE	S (Particulars)	of capitalization a d Bond Report.)	re		Chartere	d Banks' S	Statements	to the D	ominio			
	NAME OF BANK	Last Vote	in circulation	Balance due to Dom. after deducting adva	Gov. Balance due nces. Governa	Provincial	Deposits payable on demand in Canada		vable after notice ed day in Can.		- in elsewh	ere De	eposits by a e other bar
	Bank of Montreal	76 Jan. 10 9,968.058	Feb. Ch'g* 10,120,952 + 1.2		Ch'ge Jan F +120.6 1,423,131 1,32	29,066 - 6.6 20,	Jan. Feb. C 203,109 25,497,245 911,736 1,016,925 +	b'ge Jan. 2.7 67,750,153	Feb. Ch'ge 66,470,887 - 19 3,148,030 + 15	Bank of M	Jan. Feb. LS76,920 30,810,442	Ch'ge 3.3 1.5	Jan. Fe 33,327 1,16 68,376 8
	2 Bk of New Bruns. 3 Quebec Bank 4 Bank of Nova Scotia 5 St. Stephen's Bank	12 625.995 7 1.445.349 11 2.37.484 5 85.025	1.445,539 2,863,681 + 3.5	14,765 25.029 263,415 269,606 15,132 15,268	+69569,000 + 2.4 + 31,135 + 2.4 + 9	$ 59,000 \\ 17,393 \\ - 12. \\ 11, $	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 714,218 & 1,465,604 - \\ 494,282 & 11,352,841 - \\ 158,838 & 114,875 - \end{array}$	14.5 6,814,900 1.2 8,841,006 27.6 261,007	6,866,254 + 8 8,746,183 - 1.1 258,757 - 9	Bk of Newlos Quebec Bail Bank of Naci	196,779 4,892,635	1	66,651 11 89,071 24
	6 Bank of B.N.A. 7 Bank of Toronto 8 Molsons Bank	6 2,994,994 10 2,781,755 10 2,459,161	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+11.7 458,398 48 + 58.5 213,750 25	81,824 + 5.1 9, 86,956 + 10.9 5,	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	4.1 15,432,461 7.2 17,180,260	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Bank of R.N.I. Bank of Torms Molsons Res.	2,919,785 3,170,130		26,015 2 38,431 12 92,363 12 20,306 1
	9 East. Townships Bk. 9 Union Bk. of Halifax 1 Ontario Bank	8 2,004,065 8 1,388,425 7 220,766 7 1,510,980	1,382,731 + 1.8 198,0!1 - 14.2	22,303 19,377 19,397 20,144	- 13.1 74,829 9 + 3.9 134,629 12	5,278 + 27.3 1, 31,479 - 2.3 1,	1,060,776 -	13.3 5,569,845 2.1 6,771,851	5,882,396 + 2 6,907,430 + 2	East. Townin Union Bk of a Ontario Bati Banque Natio	488,560 501,616	+ 3.7	87,540 6 14,423 1,88 94 144 7
	3 Merch. Bk of Canada 4 Ban. Prov. du Canada 5 People's Bk. of N.B.	8 4.215,730 3 694,923 8 134,852	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 18,653 & 14,380 \\ 4,475 & 8,387 \end{array}$	-22.9 173,887 18 + 87.4	0,177 + 3.6	244,819 243,261	2.4 2 888,227 .6 208,340	24,364,866 + 1.3 2,972,769 + 2.9 207,3185 13,944,859 + 4	Ban. Prov. della	96,095 ,130,152		33,212 1,38 17,363 42,769 14
	6 Union Bk. of Canada 7 Canadian Bk. of Com. 8 Royal Bk. of Canada 9 Dominion Bank	7 7.788.314	8,218,026+55,506 +457 3,285,506 +457 3,285,506 +457 3,285 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 0	316,847 283,289 126,059 124,797 34,625 33,512	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4.6 50,395,824 .5 14,300,623 3.6 26,106,537	50,756,072 + .7 14,460,652 + 1.1 26,127 540 + .1	Dominica I	0,870,744 11,105,398 0,347,542 10,501,749	+ 2.2 + 1.5	40,252 15 78,613 7 48,075 7
	0 Bank of Hamilton. 1 Stand Bk. of Canada 2 Banque de St. Jean .	10 - 2,137,481 12 1,184,916 6 189,095	$\begin{smallmatrix} 2,314,351 + 9.3 \\ 1,192,866 + 5.1 \\ 211,163 + 11.7 \end{smallmatrix}$	25,544 27,771 20,063 18,034 20,520 21,136	- 10.1 79,539 8 25,209 2	33,331 + 4.8 3, 25,1154	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 510,714 & {\bf 3},421,485 \\ 27,708 & {\bf 19},254 \\ {\bf 980},089 & {\bf 2},880,393 \\ -\end{array}$	2,5 10,655,083 30.5 414,360 3.3 8,848,031	$\begin{array}{r} 16,816,781 + & 3 \\ 10,609,575 - & 4 \\ 417,464 + & 5 \\ 9,004,313 + & 18 \end{array}$	Bank of Hank Stand. BL dia Banque de Bla			3,803 3,669 75,587 6
	3 Banque d'Hochelaga 4 Bge. de St. Hyacinthe 5 Bank of Ottawa 6 Imp'l Bk. of Canada.	6 233,013 10 2,430,890	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27,803 33,262	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23,798 - 8.5 9,	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 81,747 & 109,673 + \\ 671,087 & 5,240,602 + \\ 723,625 & 9,367,902 - \\ 543,018 & 687,376 + \end{array}$	12.2 18,089,188 3.7 20,165,265	848,8211 18,415,128 + 1.8 20,407,853 + 1.9	Imp'l. Bk atta			9,674 87,591 8
	7 West'n Bk. of Canada 8 Traders Bk. of Canada 9 Sov. Bk of Canada 0 Metropolitan Bank	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 467,450 + 2.3 \\ 2,672,710 + 5.3 \\ 2,057,050 + 1.3 \end{array}$		522,597 49 22,300		980,426 5,890,684 469,443 4,436,919 2!6,828 1,118,897	1.5 16,216,403 .7 11,730,179 8. 2,405,404	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Traders Bk dig	612,639 89,316	+ 45.8	819 6,535 94,053 14
	Crown Bk. of Canada Home Bk. of Canada Northern Bank	6 . 319,48 753,43	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		427,104 42 64,028 6 666,517 6	54,028 59,946 - 1.0 1,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{r} 2,166,819 + 5.8 \\ 3,510,9434 \\ 1,377,082 + 2.2 \\ 1,207,932 + 8.8 \end{array}$	Home Bk d to Northern Bas	······································		118,719 3 789 1,207 15,893
	4 Sterl'g Bk. of Canada 5 U't'd Emp. Bk of Can. 6 Farmers Bk. of Can.	412,80	114,245 - 27.8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		38,805 - 1.9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	63.3 122,618 31.4 38,564	$\frac{177,124}{68,416} + \frac{44.5}{77.4}$	U't'd Emp.Bd Farmers BL 6	······································		
	otal	68,219,711 60,986,610	770,547,759 + 3.4 62,434,893 + 2.	4 3,198,186 3,576,511	$\begin{array}{c} 11,480,537\\ + 11.8 & 7,128,440 & 6,74 \end{array}$	0,815 — 4.9 151,	564,666 168,482,383 - 722,684 149,621,785 -	1	73,693,731 + 1.1	Total Total 1906.	1,314,082 61,201,448 7,191,637 45,824,676	3 - 1.86, - 2.95, - 2.95,	
	ASSETS NAME OF BANK.	Current loans it	Ch'ee la	rent loans elsewhere than in Canada. n. Feb. Ch'go-	Loans to Provincial Governments.	'ge Jan. Fel	b. Ch'ge Jan.	Feb. Ch'ge Jan	rtgages on real e sold by bank. . Feb. Ch'ge			Ch'ge-	Other otherw
	Bank of Montreal 1. 2 Bk. of New Bruns. 3 Quebec Bank	81,200.619 83,640 3,138,441 3,96 8,968,077 9,01	6.125 + 3. 8.668 + 3.2 1.408 + .5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36,916 71,734 + 8,978 8,978	94.3 15,412 15 31,030 28		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19 7,319 - 72.5	Bk, of New Im. Ouebec Bank	65,977 65,21 276,521 276,40	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 7 \\ - 1.2 \\ 0 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.3 \\ 0 \\ - 1.3 \\ 0 \\ - 1.3 \\ 0 \\ - 1.3 \\ 0 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.3 \\ $	2,292,828 105,768 19,326
	4 Bank of Nova Scotia 5 St. Stephen's Bank 6 Bank of B.N.A. 7 Bank of Toronto	617,897 62 19,115,504 20,85 24,594,142 25,59	8,878 + 1.9 5,642 + 6.5 4,350 7,111 + 4.1 2,10	2,686 4,307,379 — 1.1 0,000 2,100,000	1,005,037 1,133,884	27,228 26 12.8 134,198 78 28,753 21	874 - 1.3 4,368 645 - 41.4 1,724 $454 - 25.4 \dots$	4,368 1,729 16,0 237,613 + 1.4 29.8	75 1,075 - 93,1	St. Stephen's in Bank of B. N. L. Bank of Toron	20 000 20,000 \$56,628 758,73 604 548 604,542	0 - 11.4	2,000 3,585,742 189,650
	8 Molsons Bank. 9 East. Townships Bk 0 Union Bk. of Halifan	x 7,978,484 7,81	6,036 + 4.1	0,053 1,442,257 - 3.9		65,974 75 3,763 35	591 + 14.6 56,655 852 + 852.8 3,836 759 + 12.5 28,856	56,655 62,2 3,836 28,856	51 62,251	Ontario Bank.	125,000 125,000	0 + 2.2	14,760 9,827 24 682
	1 Ontario Bank. 2 Banque Nationale. 3 Merch. Bk. of Canada 4 Ban. Prov. du Canada	9,894,908 10,08 a 28,905,910 29,82 a 2,415,564 2,46	9,404 + 2. 3,916 + 3. 2,04 0,655 + 1.9	8,593 2,058,818 + .5		353,285 271 20,267 21	966 - 23. 19,415 061 + 3.9 16,741	16,757 3.5	79 17,823 - 4.1 3,500	Banque National Merch. Bk of On Ban. Prov. da Ca	1,002,198 1,072,53 165,000 165,000		44,488 164,055 276,300 4
	5 People's Bk. of N.B 6 Union Bk. of Canada 7 Canadian Bk. of Com 8 Royal Bk. of Canada	a 22,997,442 23,40 79,264,893 79,67	6,675 + 1.8 6,733 + .5 2.23	5,000 25,000 - 36.3 5,000	31,435 19,813 -	52,268 62 37. 322,664 243 74.9 3,634 4	044 94 7 82 078	108,459 + 4.5 76.7 83,5355 37,5	46 22 255 11 1	Conadian Brails	1,111,386 1,115,70	0 + .4 5 + 1.8 6 + 10.1	134,467 389,298 10,000
等能 建酸	9 Dominion Bank. 0 Bank of Hamilton. 1 Stand. Bk of Canada	33,253,495 33,21 20,524,115 20,23 a 13,590,112 14,09	8,921	4,810 166,766 +572.2		56,413 54	803 - 29 22,439 134 - 25.5 199 + 1.9 10.573	22,476 + .1 51,F 10,000	19 02,105 - 2.	Stand Bk.of Cal Banque de St. la	950,000 950,000 1,082,228 1,097,16 185,000 185,000 20,000 20,000		7,433 181,297 34,983 14,682
	2 Bank de St. Jean 3 Banque d'Hochelag 4 Bge. de St. Hyacinth 5 Bank of Ottawa.g	a 12,852,967 13,2 5 e 1,273,902 1,27	$2,817 + 3.1 \dots$ $7,482 + .3 \dots$		*****		$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c}$	29,256 26,8 3,539 8,8 23,232 3 18,8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Banque d'Heine Bqe. de St Hom Bank of Ottan.			117,706 51,131 1,263 39,895
	6 Imp'l B kof Canada 7 West'nBk.of Canada 8 Traders Bk.of Canada	. 25,222,249 25,6	19,194 + 1.6 15	2,000 102,000 - 32.9 2,800 2,800 - 32.9		37.011 39	450 + 54 - 20.008	67,137 - 4.2 26.6 19,108 + 32.3 6.5 20,064 + .3 11,807		Traders Bkatla	31,240 30,42 1,360,699 1,372,69 62,137 471,12	$0 - 2.6 \\ 9 + 10.6 \\ 42$	23,659 134,653 9,569
的情報	9 Sov. Bk. of Canada. 10 Metropolitan Bank 31 Crown Bk. of Canada 32 Home Bk. of Canada	a 3,205,544 3,2	1,122 + .0.7	***** *********************************		1.328 2	519 - 20.7			Crown Bk. at Ca	158,181 158,97 110,064 118,24 106,441 109,68 115,594 110,77	1 + .5 0 + 7.4 4 + 3 0 - 4.2	7,514 29,801
	33 Northern Bank 34 Sterl'g Bk.of Canada 36 U'd Emp. Bk. of Can 36 Farmers Bk. of Can	4,563,821 4,44 1,1,379,719 1,54 1,216,240 25 43,469 15	$11,159 - 2.7 \dots$ $12,759 + 15.4 \dots$ $23,825 + 3.5 \dots$ $31,844 + 203.3 \dots$	***************************************	1,093,042 1,285,075 +	10,007	352		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sterl'g Bk. d'a U't'dEmp.Bk.d Farmers Bankd	6,584 44,09 31,353 41,59	4 + 1.2 2 + 72.2	14,631 82,505
	Fotal Potal 1906	and and any states of		6,552 $34,615,133 - 3.933,534$ $37,462,194 + .5$	2,000,489 2,167,414 +	17.6 3,747,464 3,656 8.3 1,771,370 1.778	297 - 1.6 911,764 9 ,063 + 4 664,083 7	17,868 + .7 420,8 713,729 + 7.5 502,1	$\begin{array}{r} 99 \ 392,894 \\ - 6.3 \\ 42 \ 481,449 \\ - 4.3 \end{array}$	Total Total 1906	5,655,135 15,351,35 1,720,650 11,945,82	$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{1.9}$	8,013,912 9,908,510
	NAME OF BANK	Specie		Dominion Notes	sec'ty cir. oth	and cheques on er banks.	Dpsts. with and bals from other bks in C	Can. in Utd	Feb. Ch'ge	NAME OF I	Balance due agencies and bks. Jan. Feb.	abroad Ch'ge	Dominion Governm
	1 Bank of Montreal 2 Bk. of New Bruns. 3 Quebec Bank	Jan. Feb 2290,880 2291,026 151, 248,975 346,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	n. Feb. Ch'ge 4,366 6,802,910 — 3 6 6,443 268,076 + 4.5 8,466 496,797 + 31.2	35,000 79,413 81,169 590,891	Feb. Ch'ge 3,265,476 - 14.1 77,800 - 2. 417,008 - 29.4	1,837,163 1,890,908 92,137 66,979 13,498 5,023	- 27.3 57,151 - 62.8	1,786,336 - 64.1 17,830 - 68.8	Bank of New Brn Quebec Bank	3,950,547 3,143,3 200,009 265,4 101,880 66,5	$ \begin{array}{r} 95 - 20.4 \\ 25 + 32.7 \\ 87 - 34.6 \end{array} $	1,316,260 151,219 150,633
	4 Bank of Nova Scoti 5 St. Stephen's Bank 6 Bank of B.NA.	ia 2,069 ,875 2,043 12,679 12 994,392 855	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,764 2,028, 690 + 4.8 1,468 19,801 - 7.8 6,686 1,646,257 + 1.8 0,551 1,565,552 + 1.0	118,531 1,898,168 12,000 11,357 825,674 672,664	$\begin{array}{r} 1,292,241 & - & 31.9 \\ 2,330 & - & 79.5 \\ 794,292 & + & 18.1 \\ 1,231,195 & + & 61.7 \end{array}$	82,014 109,306 65,397 50,116 16,851 25,302 1,681 254	- 23.4	781,585 = 37.7 62,534 = 71.8 58,751 = 79.4	St. Stephen's a Bank of B.N.A.	38,318 47,5 639,374 632,5 548,789 757,9	07 + 38.1	577,258 373,996 111,394
	7 Bank of Toronto 8 Molsons Bank 9 East. Townships Bl 10 Union Bk. of Malifa	489,667 538 k. 170,520 171	$\begin{array}{c} 938 + 10.1 \\ 838 + .8 \\ 958 - 3.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	140,000 1,101,809 106,090 505,102 75,000 547,556	$\begin{array}{r} 918,694 \ - \ 16.6 \\ 411,222 \ - \ 18.6 \\ 494,996 \ - \ 9.6 \end{array}$	256,060 238,337 388,286 289,197 183,394 223,724	- 6.9 505 - 25.5 7,704	58,751 - 79.4 1,603 + 217.4 5,121 - 33.5	Molsons Ban East. Township Union Bk. of B	947,560 515,6 794,379 469,5 -109,022 290,5	518 - 20.4 503 - 40.9 566 + 166.3	476,269 167,073 604,781
	11 Ontario Bank 12 Banque Nationale. 13 Merch. Bk. of Canad 14 Ban Prov. du Canad	130,928 135 1,037,626 1,035	1662 2,6	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	240,000 1,760,898	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	69,295 50,436 5,940 2,905 186,843 153,514	- 51.1 - 17.8 26 876	70,194 - 44.5 19,487 - 27.5	Banque Name Merch. Bk of C Ban, Prov. da C	166,545 187 1 160,202 34,4 66,646 59,0		629,421
	15 People's Bk. of N.B 16 Union Bk. of Canad 17 Canadian Bk. of Con	3 10,020 9 da 527,893 529 m. 3,025,079 3,589	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	9,000 5,110 150,000 841,709 427,450 3,246,317	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	3,650 11,357 150,371 135,290 33,618 43,262	+211.2 10.454 -10. 48,279 +28.7	3 11,677 - 11.3	Canadian Bk. of Canadian Bk. o	249,758 340, 1,258,434 1 289, 1 122,204 910,	690 + 44.6 075 + 36.2 793 + 2.5 814 - 18.8	186,070 27,064 370,160
	 Royal Bk. of Canad Dominion Bank Bank of Hamilton Stand Bk. of Canad 	1,126,483 1,119 513,167 512 da 247,582 249	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 150,000 1,336,838 8 125,000 853,636 3 50,000 592,603	1,221,937 - 8.6 899,045 + 5.3 644,257 + 8.7	879,305 798,798 80,611 19,176 144,561 184,897	- 9.2 - 76.2 + 27.9 2,624	2,624	Bank of Hand Stand. Bk. dl	208,344 215, 73,117 71		238,424 227,151 328,240
1	pque de St. Jean que d'Hochelan de St. Hyacint ak of Ottawa	2,908 2 2,908 2 4,908 2 2,908	313 + 13.9 591 + 2.7 6942 + 13.5	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	5 8,800 6,886 93,000 1,036'896 1 16,500 21,197	$\begin{array}{r} 11,600 + 68.5 \\ 1,937,587 + .1 \\ 15,669 - 26.1 \\ 577,707 - 18.9 \end{array}$	75,070 68,697 111,722 119,991 100,358 86,011 664,071 524,283	+ 7.4 60,935	118,177 + 94. 621,999 + 4.	Banque d'Ba Bqe.de St Ha Bank of Otta	474,555 563, 52,218 76, 468,713 536	299 + 18.7 238 + 46. 917 + 15.8	852,151 887,589
	Mest'n Bk. of Canad West'n Bk. of Cana 28 Traders Bk. of Cana	ia. 1,076,351 1,078 da 45,301 40 da 324,117 32	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 164,000 1,494,784 25,455 44,273 127,900 498,069	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 1,465,708 - & 1.9 \\ 80,826 + & 82.6 \\ 487,912 - & 2.0 \end{array}$	709,937 647,751 1,285,776 1,193,858 286,252 299,604	- 8.8 78,298 - 7.1 74,538 + 4.7 52,076	30,872 - 60, 74,249 -	6 Imp'l Bk.et 4 West'n Bkel 7 Traders Bkel 6 San Rk.et	31,830 32, 365,152 582, 361,664 478	$ \begin{array}{r} 344 - 17.8 \\ 053 + .7 \\ 381 + 60.4 \\ 511 - 53.6 \end{array} $	531,388 128,130 612,963
di	29 Sov. Bk. of Canada 30 Metropolitan Bank 31 Crown Bk. of Canada 32 Home Bk. of Canada	a. 299,560 21 88,907 8 ida 122,002 12	7.141 - 27.5 4 9.222 + .4 2 2.546 + .4 2	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	8 48,000 257,846 9 22,000 246,875	565,285 - 2.2 243,613 - 5.5 171,298 - 30.6 80,972 + 7.6	398,952 338,525 105,359 136,254 164,686 221,952 158,516 163,524	+ 29.3	10,109 - 11.	Crown Bk al	20,330 42 40,382 64 18,754 50 1 6,557 6	312 + 44.2 407 + 59.2 000 + 166.9	368,000
1	33 Northern Bank. 34 Sterl'g Bk. of Cana 35 U't'd Emp.Bk of Ca	100,322 10 ada 21,624 2 an. 2,203	5,801 + 5.5 2 3,495 + 8.7 2 2,006 - 8.9	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	7 25,000 353,903 9 10,000 89,814 4 5,000 2,619	$\begin{array}{r} 467,989 + 32.2 \\ 120,357 + 34. \\ 14,908 + 469.2 \end{array}$	176,997 117 138 142,112 63,754 40,628 57,525	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	27,253 - 5, 26,877 - 5, 10,515 - 40, 105 + 75,	8 Steri'g Bk.al 7 U't'd Emp. B	at 74,118 118 at 1,984 2	300 - 49.5 647 + 60.5 683 + 35.5 833 + 16.5	300,000
	36 Farmers Bank of Ca	an. 1,320 22,128,317 22,59		6,847 9,021 + 31.3 73,108 44,498,595 94,778 38,431,050	8 5,000 22,053 6 4,325,901 21,483,645 4 3,435,334 23,044,834	25,855,163 - 5.9	120,298 94,858 9,342,387 8,451,634 6,933,229 6,665,985	- 9.5 8,063,346	3,737,898 - 53.	Level College		,639 - 9.	
	1				,		17			and the second			

Canada May Hear Australian Legislators-Comparison of Two Banks-Bad Mail Service.

rom Our Own Correspondent.)

Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 19th.

Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 19th. The first session of the third Parliament of Australia assembles to-morrow. The intention of the Government is to hold a formal session of a day or two and then adjourn to enable the Premier and the Minister of Customs to leave for England to attend the British Conference. Inasmuch as the Government has but seventeen votes in the House of Representatives out of a total of seventy-five, and in the Senate of thirty, but four, this would seem to be impossible unless the balance of the House agree. It is anticinated that the Labor Party of twenty-six will

unless the balance of the House agree. It is anticipated that the Labor Party of twenty-six will continue to give the Government its support. There are also twelve Protectionists from Victoria, who will support the protectionist policy of the Government, but otherwise are against it. The regular Opposition numbers nineteen. With the Labor Party in agreement with the Government, it will have control of the House, as it will also of the Senate. There is some dissatisfaction in the Labor Party over the Constitution of the Government, and it is possible that in the caucus to be held there will be some expressions other than of admiration of the Government. Attinue of Australia to Canada

Attitude of Australia to Canada.

1534

Attitude of Australia to Canada. The chances are in favor of the Government pulling through. It is anticipated that the political leaders of the Labor Party, both in the State and in the Commonwealth Parliaments, are becoming more conservative, and advocate socialism less strenuously. If the plan of the Government succeeds, there will go to England the Premier, Mr. Deakin, and Sir William Lyne, the Minister of Customs. Both are strong protectionists, but are advocates of a preferential tariff, which, after taking care of the Australian producer, will give the British manufacturer advantages in this market. If the Canadian delegates discuss a reciprocal agree-ment with Australia, they will find these two delegates sympathetic. Sir William Lyne is a strong man in the Gov-ernment, and is largely the link between the Government and the Labor Party. He has, in the matter of these gentlement will be able to take in Canada on the return trip, owing to the necessity of hurrying back to Australia to meet Parlia ment.

ment.

Two other delegates have gone to the Shipping Con-ference. One of them—the Honorable William Hughes—is the deputy leader of the Labor Party, and occupied a prominent position in the short-lived Labor Government of Mr. Watson. He will visit Canada after the Shipping Confer-ence is over, and, as he is a fine speaker, Canadians will have an opportunity, no doubt, of hearing from him directly

have an opportunity, no doubt, of nearing from him diffectly the policy of the Australian Labor Party. The other delegate, Mr. Dougald Thompson, is a mer-chant and manufacturer of this city, and is a prominent member of the regular Opposition. He also may visit Canada. If he should be in a controversial mood, which is most unlikely, he could give the other side of the political labor emertion. labor question.

Comparison of Two Important Banks.

Attention used to be called to the fact that Canada had no bank as large as the Bank of New South Wales, of Aus-tralia, but this can no longer be done. A leading daily newspaper has admitted that the Canadian Bank of Mont-real is now the greater, and growing the faster. The fol-lowing are some figures respecting the two banks :--

		Bank of N. S. Wales.	Bank of Montreal.	
Notes		£ 959,908	£ 2,467,400	
Deposits	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24,812,021	26,629,797	4
Other items		4,049,641	29,021	2
Capital paid	up	2,000,000	2,952,000	0
Reserves		1,610,934	2,362,022	
A		and the second se	and the second se	

£33,432,504 £34,440,240

This service is still further out of joint. The steamer due to arrive a week ago last Friday has not yet been sighted. The "Sonoma," the last ship to leave here, pro-bably will reach San Francisco more than a week behind its regular date. This is due in part to the condition of the ships and to the character of the crews which they carry. The others complain that the rabble they are obliged to take on board at San Francisco cannot be made to do their duty properly. The "Sonoma" had especially bad luck. bad luck.

When she was ready to leave here her crew of coal-passers and stokers struck work. There is a disagreement respecting the cause, the captain and the officers of the ship asserting that the strike was due to the fact that they would not dismiss three non-union Hawaiian seamen who had to be taken on at Honolulu in lieu of three men who

deserted, and also to refusing to take back to San Fran-

Volume 40.

deserted, and also to rerusing to take back to San Fran-cisco a man who had previously been discharged from a sister ship for misconduct. The men assert that the dispute was over the propo-sition of the captain to take on a non-unionist when a unionist could be got. The end was the arrest of forty-four men and they have been sentenced to a month's imprise men, and they have been sentenced to a month's imp ment. The Seamen's Union at San Francisco cabled ment. The Seamen's Union at San Francisco cabled to the men to go back to work, and settle the dispute at San Fran-cisco, but they refused. The Seamen's Union of Sydney was approached to furnish a new crew. The officials agreed to do so, but the men held a meeting and resolved to stick to to the the strikers.

Trouble is Expected.

In the end the "Sonoma" secured a hetrogeneous crew of non-unionists, but trouble is expected when the ship arrives at San Francisco. This has thrown the line out of joint so far as mail service is concerned. There is no cer-tainty whatever when the ships will arrive or leave. It is to be hoped that the chaos will result in the reorganization of the service, and giving a four-weekly instead of a triweekly service.

weekly service. While there are no manifestations of special activity, yet there is certainly an increase in the volume of trade done. The exports of last year promise to be beaten this year. In the month of January the exports of New South Wales were nearly a million pounds sterling above those for January, 1906, and the balance of the Commonwealth is doing proportionately as well. The imports are also in-creasing, though not quite to the same extent. The curplus of exports is aiding very much the former

The surplus of exports is aiding very much the finances of Australia, and improving the credit of the Commonwealth abroad. The borrowings abroad still continue, but to a much lighter extent than in previous years. The home money market seems to be able to supply most of the demand.

Owing to the late harvest and the late period in which the wool has been brought to market, collections are a little slow. The farmers, too, have been urged to hold back their grain, which is contributing to the delays in payments. However, the returns show that it is now coming forward, and improved finances are likely to follow.

Notes on Labor Problems.

As intimated would be the case in previous letters, the value of compulsory arbitration would be tested in New Zealand within a short time. Already there has been a strike amongst slaughter-house workmen, who have utterly

strike amongst slaughter-house workmen, who have utteny refused to pay any attention to the Arbitration Court. The Act is to be put in force against them, with what result. will appear. Whatever the outcome may be, it is in the power of workmen to completely nullify the Act. They have done so again and again in this State. No law can compel a large body of men to work unless they choose to do so, and it is a very simple process to give a reasonable notice of quitting work to avoid even the penalty of a fine. The Wharf Laborers' Union ignored the decision of the

settled last week by a conference between the officials of the union and of the Shipping Association. Conciliation seems to be of more value than compulsion.

VALUES AND THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

One prominent feature of the Wall Street slump on Monday was the gain of one point by Canadian Pacific. The only other gain in a host of declines was by the Pennsylvania. Canadian Pacific has managed to retain a sort of an in-dependence of the American Transcontinental Railway level. The C.P.R. has been fortunate in its financing. The capitalization is only \$33,000 a mile, with charges of less than \$1,000 a mile. It is earning more than \$7,000 gross per mile, and \$2,800 per annum net per mile. It is paying a 6 per cent. dividend, and 1 per cent. on its land account. Its earn-ings are increasing in a marked manner. The gross earnings last year increased \$12,000,000; in the first seven months of the eurrent fiscal year, they increased nearly \$6,000,000, and in all probability the gross for the whole fiscal year will be not much less than \$72,000,000.

1903 of almost \$30,000,000. Weather conditions in Canada are considered much worse than in the United States, but this is only to a com-paratively small degree. The climate has not prevented worse than in the United States, but the has not prevented paratively small degree. The climate has not prevented progress in this case anyway. Operating expenses during the past few years, and up to the present winter, have been small. The winter of 1906-7 will, of course, affect the figures to some extent. But it will be seen that there are good to some extent. But it will be seen that there are good small. The winter of it will be seen that there a panicky to some extent. But it will be seen that there a panicky reasons for the stock making such a good show in a panicky market. When considering a basis on which to value the market. Under considering a basis on which to value the market. Last year, stock, the land account is a very important item. Last year, land sales yielded \$6,513,452. There remain unsold 13,500,000 acres of land which are becoming more valuable every year. These are estimated to be worth at least \$75,000,000, and adding to this the \$15,000,000 of deferred payments, the total land values would be something like \$00,000,000. This be-longs to the common stock, and it is sufficient to pay 2 per cent. per annum thereon for more than half a century.

NEW I

The head office of or city mentioned at th the persons named app various corporations.

Alameda, Sask.—Cr Moose Jaw, Sask.— Windsor, Ont.—No I, F. H. Neal, W. H Wellesley, Ont.-R

Quebec, Que.—Un -N. Lechasseur, A J. G.

000.—N. Lechasseur, A St. Louis de Mile Company.—\$140,000.—J Cobalt, Ont.—Lucl pany.-\$3,000,000.-F.

Rose. Kenora, Ont .--- Wi Kenora, Ont.—Wi velopment Company.-ward, G. A. Henson. Sault Ste. Marie, C 000.-H. A. McKinnon Huntsville, Ont.-000.-A. Tait, Orillia; St. Thomas, Ont. tion.-\$10,000.-W. K. Port Milford, Ont \$10,000.-G. S. Ackern

\$40,000.-G. S. Ackern Niagara Falls, On pany.-\$40,000.-R. P.

kins. **Galt, Ont.**—Canad \$40,000...W. L. Lefav Laura J. Osborn. **Haileybury. Ont.**— B. Strong, J. E. Gard

Lake Mines .- \$1,000,00 F. Jackson.

St. John, N.B.-Ca St. John, N.B.—Ca A. Young, R. W. Grav Frank White Catering Skinner, H. J. Smith. Chatham, Ont.—L H. R. Hammond, W. Gas Company.—\$150,00 man, Detroit: W. Star Montreal, Que.—T Lessard, A. Lessard, Brewery Company...\$ L. B. Peloquin.

Brewery Company.— J. B. Peloquin. Hamilton, Ont. Southam, A. E. Carpe \$40,000.—W. Southam, and Fort William Southam, A. E. Carpe British Columbia. Wilson Logging & Home and Improvem

Home and Improvem Copper Company.—\$1 \$100,000. British Colu \$100,000. Paterson Guarantee and Trust sto,000. Japan and Ca Harrison Campbell 1 Lumber Company.—\$ pany.—\$1,000,000. Le lizer Company.-\$200, \$300,000. Smith, Dav \$300,000.

\$300,000. Smith, Dav Toronto, Ont.—/ pany.—\$500,000.—J. M. Electrical Specialties Geary, F. D. Byers. —\$1,000,000.—J. M. H. Lakes Transportation A. C. Thompson, W. W. R. P. Parker, G. Club.—\$40,000.—F. E. England's Premier C. England's Premier C T. Richardson, D. C. I. Richardson, D. C. Mining Company.—\$ thorne, F. M. Carrut \$5,000.—F. A. Drake, celsior Land Comp Fleury, Alice Scott. Clyde, Ethel M. Wils pany.—\$200,000.—T. I Cobalt Certainty Silv A. Silverthorn, E. M. 600.-J. F. Mack, L. Knight Constructing I. Shields. W. E. Do \$50,000.-W. Postlethy 1ES Volume 40.

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D THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

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NEW INCORPORATIONS.

March 30, 1907.

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

Alameda, Sask.—Crown Lumber and Hardware Company. Moose Jaw, Sask.—Moose Jaw Paint and Oil Company. Windsor, Ont.—Neal Baking Company.—\$40,000.—J. L.

Windsor, Ont.—Near Baking Company.—\$40,000.—J. E. I, F. H. Neal, W. H. Neal. Wellesley, Ont.—Reiner Bros. & Company.—\$100,000.— G. Reiner, A. E. Reiner, W. W. Cleghorn. Quebec, Que.—United Quebec Cigar Company.—\$20,-Vertice Cigar Cigar Cigar Company.—\$20,-Vertice Cigar Ciga Neal,

N. Lechasseur, A. Lechasseur, F. Lavoie

000.-N. Lechasseur, A. Lechasseur, F. Lavole. St. Louis de Mile End, Que.-Alliance Manufacturing Company.-\$140,000.-J. A. McGee, W. York, J. G. Fisher. Cobalt, Ont.-Lucky Strike Cobalt Silver Mining Com-pany.-\$3,000,000.-F. A. Lewis, H. D. McCormick, D. A.

Kenora, Ont.-Winnipeg-Cobalt Prospecting and De-velopment Company.-\$500,000.-F. W. Rimer, R. H. Hay-

ward, G. A. Henson.

ward, G. A. Henson.
 Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Hillman Copper Company.—\$60,-000.—H. A. McKinnon, T. W. Trotter, W. Calder.
 Huntsville, Ont.—Highland Lumber Company.—\$100,-100.—A. Tait, Orillia; J. T. Harvie, Gravenhurst; O. D. Fait.

M. Tait, Orlina; J. T. Harvie, Gravenhurst; O. D., Pait.
 St. Thomas, Ont.—St. Thomas Horse Show Association.—\$10,000.—W. K. Pearce, L. H. Dingman, W. McClellan.
 Port Milford, Ont.—Port Milford Packing Company.—
 \$40,000.—G. S. Ackerman, D. J. Love, L. Minaker.
 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Ford Automatic Fire Shutter Com-

pany -\$40,000.-R. P. Slater, F. E. Dalton, Agnes M. Hop-

Galt, Ont.-Canadian Brass Manufacturing Company.-\$40,000...W. L. Lefavor, Springfield, U.S.; F. E. Brown,

Osborn. Laura Haileybury, Ont.—Strong Drug Company.—\$20,000.—N. B. Strong, J. E. Gardiner, J. Woodhouse. Le Roi Larder Lake Mines.—\$1,000,000.—B. E. Cartwright, A. J. Murphy, G.

St. John, N.B.—Canadian Mineral Company.—\$20,000.—F. A. Young, R. W. Graves, Mrs. L. C. Graves, Elizabeth, N.J. Frank White Catering Company.—\$49,000.—F. White, A. O. F. Jackson

Skinner, H. J. Smith. Chatham, Ont.—Lachute Knitting Company.—\$20,000.— H. R. Hammond, W. Howard, J. T. Griffith. Safe Oil and Gas Company.—\$150,000.—M. S. Peck, Erie, U.S.; C. H. Gow-

man, Detroit; W. Stanworth. Montreal, Que.—T. Lessard and Company.—\$95,000.—T. Lessard, A. Lessard, R. Lessard. Consumers Co-Operative Brewery Company.—\$1,000,000.—W. Kearney, J. P. Gadbois, J. B. Peloquin.

J. B. Peloquin. Hamilton, Ont.—Stadacona, Limited.—\$40,000.—W. Southam, A. E. Carpenter, J. Milne. Strathcona, Limited.— \$40,000.—W. Southam, A. E. Carpenter, J. Milne. Hamilton and Fort William Navigation Company.—\$1,000,000.—W. Southam, A. E. Carpenter, J. Milne. British Columbia.—Salmo Trading Company.—\$10,000.— Wilson Logging & Timber Company.—\$50,000. Bowen Island Home and Improvement Company.—\$50,000. Bowen Island Conper Company.—\$1,000,000. Ten Associates Company.— Limited .- \$40,000.-W.

Copper Company.-\$1,000,000. Ten Associates Company.-\$100,000. British Columbia Power and Electric Company.-Royal Paterson Timber Company.-\$125,000. \$100,000. Guarantee and Trust Company .- \$100,000. Oriental Club .-\$10,000. Japan and Canada Trust Savings Company.—\$30,000. Harrison Campbell Mills Company.—\$7,000.—Lynn Valley Lumber Company.—\$25,000. British Columbia Car Com-pany.—\$1,000,000. Le Page Liquid Fish Glue, Oil and Ferti-lizer Company.— Savone Hidden Carle Mile, Card Pertilizer Company.-\$200,000. Hidden Creek Mining Company.-\$300,000. Smith, Davidson & Wright.-\$100,000.

Toronto, Ont.—American Consolidated Mining Com-pany.—\$500,000.—J. M. Ewing, A. G. Ross, W. S. Edwards. Electrical Specialties.—\$300,000.—A. C. McMaster, G. R. Geary, F. D. Byers. Canada Consolidated Cobalt Syndicate. -\$1,000,000.—J. M. Ewing, A. G. Ross, W. S. Edwards. Lakes Transportation Company.—\$100,000.—G. A. Farini, A. C. Thompson W. H. Williams James Mines —\$25,000.— Jakes Transportation Company.—\$too.000.—G. A. Farini, A. C. Thompson, W. H. Williams. James Mines.—\$22,000.
W. R. P. Parker, G. M. Clark, I. A. McEvoy. Pythian Club.—\$40,000.—F. E. Karn, J. G. Wilson, W. F. Daniel, England's Premier Cobalt Mining Company.—\$1,100.000.—J.
T. Richardson, D. C. Ross, L. B. Spencer. Big 3 Silver Mining Company.—\$2,000.000.—H. L. Burns, T. A. Silver-thorne, E. M. Carruthers. Toronto Messenger Company.— \$5,000.—F. A. Drake, R. K. Barker, F. E. Macdonald. Ex-celsior Land Company.—\$250.000.—E. R. Lynch, W. J. Fleury., Alice Scott. Floyd Silver Mines.—\$2,000.000.—I. K. Burns, T. Cobalt Certainty Silver Mines.—\$2,000.000.—H. L. Burns, T. A. Silverthorn, E. M. Carruthers. Ed. Mack, Limited.—\$40, 000.—J. F. Mack, L. E. Thomas, N. B. Henry, I. H. McKnight, J. Shields. W. E. Douglas. Owen Daveno Bed Company.— \$50,000.—W. Postlethwaite, T. P. Kent, W. J. Craig. \$50,000 -W. Postlethwaite, T. P. Kent, W. J. Craig.

TO PREVENT COMPANY ABUSES.

The new Ontario Companies' Act is now before the Provincial Legislature. By a curious coincidence a similar measure is before the British House of Commons. The leading provisions of the Old Country Act are as follows :-(1) To compel companies not issuing a prospectus to file a statement with the Registrar. (2) To enable a company to keep alive and re-issue debentures that have been redeemed. (3) To require the annual filing of a balance-sheet containing a summary of liabilities, assets and capital, but not neces-sarily a statement of profit and loss. (4) To enable com-(4) To enable companies other than statutory companies to pay interest out of capital during the construction of works. (5) To allow the issue of shares at a discount, but not until more than two years after the commencement of business. (6) To give relief to directors for breaches of duty committed through honest error of judgment. (7) To compel foreign companies to file particulars with the Registrar, etc. (8) More string ant regulations with reference to auditors' certificates. (9) To impose a penalty of £50 for the non-holding of the annual general meeting of a company and to enable the Court to enforce the calling of such meeting on the application of any member of the company.

BIG PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS.

If the faith of promoters in their own mines, and vagueness in a prospectus signified wealth, the people of Canada might pay out their savings; and immediately retire upon comfortable incomes. There is a lead and zinc company now offering its 8c. shares to the Canadian investing public It may be all right enough, but the advertisement is far too optimistic and too general. "As an investment proposition," it says, "we believe that the Sunburst Mine will certainly pay no less than 25 per cent. A rise in the price of these shares to par means over 1,200 per cent for every deliver. shares to par means over 1,200 per cent. for every dollar in-vested—besides the dividends." But do the directors, who are stated to be well-known and successful business men, really mean to assert that the investor has even a remote possibility of this 1,200 per cent.—besides the dividends?

possibility of this 1,200 per cent.—besides the dividends: There is given too much unnecessary detail. For in-stance, the advertisement contains a list of producing mines which hem in the Sunburst, "a property of fabulous wealth. The earning capacity of the Sunburst property," says the prospectus, "handling ore which averages from 8 to 15 per cent., can be estimated from the production of other com-panies." But it has been proved time after time, that a rich mine does not make, necessarily, its neighbor rich also. The panies." But it has been proved time after time, that a rich mine does not make, necessarily, its neighbor rich also. The sooner these marvelous dividend paying propositions are shorn of their optimistic embellishments, the better. If a mine possess any merits, a plain statement of facts is quite sufficient. And investors will be perfectly content with a comparatively small dividend, paid regularly.

BOARDS OF TRADE.

Port Robinson, Ont.—A Board of Trade has been organ-ized with the following officers: President, W. Grisdale; Vice-President, F. Lapier; Secretary, E. Southerland; Treasurer, W. C. Bennett.

Denner, W. C. Bennett. Omemee, Ont.—A Board of Trade has been organized here. The officers are: President, J. J. Lamb; Vice-Presi-dent, W. H. Curry; Secretary, A. E. Bryson; Treasurer, T. J. Parsons

Chippawa, Ont .- The Board have adopted a memorial to the Dominion Government for improvement of the Welland River and Chippawa harbor, and has asked the village council to increase the general assessment of property from \$150, 000 to \$225,000, whereby the tax rate may be reduced. In view of the importance of Welland as a manufacturing centre, evidenced by recent building growth, the Board of Trade has become active of late. It is negotiating for more trains connecting with Toronto and is bestirring itself in telephone

Lumsden, Sask.—The Board have issued a leaflet giving some interesting facts regarding Lumsden and district. Lumsden's situation is one of the most desirable in the West. Twenty miles from the capital. Regina: 7 miles from the

.

MONTREAL Office: 832 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING Phone M. 2797. Also the Montreal Office of The Market Record and The Daily Grain Letter, both published in Winnipeg.

1536

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Editorial, - T.	C. ALL	UM Adv	ertising,	- A. H. CLAPP
MONTREAL	то	BORROW	TEN	MILLIONS.

Provincial Legislature Grants Powers-Another New Cotton Company-Navigation Notes.

Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, March 27th.

SECTION

An insurance man estimated recently that the amount of An insurance man estimated recently that the amount of the proposed increases per year in insurance premiums in force because of Montreal's inadequate water supply, would be \$200,000. This would buy probably a 12,000,000 gallen pump, would fire-proof the power house, instal an electric lighting system there, connect the Berri Street main and buy

pump, would fire proof the power house, instal an electric lighting system there, connect the Berri Street main and buy the heaters for the fire engines. These are some of the improvements the fire engines. These are some of the improvements the fire insurance underwriters regard as necessary. It was reported to the City Council lately that the underwriters would lower the rates if the city would consent to purchase an extra large pumping engine and boilers. Another cotton company is being organized. This would indicate that the industry, which used to be graphically described, until a year or so ago, as "perishing" is enjoying a new lease of life. The new company will be called the "Wabasso Cotton Company." The managing director will be Mr. C. R. Whitehead, who was managing director of the old Montmorenci mill, near Quebec, and which was taken over by the Dominion Textile Company. It is stated that the mill will operate only on the finer classes of work, such as are now imported from England. The capital stock of the company will be \$1,750,000 stocks and bonds.
This is the third new cotton company to be recently announced in these columns, one being the Mount Royal Spinning Cotton Company, with a capital of \$1,500,000, to be erected near St. Henri, Mostreal, and the other being the North American Cotton Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, to be erected at Shawinigan Falls.
The case of several of the Dominion Cotton Company's stockholders, to set aside the agreement made by that company with the Dominion Textile Company has been heard. No startling evidence was adduced, although the conditions of the market at the time of the deal, as well as the value of the mills was thoroughly gone into. Judgment has not yet been rendered.

Montreal's Borrowing Power.

Montreal has received authority from the Provincial Legislature to borrow somewhat more than ten and one quarter million dollars. The Mayor of Winnipeg came East quarter million dollars. The Mayor of Winnipeg came East a few days ago with the authority to borrow two million dol-lars. It is said he did not get the money. The city may bor-row as follows: \$500,000 every year on the increased value of real estate, same to be spent on permanent works; not ex-ceeding \$2,000,000 to increase present power of waterworks and for protection against fre; \$250,000 to purchase St. Helens Island from Dominion Government; not exceeding \$2,000,000 to aid G. T. R. in raising tracks in city-sum to be redeemed in forty years; \$1,000,000 to establish high pressure water system for free protection in certain districts. Loan to be for forty years and to be redeemed. Action to be taken at instance of proprietors of districts. Five million dollars to construct underground conduits. All wires to be placed in conduits. Companies owning their own conduits and be-in~ compelled to use those of the city to be compensated. Other important powers are that the city may manufac-

Other important powers are that the city may manufac-ture gas and by-products, buy out various companies and sell amount that is deemed just, the loan to be for forty years. A special tax may also be imposed upon all persons residing outside the city limits, drawing a salary of over \$1,200 per year and paying no taxes to the city-the tax to be one per cent.

Among the changes which have taken place in naviga-Among the changes which have taken place in naviga-tion circles this season is the amalgamation of the shipping interests of G. F. Jacques and Company, Montreal, known as the Merchants Line, and A. B. Mackay, Hamilton, known as the Montreal-Lake Superior Line. The new company will represent a capitalization of over a million dollars and will be known as the Merchants and Montreal-Lake Superior Line. The company will operate a freight service, with two Line. The company will operate a freight service, with two sailings per week between Montreal and Lake Superior.

Steamers will Give Good Service.

The vessels will call at all large intermediate points and carry merchandise on their western trips and grain and flour on their eastern trips. The Mackay boat, Dundurn, will ply between Montreal and Hamilton, and intermediate points for the convenience of passengers, and the Jacques' boats, City

Volume 40.

of Montreal and City of Ottawa, the latter of which has just been acquired, will ply between Montreal and Detroit, Cleve-land and Toledo and intermediate ports. The passenger ser-vice will thus be supplied with frequent sailings. The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway, which has the right to operate through several counties to the south of the river, has been granted the right by the G. T. R. to cross Victoria bridge. The city has granted it certain rights of entry from the end of the bridge to near the centre of the city. The service will only be available for pas-sengers. The company will not have the right to carry pas-sengers from its terminal point, and in the city and the city limits. They must also allow other companies to operate on their tracks, compensation being given for this use. They must also begin work before next November. For the above privileges the company will have to pay the city a yearly rental of \$500 per mile, besides other taxes to which it may be liable. It must pay also half the cost of removing all the ice and snow from curb to curb.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S RAILWAYS.

Province Asks C.N.R. to Build in the River Valley-Progress of Telephone Litigation-Industrial Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The new Premier of New Brunswick, the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, in his first, and what is expected to be his only, budget speech—for Hon. C. W. Robinson will soon be sworn in Provincial Secretary—estimated the revenues of the province for the year at \$941,195, and the expenditure at \$934,607, leaving a surplus of \$6,588. As supplementary estimates have yet to be introduced there is little likelihood of any surplus remaining after the year's operations are over. The chief items of income are Dominion subsidies, \$491,360, and territorial revenue, \$325,000. The three big items of expenditure are, education, \$224,754; public works.

items of expenditure are, education, \$224,754; public works, \$228,511, and interest, \$190,000.

Strong induces were exerted to have the Grand Trunk Pacific line through New Brunswick built down the valley of the St. John River from Grand Falls toward Fredericton. The engineers decided in favor of the central route, which is cheaper. The Provincial Government is endeavoring to get Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann to build down the river valley. They have carried through the House a resolution in favor of guaranteeing bonds at the rate of \$15,000 per mile for the whole distance from the Quebec boundary to Westfield, where the C. P. R. line to St. John could be connected. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann have promised to send engi-neers to look over the ground.

Provincial Election This Year.

A Provincial election will be held this year and the move made by the Government, even if it does not secure the railroad, is pretty sure to secure votes for them. Besides this line, the Government is guaranteeing \$8,000 per mile to the

International Railway across the province from Campbellton, on the Bay Chaleur, to the international boundary. The Murchie Lumber Company, controlling 260 square miles of timber lands on the Little Tobigue, disposed of their leases last week to Messrs. Stetson, Cutler and Company, of Boston. These are Crown lands and have been operated on for some years by the Murchie Company. The price paid is said to have been \$110,000. It is believed the new owners will build a large pulp mill on the property. The Grand Trunk Pacific will cut through some of these lands. Another big sale of Tobigue timber lands is in prospect, as Messrs. Donald Fraser and Sons have given an option on their extensive properties to an American syndicate.

Lumber People Are Busy.

The Miramichi Lumber Company are seeking power from the Legislature to build a dam across the Miramichi at Boiestown, where they propose to spend at least \$75,000 in the erection of a modern milling plant. Some of the other

in the erection of a modern milling plant. Some of the other lumbermen along the stream are objecting. A satisfactory arrangement doubtless will be arrived at. The death of Dr. A. A. Stockton, M.P., following close on that of Hon. A. G. Blair will make it necessary for the New Brunswick Telephone Company to secure a third presi-dent within as many months. Dr. Stockton was Mr. Blair's successor in the office. The Government of New Brunswick is meeting company to the provincial successor in the office. The Government of New Brunswick is meeting some of the objections urged by the Provincial municipalities to the merger of the New Brunswick and Central Telephone Companies by introducing a general bill. This will give the Government and the municipalities a great-er measure of control than heretofore. One of the features will be a Government audit. It is difficult to secure legisla-tion against the telephone monopoly, because it has among its stockholders many of the members of the Legislature and many others wielding much political power. many others wielding much political power.

March 30, 1907.

The Commerc

The third Annual Commercial Loan an offices of the Company

offices of the Compan Monday, 11th March, Among those pre Dr. Trick, J. E. Sprot W. H. Sproule, E. M. Joseph' Carsley, E. E In the unavoidab President of the Com Chairman, and Mr. F The Chairman re post year, along with

past year, along with pany's affairs, as follo

Your Directors h Third Annual Repor

Third Annual Repor Company, together for the twelve month tified by the Auditors Your Directors a prosperous year for Owing to the throughout the entir class of settlers, and carried on throughout village in the count village in the count munerative rates of year the Company actively employed in mortgage on the be Payments on loa the small amount of

year being the best the Company's busin

As you will see the subscribed capit an increase of \$56, of the Company are 600.81 over the pre sider a very credital

sider a very credital The total amou \$160,162.75. These properties, in small value and under a sy of the principal is charged. As a res the Company's sec against possible los The Company I All its funds are en

tendency throughou in value, consequen-ment of the country pany's securities ar The net earnin

per cent., an incre year of 1.16 per cer have declared and p of 7 per cent. per a Fund, the balance being carried forwa Your Directors

authority to the new and to make a fur premium as may b which, when placed \$300,000, which you sary to issue for s Your Directors

ferring to the loss the Rev. Joseph Ho of the Company, I affairs. While his personally to all the conscientious atten Directors rendered Your Directors had caused by his deal the matter open u holders.

Your Directors upon the gratifyin during the past ye their appreciation officers and staff respective duties. All of which is

W. H. SPROULI Man

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y of Ottawa, the latter of which has just by between Montreal and Detroit, Cleve-intermediate ports. The passenger serpplied with frequent sailings. and Southern Counties Railway, which erate through several counties to the as been granted the right by the G. T. R. ridge. The city has granted it certain the end of the bridge to near the centre rvice will only be available for pas-any will not have the right to carry pasminal point, and in the city and the city also allow other companies to operate on nsation being given for this use. They k before next November. For the above any will have to pay the city a yearly nile, besides other taxes to which it may ay also half the cost of removing all the urb to curb.

Volume 40.

UNSWICK'S RAILWAYS.

N.R. to Build in the River Valleyphone Litigation-Industrial Notes.

Our Own Correspondent.)

er of New Brunswick, the Hon. Wm. , and what is expected to be his only, Hon. C. W. Robinson will soon be sworn tary-estimated the revenues of the ar at \$941,195, and the expenditure at surplus of \$6,588. As supplementary to be introduced there is little likelihood ning after the year's operations are over. of income are Dominion subsidies, rial revenue, \$325,000. The three big e are, education, \$224,754; public works, t, \$190,000.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

e Comr	nercial	Loan	& Trust	Comp	oany	Fi
	Annual Ma	eting of	the Share	holders (of the	C

The third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Loan and Trust Company was held at the offices of the Company, 317 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, on D Monday, 11th March, A.D. 1907.

March 30, 1907.

lh

Among those present were: A. E. Mott, John Leslie, Dr. Trick, J. E. Sproule, C. W. N. Kennedy, F. E. Sprague, W. H. Sproule, E. M. Counsell, E. S. Clark, B. L. McMillan, Joseph Carsley, E. B. Barber, A. W. Pride, R. T. Heron. In the unavoidable absence of the President the Vice

Joseph Carsley, E. B. Barber, A. W. Fride, K. T. Heron. In the unavoidable absence of the President, the Vice-President of the Company, Mr. C. W. N. Kennedy, acted as Chairman, and Mr. E. M. Counsell as Secretary. The Chairman read the Report of the Directors for the

past year, along with the General Statement of the Com-pany's affairs, as follows, which were approved and adopted. Report.

Your Directors have much pleasure in presenting the Third Annual Report of the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, together with the usual Financial Statements, for the twelve months ending January 31st, 1907, duly cer-tified by the Auditors of the Company.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to report another

prosperous year for the Company. Owing to the wonderful progress and development throughout the entire West, the large influx of the best class of settlers, and the extensive building operations being carried on throughout this city and every district, town and village in the country, a large demand for money at re-munerative rates of interest has resulted. Throughout the year the Company has been enabled to keep its funds actively employed in that most favored of securities, first

mortgage on the best class of productive property. Payments on loans during the year have been well met, the small amount of interest in arrears at the end of the

the small amount of interest in arrears at the end of the year being the best evidence as to the satisfactory nature of the Company's business with its borrowers. As you will see by the Statements herewith submitted, the subscribed capital at the end of the year was \$182,650, an increase of \$56,500 during the year. The total assets of the Company are now \$170,209.64, an increase of \$115,-609.81 over the previous year, which your Directors con-sider a very creditable showing. The total amount loaned on first mortgage is now \$160,162,75. These mortgages are on improved productive

The total amount loaned on first mortgage is now \$160,162.75. These mortgages are on improved productive properties, in small average amounts, with a good margin of value and under a system whereby the interest and a portion of the principal is repaid each year till the loan is dis-charged. As a result the borrower's debt grows less and the Company's security greater. Every loan is carefully protected by insurance in the Company's favor to guard against possible loss by fire. against possible loss by fire.

The Company lends no money for speculative purposes. All its funds are employed as already outlined, and, as the tendency throughout the West is towards a steady increase in value, consequent upon the rapid development and settle-ment of the country, it will readily be seen that the Com-pany's securities are of the best obtainable.

The net earnings for the past year amounted to 14.52 per cent., an increased earning power over the previous year of 1.16 per cent. Out of the net profits your Directors have declared and paid two half-yearly dividends at the rate Fund, the balance of the profits, amounting to $\$_{1,133}$.58, being carried forward to next year.

Your Directors would recommend that this meeting give authority to the new Board to issue \$100,000 of debentures, and to make a further issue of stock of \$100,000 at such premium as may be decided upon by the incoming Board, which, when placed, will make a total subscribed capital of \$300,000, which your Board considers all that will be necessary to issue for some time.

Your Directors desire to take this opportunity of re ferring to the loss sustained by this Board by the death of the Rev. Joseph Hogg, who, from the time of the inception of the Company, has taken an active interest in all its affairs. While his kind and courteous manner endeared him personally to all the members of the Board, his strict and conscious here the strict and the strict and Your Directors have not filled the vacancy on the Board caused by his death, as they deemed it advisable to leave the matter open until the General Meeting of the Share-holders.

Your Directors desire to congratulate the Shareholders

All of which is respectfully submitted. D. E. SPRAGUE, W. H. SPROULE, President. Manager.

Financial Statement for th	he Year	Ending	Jan. 31st	, 1907.
	abilities.			
To the Public :	3'			
he Merchants Bank of	· · 2			
Canada	\$45,988	59		
alance due borrowers on			1	· • • •
uncompleted loans	8,552	32	K	
Dividend No. 5, at 7 per		e i		
cent. per annum, pay-		1111		
able 1st February, 1907.	2,223	55		
rust Account				
Deposits	34,367			
E		-\$ 92	,20,4 75	. 54
To the Shareholders :-	t. ji			
apital Stock			1. A. C. S.	
authorized\$500,000 00		2. 1. 1. 1.		
Capital Stock				× . 10
subscribed 182,650 00			1	
Capital Stock paid on ac-				1
count				
Reserve Fund	.5,000	00		8 I . C . 1
Balance Profits carried			(The Carlo	1 . L .
forward to February 1st,				
.1907	1,133	58		
	-	- 77	,944 89	6
			φ1,	70,209 64
•	Assets.		0,162 74	

MULLEARUS ON INCAL DOUBLOSS.			
Interest accrued but not due	784	16	
Interest due but not paid	1,247	11	
Cash on hand and in Bank	6,493	33	
Deferred Expenses	1,440	55	
Sundry Accounts receivable, Insur-	and the second	1 53 1 - 1 -	
ance Premiums paid by Company	81	75	.,
	Management of the later.	- \$170,200	(

Profit and Loss Account.

	Balance forward from January 31st, 1906	2,085	59	
	Interest, Commissions, and Sundry Earnings for the year	13,864	72 \$ 15,950 3	31
	Management Expenses, including Sal- aries, Commissions, Interest			
	Charges, etc	6,054	68	
1	7 per cent. per annum	3,762	05	
	Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,000	00	

Balance Profits carried forward to 1,133 58 February 1st, 1907

-\$ 15,950 31 Auditor's Certificate.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books, accounts, vouchers, and securities of the Commercial Loan

accounts, voucners, and securities of the dominercial Loan and Trust Company to January 31st, 1907, and find the same to be correct and properly set forth in the above Statement. A Detailed Audit of the Cash Receipts and Disburse-ments, with vouchers, has been made, and all found correct. The mortgages which represent its assets have been care-fully scrutinized and compared with the detailed list in the mortgage parties and found correct each mortgage having mortgage register and found correct, each mortgage having been certified a valid security by the solicitors of the Company.

CLARKSON, CROSS & MENZIES, Auditors.

On a ballot being taken, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: D. E. Sprague, C. W. N. Kennedy, W. H. Sproule, John Leslie, Joseph Carsley, J. C. Sproule, Lendrum McMeans.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, Mr. D. E. Sprague was re-elected President of the Company, and Mr. C. W. N. Kennedy Vice-President.

SOME RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's increase in earnings for eight months, from July 10 to March 1, was \$6,175,000.

The gross earnings of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company for 1906 were \$1,416,305, an increase of \$296,536 or 26.47 per cent, over last year. The expenses were \$701,-963, an increase over 1905 of \$126,216, or 21.95 per cent. The

way for the month of February, compared with the same Your Directors desire to congratulate the Shareholders upon the gratifying results of the Company's business during the past year, and have also pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers and staff of the Company have performed their respective duties. All of which is respectfully submitted. Way for the month of rebrary, compared with the same month in previous years. The figures are in order of gross month in previous years. The figures are in order of gross receipts, and city's share: 1902, \$128,668, \$10,293; 1903, \$147,-222, \$11,777; 1904, \$172,110, \$16,495; 1905, \$187,034, \$18,703; 1906, \$212,789, \$21,278; 1907, \$246,225, \$26,219. In the past ten years, the earnings of the Toronto Street Railway have in-creased 300 per cent. If the company makes similar progress in the next ten years, the gross receipts will be about \$0,000.300.

GUELPH AND ONTARIO INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

The thirty-first annual meeting of shareholders of this Society was held at the Society's office, Guelph, on Wednes-day, February 20th, 1907, at 2 o'clock pim. The president, Mr. A. B. Petrie, occupied the chair, and the managing director, Mr. J. E. McElderry acted as secre-tary of the meeting

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The reserve fund amounts, to \$200,000, balance carried forward \$12,495.39, and the total assets of the society are \$2,089,040.03.

After thorough inspection, the securities held by the so-ciety have been found very satisfactory. Payments on mort-gages were well met during the year, and the accounts are in good order. There has been a marked increase in the earnings, and good progress has been made in every branch of the business. The amount increased by the public in the society's de-

The amount invested by the public in the society's de-bentures shows a very substantial increase during the year, proving that this form of investment continues to gain in

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. John M. Bond, one of our directors, which occurred in April last. In Mr. Bond's death, the board lost a valued member. Mr. J. E. McElderry was appointed a director to fill the vacancy on the board, caused by the lamented death of Mr.

Bond. The accounts have been audited each month, and the auditors' report is presented herewith. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. B. PETRIE, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.		4
Dividend No. 60	\$ 17,760	00
Dividend No. 61		00
Interest on deposits	19,307	19
Interest on debentures	re8,495	18
Commissions and valuators' fees	2,557	96
Cost of management, including directors' fees,		
auditors' salaries, and inspectors' salaries		25
Municipal and Ontario Government taxes and		
license fee	917	71
Transferred to reserve fund	7,000	00
Balance carried forward	12,495	39
	\$120,216	68
-		·
Cr.		
Balance brought forward\$5,723 21		
The second		

Less written off 655 46 \$ 5.067 75

Earnings on investments, rents, interest on bank\$115,148 93 account, etc.

\$120,216 68

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The assets are as follows:	vesting bo adjoining t
Cash value of mortgages and other securities	last week,
Cash in Dominion Bank	
The liabilities are as follows:	Niagar debentures Treasurera
Savings deposits and debentures and interest accrued thereon	Thoro waterwork Harris
Surplus assets	town debe Treasurer.

The surplus assets are composed of:--Fixed and permanent stock subscribed \$820,000, on which has been paid. .\$444,000 00 Dividend payable 2nd January, 1907... 17,760 00 Reserve fund 200,000 00 Balance profit and loss account 12,495 39

Volume 40.

\$674,255 39

Image: Solution of the Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society present to the shareholders their report for the year ended December 31st, 1906.We have andited the books and vouchers of the Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society monthly during 1906 and found them correct. We have also examined the mortgages, and calculated the value and earnings of same, checked the savings department balances, proved the bank balances, and certify that the foregoing balance sheet is a correct statement of the society's affairs at the 31st December, 1906.Dividend No. 60, paid and July, 1906J. W. KILGOUR,

MONEY AND MUNICIPALITIES.

A waterworks plant will be erected at Welland, to cost \$70,000.

A purification plant will be installed at Fredericton at a cost of about \$125,000.

A waterworks system will be installed at Grand Falls at a cost of about \$20,000.

Granolithic sidewalks will be constructed in Moose Jaw to the amount of \$26,865.

A gravity water supply system will be installed at Moose Estimated cost, \$90,000.

During the coming summer Battleford will spend \$23,000 in improvements to the electric light service. B. Prince is mayor.

An air compressor plant having daily capacity of 2,000,-000 gallons will be installed at Berlin. Estimated cost, \$7,000.

City Engineer R. R. Keeley, of Edmonton, has recom-mended to the council the installation of a 600-kilowatt gasproducer engine, at a cost of \$12,000.

The \$60,000 Regina, Sask., sidewalk, and \$120,000 pave-ment 4¹/₂ pr cent. coupon debentates have been awarded to the Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited, of Toronto. A by-law to build a \$27,000 school has been carried at Dresden, Ont. The McManus by-law to bonus a machinery manufacturing company has been defeated. Moose Jaw Sask has awarded \$125,865 debentures to

Moose Jaw, Sask., has awarded \$135,865 debentures to Messrs. Æmilius Jarvis & Co., Toronto. These debentures were issued by Moose Jaw in three different blocks,—\$90,-000, \$19,000, \$26,865. The city of Moose Jaw has become a prominent and important place in the North-West. Its assessment values are \$3,861,970, with a net debt of only \$26,520 and a population of over 6,500 \$36,523, and a population of over 6,500.

The two new departmental buildings to be erected in Ottawa will cost about \$2,750,000. One building will have a floor area of about 300,000 square feet, and will cost ex-clusive of the land, about \$2,000,000. The building will be clusive of the land, about \$2,000,000. The building will be used for departments. The other building will have an area of about 100,000 square feet, and will cost about \$750,000, exclusive of the cost of the land. The land for the site of the two buildings had been secured at a cost of about \$500,000.

At Wetaskiwin there are stirrings of new life. By-laws have been passed for improvement of the waterworks, sewerage and electric light systems, and for the erection of a hospital. The waterworks and sewerage systems will each cover some five miles of streets. There will be 56 hydrants, 40 ten-inch valves and 44 six-inch valves. Total cost \$180,-000. With the addition of the modern machinery to be put in at a cost of \$30,000, the demand will be met for more elec-tric light. The hospital and land will cost \$17,500. People from Edmonton and Calgary, finding real estate low, are in-vesting both in and around the town. One quarter section adjoining the old townsite on the north sold for \$300 an, acre last week, while one on the south sold for \$200 an acre. At Wetaskiwin there are stirrings of new life. By-laws last week, while one on the south sold for \$200 an acre.

DEBENTURES OFFERING.

Niagara, Ont.—Until April 9th, \$15,000, 4 per cent., town entures. Maturity, 20 years. I. H. Burns, Clerk and debentures. Treasuren

Treasurera Thorold, Ont.—Until April 1st, \$80,000. 4 per. cent., waterworks debentures. D. J. Munro, Town Clerk. Harriston, Ont.—Until March 29th, \$6,500, 4½ per cent., town debentures. Maturity, 30 years. L. Brisbin, Town L. Brisbin, Town March 30, 1907. TENDE TOWN

SEALED TENDERS 'Tender for Debentures'' w day of April 1907 for the fol \$30,000 35 year

20.000	30	**
6,000	20	
5,000	20	**
4,000	5	**
2,300	20	**

TENDE School District

Sealed tenders address nipeg Public School Boarr will be received up to 12 of for the purchase of \$200, Winnipeg, physical at the 1906, with interest from th per cent. per annum, pay payable at the office of the Chartered Bank in Winnip Chartered Daha in Winnipeg. paid at Winnipeg. Payme The highest or any tender desired may be obtained Mulvey, Secretary Treasu

DEBENTU

Sealed tenders will be the 1st day of May, 1907, fs Strathcona, Alberta. Eac 5 years following date of d after during currency of e able in equal annual install to data or closing to be allow to date of closing to be allo annual payment of interest be), payable on anniversar

Particulars-(a) 16 "S particulars ---(a) 10 ber 1st, 1906; interest 44? ments of \$52.20 each. (b) dated December 15th, 190 and 20 payments of \$80.20 particulars same as "Elec

CALGARY Warehouse

Spur-track

APPLY, C. W. **Bank of Comm**

WANTED BY CO Two experienced L the Province of San is booming. undoubted integrity CHAS. PR

Notice is hereby giv poratiou (Stock and Mut the Shareholders and Me Subscribed Capital of the is reduced the par value \$100. to \$60.

Toronto, 23rd, March, 19

3	Vo	lume	40.	1
are composed o tock subscribed			•	
has been paid.		00		
anuary, 1907			12	
			10	10
ccount	12,495	39	.415	
·		-\$67	4,255	2

e books and vouchers of the Guelph t and Savings Society monthly durm correct. We have also examined lculated the value and earnings of ngs department balances, proved the tify that the foregoing balance sheet f the society's affairs at the 31st De-

J. W. KILGOUR, J. M. SCULLY, F.C.A., Auditors. h, 1907

D MUNICIPALITIES.

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will be installed at Fredericton at a

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TURES OFFERING.

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til April 1st, \$80,000, 4 per cent., D. J. Munro, Town Clerk. ntil March 29th, \$6,500, 41/2 per cent., turity, 30 years. L. Brisbin, Town

Real Providence	1 1911 2 1911		
			ED DEER.
SEALED TI 'Tender for Debe day of April 1907	ofures Will	De rec	to the undersigned and marked eived up till noon the fifteenth sues:
\$30,000	35 year	5%	Sewer.
20,000	30 "	++	Waterworks Extension.
6,000	20	. 64	Hospital Grant.
5,000	20	+ 6	Fire Hall.
5,000	5 "	**	Local Improvement.

TENDERS CALLED FOR.

March 30, 1907.

2,300

- D		Loom Amproverment.
20	 **	Land for Waterworks.
		L. C. FULMER,
		Secretary-Treasu

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES

School District of Winnipeg \$200,000 Sealed tenders addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Win-nipeg Public School Board, and marked "Tender for Debentures" will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, April 1st, 1907, for the purchase of \$200,000 debentures of the school District of for the purchase of \$200,000 debentures of the school District of Winnipeg, payable at the expiration of 35 years from the 1st. August, 1906, with interest from the 1st. February, 1907, at the rate of four per cent, per annum, payable half yearly. Principal and interest payable at the office of the Winnipeg Public School Board, or at any Chartered Bank in Winnipeg. Delivery to be made and money to be paid at Winnipeg. Payment to be made in gold or its equivalent. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Any information desired may be obtained by addressing the undersigned.—Stewart Mulvey, Secretary Treasurer, Winnipeg Public School Board.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned till 6 p.m. of the 1st day of May, 1907, for the purchase of debentures of the town of Strathcona, Alberta. Each debenture is for \$1,000.00. During first 5 years following date of debentures interest only is payable. There-after during currency of each debenture principal and interest is pay-able in equal annual instalments, particulars of which follow. Interest to date of closing to be allowed vendor. Coupons are attached for each annual payment of interest, or principal and interest (as the case may be), payable on anniversary of date of respective issues of debentures. Particulars (1) 16 "Sewer" debentures (50 years) dated Sentem-

De), payable on anniversary of date of respective issues of debentures. Particulars—(a) 16 "Sewer" debentures (50 years) dated September 1st, 1906; interest 4½; 5 payments of \$45.00 each and 45 payments of \$52.20 each. (b) 55 "Electric Light" debentures (25 years) dated December 15th, 1906; interest 5%; 5 payments of \$50.00 each and 20 payments of \$80.20 each. (c) 37 "C.P.R. Bonus" debentures; particulars same as "Electric Light" debentures.

GEO. F. DOWNES, Secretary-Treasurer.



Warehouses built to order. Spur-track accomodation at rear,

APPLY, C. W. ROWLEY, Co Oanadian Bank of Commerce, Calgary, Alberta.

WANTED BY SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,

Two experienced Life Assurance Solicitors for work in the Province of Saskatchewan, where business is booming. Only men of good character and undoubted integrity need apply. Address, with references CHAS. C. KNIGHT,

PROVINCIAL MANAGER, REGINA, SASK.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that The Fire Insurance Exchange Cor-poratiou (Stock and Mutual) has by a special resolution, passed by the Shareholders and Members of the said Corporation, reduced the Subscribed Capital of the Corporation from \$145,500. to \$87,300 and has reduced the par value of each share of the said Corporation from \$100. to \$60. SCOTT and WALMSLEY. SCOTT and WALMSLEY, \$100. to \$60. Managers & Secretaries. Toronto, 23rd. March, 1907.

THE MONETARY TIMES

NOVA SCOTIA WANTS SETTLERS.

Official to be Appointed to Travel Europe-Some Coal. Questions-Provincial Finances.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Halifax, N.S., March 25th.

1539

Important labor legislation has been introduced in the Nova Scotia Parliament by the Provincial Workmen's Asso-ciation. An eight-hour day for coal mipers and colliery engisome of the proposals. All these bills are strongly opposed by the operators, and a joint conference has been held with the local government, when each side stated their views. A bill the enable owners of submarine coal areas to cut

tunnels through any intervening areas, in order to get at their own coal, has caused a rather strenuous contest in the House. The companies most interested are the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, which has recently purchased a large number of submarine areas, and the Dominion Coal Company, which has some areas between those of the Steel Company and the shore.

Question of Compensation.

The Coal Company succeeded in making some changes in the original bill, the most important one being the insertion of a clause whereby they can secure compensation for

the coal taken out in cutting the tunnels. Premier Murray recently introduced a bill to induce immigration to Nova Scotia. An official will be appointed to collect information in Europe and encourage immigration. It is proposed to bring out only the best class of settlers. A special attempt will be made to secure Scotia sheep raisers and Danish butter makers. Some 4,500 British immigrants landed here in the past fortnight, nearly all of whom went West.

Nova Scotia's Satisfactory Surplus.

Nova Scotia's revenue during the past year was the larg-est on record, being \$1,391,621. Of this amount, \$643.457 was secured from royalties on coal, which amount, \$043.457 was secured from royalties on coal, which amount is also the largest on record. The Premier thought that within eight years the amount of coal royalties would be doubled. The provincial surplus is this year \$16,041. In a few months the two Bessemer furnaces now being installed at the Dominion Iron and Steal about are to be in

installed at the Dominion Iron and Steel plant are to be in operation, and the company expect that their steel output

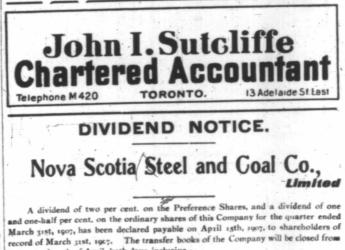
operation, and the company expect that their steel output will be increased fifty per cent. Dominion No. I. Colliery was tied up for a few days last week by a strike. The P.W.A. has been making a determined effort of late to get all non-union miners in the province en-rolled in their ranks, and when a number of men at Do-minion refused to join them the union men left the pit. In a day or so all the non-union men gave in and work was re-sumed sumed.

The Avon Marine Insurance Society, which has been in business at Windsor, N.S., for many years, has dissolved.

Mr. Wilson has been appointed manager of the Traders' Bank at Fort William, Ont.

Mr. E. Houston, has left for Niagara Falls, Ont., where he has been appointed manager of the Imperial Bank.

Mr. H. H. MacDougall, assistant manager of the Syd-ney, C. B. Royal Bank of Canada, will sever his connection with that institution at the end of next month. Mr. Mac-Dougall, who has many friends at Sydney, will try his fortunes in the West.



THOMAS GREEN, Cashier.

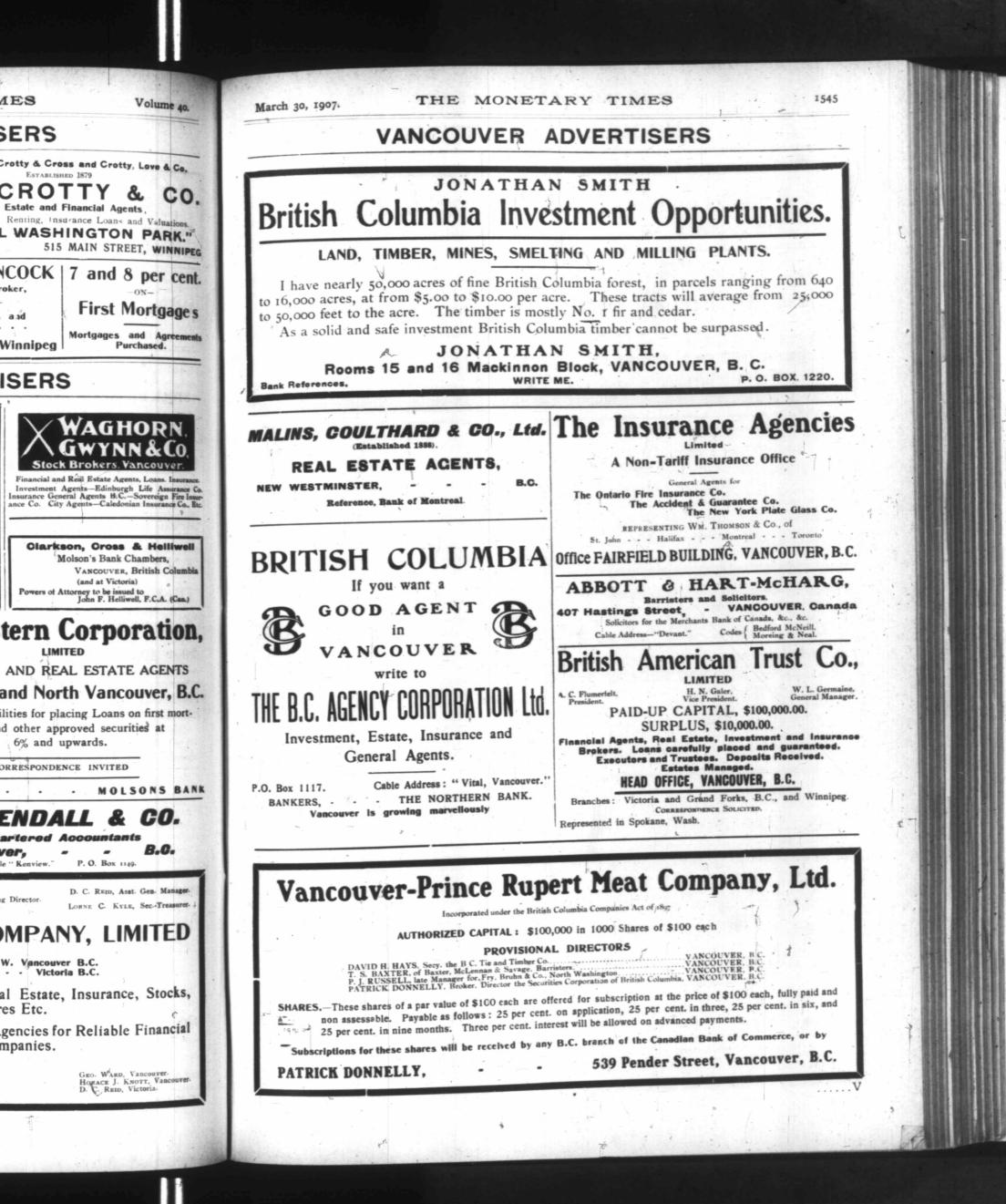
	Unlisted Stocks correct	ted by Burnett & Co., 12 St. Sacra ted by H. O'Hara & Co., 30 Toron	to St., Toronto	11
H. O'HARA & CO.	British Columbia Mining Stocks correcte Capital and Rest in thousands	TORONTO	MONTREAL	Cap. and rest in thousands.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange	and Paid Rest 6 may be mo		iales Fhis Veek Mar. 29. Mar. 21. Vof V07 Vof Week	Sub- scrib'd up
30 Toronto Street	\$ \$ 4.866 4.866 2,285 3 British North Am	\$ 243		\$ \$ 800 500 565 565
TORONTO	10 000 10,000 5,000 39 Commerce 952 951 nil 2 Crown Bk. (u) 952 3,262 4,188 6 Dominion	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	73 141 153 160 73 1301 173 14 201	284 271 3,500 3,500 20,000 20,000
5 Copthall Building LONDON, E.C.	2,961 2,945 1,860 4 Eastern Townships 2,473 2,470 2,470 5 Hamilton 2,473 2,213 1,600 2 Hochelaga	50 100	201 1645 170 160 165 12 110 1543 1555 155 149 62	5,000 5,000 15,000 15,000 3,000 3,000
LONDON, E.C.	901 840 175; 3 Home Bk. (u) 901 4,709 4,709 5 Imperial 6,000 6,000 3,600 4 Merchants Bank 1,000 4 Metropolitan Bank	100 246 ¹ / ₂ 247 217 219 ¹ / ₁	250 167 168 165 23	2,500 1,940 500 500 219 211 2,500 2,000
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Debentures bought and sold.	1,731 707 1,191 6 New Brunswick (u) 1,250 1,129 50 Northern (u) 2,250 3,000 5,280 51 Nova Scotia	-100 296 300	275 275 21	1 200 1.20 667 66 517 51 3.000 3.00
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To Builders	2,500 2,500 1,150 3 Quebec 3,900 3,900 4,390 4 Royal Bank 504 329 75 3 St. Hyacinthe (u)	100	142}	2,000 1,08 1,250 1,25 2,000 2,00
The several failures of con-	500 316 10 3 St. Jean (u)	100 100 	108	6,000 S,00 600 60
crete buildings does not prove that this method of construc-	1,537 1,514 1,614 6 Standard 787 687 nil Sterling (u) 3,988 3,979 4,479 5 Toronto	50 234§ 220 100	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,467 1,46 8,090 3,09
tion is useless or experimen- tal. The reinforced concrete failure can be traced, as a	4,441 4,337 1,900 3 ¹ / ₂ Traders. 3,000 3,000 1,500 3 ¹ / ₂ Union Bank. 1,500 1,500 1,143 4 Union Bk of Hal. (u)	100 130 1361 1373 100 50 180 183	42	5
rule, to carelessness. Care- tessness, is a vice which is	590 448 nil United Empire Bk. 555 300 39 Western. Trust Co's. Trust Co's.	100 1411		2 500 2,50 500 50 900 90 1,000 1,00
never allowed to retard com- mercial progress, If every	t one 1,000 450 32 Not Trust Co of Ont	100 160 1581		1,000 1,00 2,500 2,50 2,500 2,50 6,000 6,00
man, who contemplates a new building, will take the trouble to look into the merits of this	Loan Companies			1,000 0,00 1,000 1,00 1,500 1,50 5,000 500
form of construction, he will materially assist in reducing	630 600 285 5 Agric. Sav. & Loan 6,000 6,000 2,450 3 Can Per. Mtge. Cor 2,008 1,004 505 3 Can. Ld. & N. Invt. 2,500 1,500 1,050 3 ¹ / ₂ Cen. Can. L. & Sav.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	430	1,000 1,00 1,000 1,0 3,500 3,50
the appalling fire losses on this continent. He cannot	2,500 1,500 1,000 39 Cen. Can. L. & Sav. 2,450 2,450 100 3 Col. Invest. & Loan 1,000 934 60 4 Dom. Sav. & Inv. Sc 1,500 1,000 490 3 Ham, Prov. & L. Sc	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1,300 1,3 2,600 2,6 5,500 4,6
fail to see that the reinforced concrete building is, on its merits, the best. It is ab-	3,500 1,900 1 600 4 Huron Erie L. & S. 839 725 64 2 Imp. L. & I. Co. Ltd 700 700 310 3 Landed B. & Loan	50 188 185 185 100 70 100 123 124		600 6 1,000 1,0 1,500 1,5
solutely fireproof. The Canadian Cement and	500 300 390 34 Mont. Loan & Mtge	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,500 2,5 1,000 1,0 2,500 2,5
Concrete Review is a new illus- trated monthly depoted to the	2,000 1,200 685 31 Ont. L. & Deb. Lon 725 724 305 311 Toronto Mortgage 1,000 1,000 550 3 Toronto Savings	50 108 134 134 100		500 5 245 2 3,000 8,0 1,000 1,0
great and growing industry. It is the only journal of its kind published in Canada, is	373 373 55 5 ^{††} Real Estate Loan Insurance Companies			1,000 1,0 1,000 1,0 1,000 1,0 3,000 3,0
kind published in Canada, is printed on fine art paper, and profusely illustrated. "There	850 835 85 3 British Am. Assur 1 500 1 468 263 3 Western Assurance	50 97 40 97	····· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····	5,000 76
is lots of room," says one of its numerous readers, "and	Transportation 121680 121680 3 Can. Pacific Railway	100 172 173	123	2,000 2,0 220 3
particularly at the top-for first-class publications in this special line. We wish you	121680 121680 3 Can. Pacific Railway 0 1,431	100 100 99 100	994 701 701 681 688 5000	2,000 2,0 15,000 15,0
every success, and from the appearance of the initial num-	12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 14,000 14,000 1350 195 19* Halifax Electric 12,000 12,000 12,000 12 Halifax Electric 12,000 12,000 12 14 Halifax Electric 12,000 12,000 12,000 12 11 Ilinois Traction prf. 12,000 14,000	100 100 100 80 84	45 94 97 110	5,000 5,0 2,380 2,3 8,000 8,0
ber of the Canadian Cement and Concrete Review, we	7,500 7,500 12 2,420 2,420 12 392 392 50 3 London St. Railway	100 36	989 889 92 86 87 313	758 1,162 1, 1 000 1,0
have no doubt you will secure it." The seventh number is	7,000 7,000 907 2 Min. St. P. & S.S.M 7,000 7,000 907 2 Mont Street Railway	100 50 100 75 75	2741 2754 214 215 2081 212 285	450 ,600 7,604 7, 344
now ready and contains, amongst others, the follow-	705 705 4 Niagara Natigation 840 840 6 Northern Navigation 7.500 7.500 1 North Ohio	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27	344 750 1,200 1,1 1,000 1,0
ing articles : The Cement Industry of	3,132 3,132 254 3 Rich & Ont 21,993 21,993 Rio de Janeiro 7,000 7,000 7,000 7d Soo pref.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	267 6,000 6, 10,800 10,
Ontario. Reinforced Concrete/Fail-	14,000 14,000 2d com 8,500 7,500	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1485	7,500 7, 1,500 1, 252
The cement Publications Re- viewed.	21,993 21,993	100	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,500 2, 1,000 1, 25,000 5,
¶ Brockville Cement Industry ⁴ ¶ Specimen copies sent on	2,600 2,600 3 Tri-City R.& L. pref. 1,200 1,164 1 ⁺ ₂ Trinidad Elect 20,000 18,000 1,010 1 ⁺ ₂ Twin City R'y, com	480 100 117 118 94 92 93	1479 945 95 92 931 1180	1,000 1, 20,900 20, 471
request. Cement & Concrete Publishing Co., 18 Court St.,	800 800 West India Elect. 4 500 4.000 686 12 Winnipeg Elect Tel., Light.	100 187 178 180	210 190	6,000 6, 600 3,000 3, 700
Toronto. ¶ Subscription Rate \$1 per	10,000 9,000 3,132 2* Bell Telephone	100, 154) 158) 123	20	720
annum.	2,250 2,250 973 2 ¹ / ₂ Consumers Gas 1,000 1,000 Dom Telegr 50,000 50,000 1 Mackay, common 50,000 43,437 1 preferred	00 118 121 120 120		
On account of the holiday this	6,000 Mex. E. L. Co., Ltd 13,600 13,600 2,000 2,000	00 641 65 48 46 462	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	GRAI
week, the prices given are those of Wednesday afternoon.	17,000 17,000 1 Mont. L. H. & P 3,000 2,966 300 1 ² / ₄ * Cor. Elec Light	100 95 96	94 94 94 85 85 85 86 86 3190 50	5 Te
There will be no session of the Toronto Exchange on Good Friday	Industrial Sutom. Ry. Signal			Pi It Pi
and Saturday, Montreal Exchange will close on Good Friday, Saturday and Monday New York Exchange	625 625 7 B C. Packers a 1,270 1,270 7 B C. Packers b 2,700 2,700 2D Dan. Col. Cotton 2,700 3571 464 Can Gen. Electric	100	70 70 50 57 49 55	th Su ad
will open on Good Friday but close on Saturday.	4,000 3 571 ,464 Can Gen. Electric	100 148 1491 1261 1271 126	291	ca

their Prices on Canadian Ex s at Noon Mar. 27, and a Year Ago Sacrament St., Montreal Toronto St., Toronto. 57 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal	STOCKS AND BOND		FOR BONDS and for INFORMATION ON BONDS
MONTREAL Sales This Week Week 06 U7 Price Mar. 21. Week	Sub- scribid up 6 me- scribid space scribid scribid space scribid space scribid scribid space scribid space scribid scribid space scribid scribid space scribid scribid scribid space scribid scribid scribid scribid space scribid scribid sc	rice Sales Price Price Price Sales r. 27 this Mar. 29 Mar. 21 107 Week '06 '07 '07 Week Week	WRITE TO WARDEN & FRANCIS, Confeduration Life Bidg. Toronto.
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250 	3.000 3,000 12 2.500 1,940 12 500 500 3 interc. Coal	109 93 96 91 94 781 82 75 80 526 103 110	Wasting Time
2209 229 2191 2042 205 31 1 257 2191 2491 2481 364 1691 170 275 275 21 3 225 280 292 292	1,000 1,600 3 Laurentide Paper 100 1200 1,200 12 pref. 100 667 667 Magdalen Dev. com pref. 517 517 pref. 3000 8,000 12 Mont Cotton 100 700 400 7D Mont Steel 100 800 800 13 N S. Steel & Coal 100 5000 5,000 3 N S. Steel & Coal 100	183 100 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 111 121 125 111 121 125 111 121 125 111 121 125 111 121 126 96 98 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	The engineering profession of Canada have before them a vast field of enterprise. The average engineer must keep pace with the develop
142} 230 257 230 257 125 108 127 125 3	Lang cos.		ering world. The paper
8 220 228 215 225 16 42 150 149 152 149 6	\$(99) \$(90) 11" pref. 100 99 100 10	26 78 23 189	is an acquisition; the paper which gives him the same in- formation without wasting his time is the best of all.
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2741 2755 214 215 2065 212 260 123 27	344 344 29 Intercolonial Coal. 750 750 24 KeewatinFlour Mills. 1200 1,200 3 Laurentide Paper. 1,000 1,000 3 Lake of Woods Mill 1000 267 267 Magdalen I ds Dev.	102 109 106½ 200 78 92½ 500	Weekly fournal, and are issu- ing now a weekly edition of the "Canadian Engineer." The weekly edition of the
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,500 1,500 24 Mont St Ry	1071 108 110	desires. The reader may peruse the paper from one end
91	1,000 2,000 3 N. S. Steel and Coal 3000 107 1,000 1,000 Ogivie Milling 1000 1,000 1,000 Price Bros Ltd 500 1,000 1,000 Price Bros Ltd 500 20,900 20,900 Rio Janeiro 80 80½ 471 471 24 Sao Paulo 90½ 96 6000 6000 24 Sao Paulo 90½ 96 94 6000 8,000 20 Went India Elect. 90½ 96 94 720 720 721 Trinidad Elect. 1000	741	The news is live. And the possession of live news to the engineer means progress in his profession. Construction items are classified, and he can
20 126 130 129 132 82 206	(u) Unlisted on Stock Exchange Quarterly. : Includes bonus of 2 procent After ded # Including a bonus of 4 per cent. (D) For twelve me	After deducting \$938,856 for reinsurance teting \$1,346,000 for reinsurance. this. H Including bonus of per cent WINNIPEG JOBBERS'	he wants every time. The last issue contains, amongst other features, the following: Industrial News
168 73 67 68 661 67 451 464 670 482 452 472 451 945 941 852 851 86 862 3190 50	GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. To keep in touch with the Grain and Produce Markets, you must regularly receive the "Winnipeg Market Record." It is authorized by the Winnipeg Grain,	REDIT CLEARING HOUSE. THE ORDECTS OF THIS ORGANIZATIOS: ARE TO SATE ULAR OF CHOTORS ANALYST COSESS IN EACH DESTING AND AND AND AND AND CREDIT BY THE EXCELLATE OF INFORMA- THON AS TO THE CREDIT STANDSO OF MER- CHANTS THROUGHOUT WIZTERN CANADA.	Notes of Markets New Buildings.
70 70 70 50 57 49 55 574 58 25 126 291	Produce and Fruit Exchanges to publish the reports of their daily market sessions.	AND TO PROFER THIS MEANINGERS AND TO FRAUD, TO HELP MOREST DELEVEL AND TO MERSEAT DISPROSEST MEENING ITS MEAN- MERSEAR PRINCIPAL WHOREAALE MER- CANTE AND MANUFACTURERS, CANTE AND MANUFACTURERS, CAPITAL, \$20,000.00	and Weekly editions, each \$1 per annum.











Provisions.-The demand for eggs is exceptionally large, deed. Prices have reached the bottom for a few days any-way. The butter market is very active, while deliveries are large. The demand is good. There is no supplus stock. We quote: New laid eggs, 20 to 21c.; separator prints, 25 to 27c.; farmer's ordinary, 23 to 24c.; large roll, 24c.; tubs, 21 to 22c.; creamery prints, 27 to 30c.; lard, tubs, 12¹/₄ to 12¹/₂c.; pails, 12³/₄c.; compounds, 8 to 11c.

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Fish .- Easter week is creating a very strong demand for **Fish.**—Easter week is creating a very strong demand for fish. We quote: Smelts, 8c. and 12½c, pound; shredded cod, 90c. dozen; pilot cod, 5½c. pound; bluenose cod, 6c. pound; Labrador herrings, genuine Duff brand, \$4.90 barrel; white-fish, ½ barrels, \$650 barrel; Kippered Herrings, \$1.25; trout, 10c. pound; halibut, medium or large, 12c. pound; salmon, British Columbia, steelheads, 12c. pound; finnan had-die, 10c. pound; mackerel, medium size, 10c. each; flounders, 5c. pound; digby herrings, 6oc. bundle; Halifax fish cakes, \$2.40 case.

\$2.40 case.
Fruit.—Business is very brisk. There is a good demand for fancy goods, such as bananas, strawberries, pineapples, etc. The orange market is still fairly strong. We quote: Bronco brand navels, \$3.25, \$3.40 and \$3.50; bronco brand Jumbo boxes, \$3.05 box; Banner brand navels, \$2.75 and \$3; blood oranges, genuine Paterno Oval Bloods, in ½ boxes, \$2.50; Valencia oranges, ordinary, 20c. dozen, case, \$4, large, \$4.75 case; strawberries, Floridas, 50 50 60c, quart, Louisiana, 20c. pint; cucumbers, Boston hothouse, \$2 dozen, Floridas in hampers, \$5, or per dozen, \$1.25; asparagus, Jumbo bunches, 75c. to \$1, ordinary bunches about \$3 dozen; tomatoes, fancy-Floridas, \$5 crate, spinach, fancy Baltimore, \$1 hamper; new beets or carrots, \$1 dozen bunches; Canadian head lettuce. \$1 dozen; radishes, 45c, dozen; rhubarb, \$1 to \$1.25 dozen; new potatoes, about \$3 to \$3.50 bushel basket.
Groceries.—Business is rather quiet, but improvement is

Groceries.—Business is rather quiet, but improvement is ected in a few weeks. Dry fruits continue very firm and expected in a few weeks. Dry fruits continue very firm and sugar is inclined to be a little stronger. Hides and Skins.—The market shows very little change

Hides and Skins. The market shows very little change. There is not much trading either in receipts or sales. Neith-er is there any basis of prices on the markets. No severe drop is anticipated. The quality of the hides now is worse than at any time of the year. Prices to country holders are likely to come down still further. This is a bad time for the country butchers and small dealers to hold their hides. They should sell at what they can get. We quote: Inspected hides, No. 1, 10½c;; No. 2, 9½c.; No. 3, 8½c, country cured, 9c.; country frozen, 8c.; sheepskins, \$1.50 to \$1.65; calfskins are 1c. higher; cities, 13c., countries, 11 to 12c. **Tallow.** Tallow is still firm and the supply is compara-tively small. The price ruling is 5½ to 6c.

An example of the increase in value of Western prop-erty is found in the history of four Calgary lots which were sold four years ago for \$100. The property was held two years, when three of the lots were re-sold for \$7,000. A few months later a regimed rancher purchased them for \$13,000, and after holding them three months, they were sold again for \$18,000. An English syndicate now has bought the property for \$24,500, which proves there is money for more than one in real estate. in real estate.

During the whole of last week the weather was quite mild and this occasioned increased activity in the market, Early this week, the snowstorm in Montreal and the subsequent lower temperatures, combined with the bad roads, pre-vented any large volume of trade. Easter being close at hand, the purchase of millinery of all kinds could no longer be delayed, and it is expected that now the sould trade will be excellent. A few days since the Montreal Cotton Company issued a new price list, showing advances of from 5 to 7½ per cent., and there is no question that all kinds of cotton goods are firmly held. The same remarks apply to woollens, and cloths, and tweeds of all kinds. There is a good deal of activity in the retail market for boots and shoes, good deal of activity in the retail market for boots and shoes, but wholesalers are having a breathing spell after taking their orders for the spring and summer trade and will pre-sently begin on their fall orders. In other lines, such as groceries, there is considerable activity, and in practically all lines of iron and steel, and products thereof, the market is strong in tone under a demand which cannot be fully sup-plied. The car situation continues to exert a considerable influence, and although the movement is somewhat free them formed it is still unceful for the standard than formerly it is still unsatisfactory from the standpoint of shippers and receivers.

The monetary outlook is not as satisfactory as merchants would desire, but some look, for an improvement in the situation after the first of the month. Meantime, collections during March have been only fair.

Butter-Stocks in Montreal are exceptionally light and prices are firm. It is claimed that it is almost impossible to get hold of choice held stock, and that 28c. would be paid for it. Some new milk creamery is quoted at 30c., and some iresh made rolls at 24 to 25c., the latter not being new milk. There is quite a lot of "returned" butter in the market; the creamery is quoted at 26 to 27c., and the dairy at about 20c. Receipts of new milk creamery are expected to increase after this week.

Cheese.—The market for old stock is quiet and prices are 13¹/₂ to 17³/₄c., but there is very little left in the market. It is claimed by some, that as high as 13³/₄c., in the country, has been offered for the fodder makes.

Eggs.—The market shows very little change. Supplies are fair and demand good. The market ranges around 23c, sales having been made up to 24c.

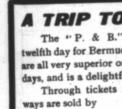
Hides .- The market for calfskins shows increased firmness, and prices now range from 13c. for No. 2 stock to 15 for No. 1. Receipts have been fairly large, as have also those of beef hides, prices for the latter being 10, 11 and 12c. per pound respectively. Spring lambskins are not quoted, but sheep are \$1 each and horsehides \$2 each for No. 2 and \$2.50 for No. 1.

Hay.—The English market has declined equal to about \$1 per ton here. The American markets continue firm all round and the market here holds firm on top grades. No. I Timothy is quoted at \$13.50 to \$14 per ton, No. 2 at \$12 to \$12.50 and clover \$11 to \$11.50.

Maple Syrup .- So far, the season seems not to have been very favorable, but there is yet time to harvest a good sup-ply. Prices here are 7c, per pound or 90c, per gallon.

Edwards, CHART 18-20 King St. George Edwards. F.C.A.

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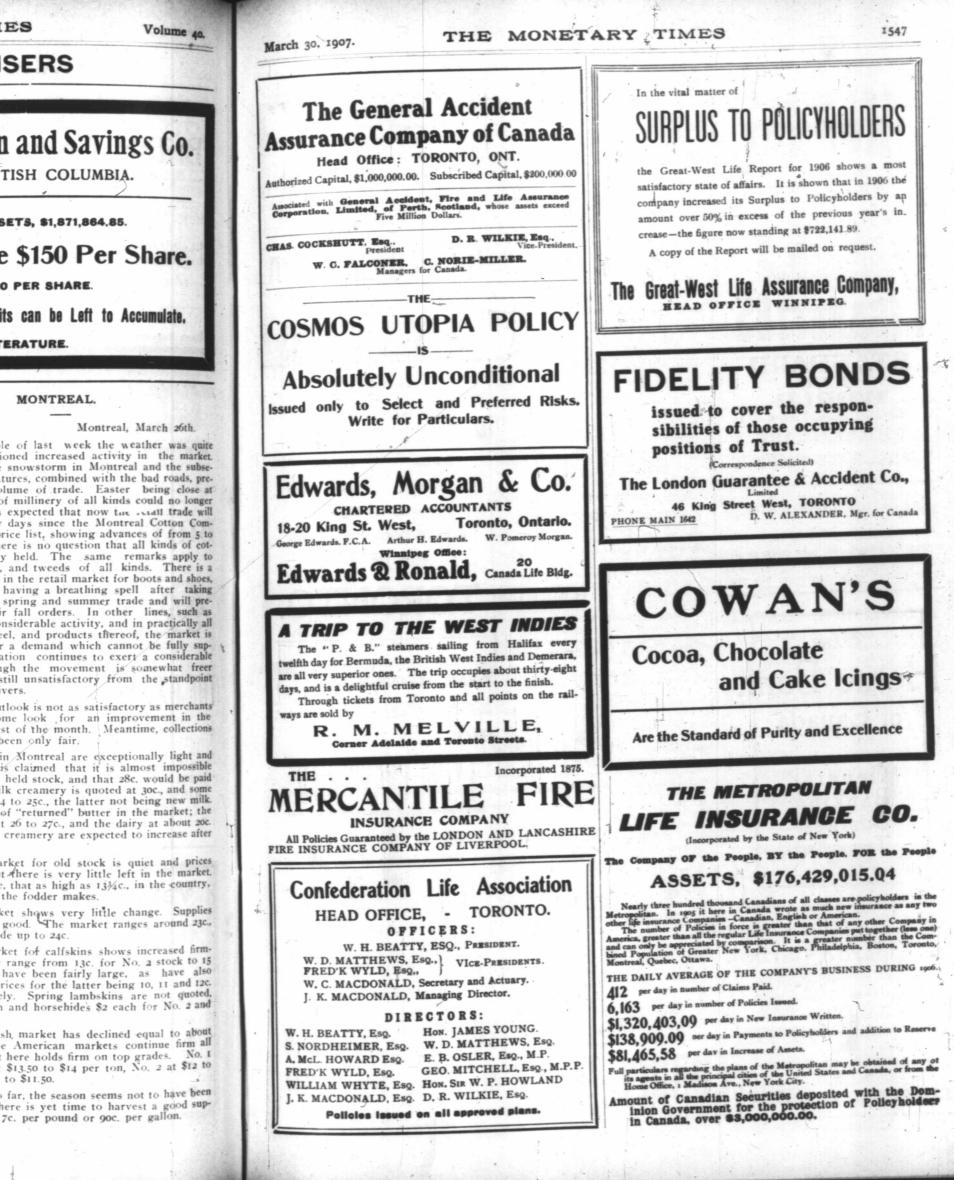


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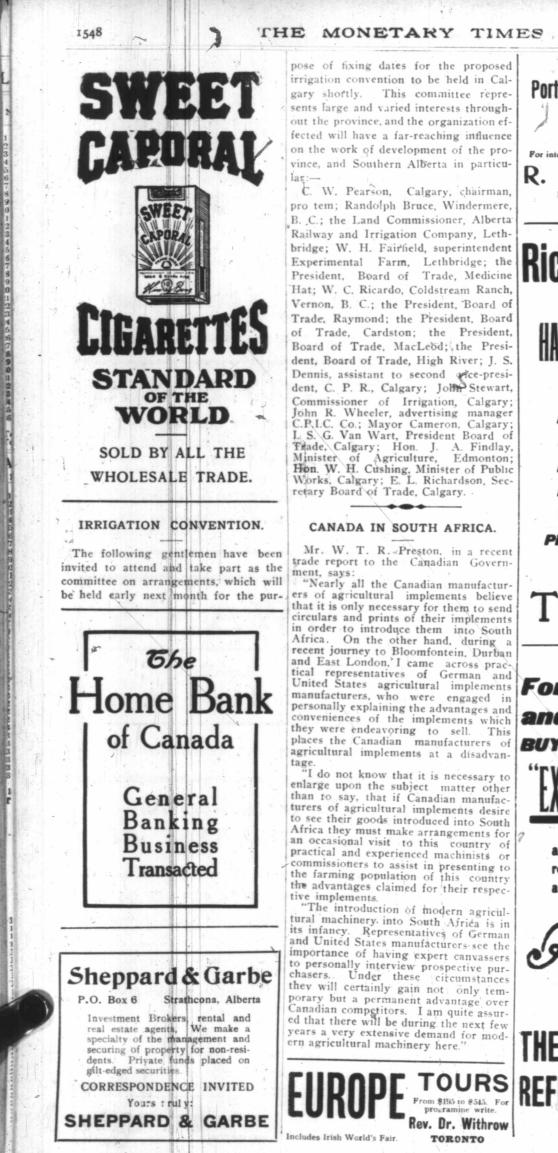
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pose of fixing dates for the proposed irrigation convention to be held in Calgary shortly. This committee represents farge and varied interests throughout the province, and the organization effected will have a far-reaching influence on the work of development of the province, and Southern Alberta in particu-

lar:--C. W. Pearson, Calgary, chairman, pro tem; Randolph Bruce, Windermere, B. C.; the Land Commissioner, Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, Lethbridge; W. H. Fairfield, superintendent Experimental Farm, Lethbridge; the President, Board of Trade, Medicine Hat; W. C. Ricardo, Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B. C.; the President, Board of Trade, Raymond; the President, Board of Trade, Cardston; the President, Board of Trade, MacLeod; the President, Board of Trade, High River; J. S. Dennis, assistant to second vice-presi-dent, C. P. R., Calgary; John Stewart, Commissioner of Irrigation, Calgary; John R. Wheeler, advertising manager C.P.I.C. Co.; Mayor Cameron, Calgary; L.S. G. Van Wart, President Board of Trade, Calgary; Hon. J. A. Findlay, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton; Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works, Calgary; E. L. Richardson, Sec-retary Board of Trade, Calgary.

CANADA IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, in a recent trade report to the Canadian Government, says:

"Nearly all the Canadian manufactur-"Nearly all the Canadian manufactur-ers of agricultural implements believe that it is only necessary for them to send circulars and prints of their implements in order to introduce them into South Africa. On the other hand, during a recent journey to Bloomfontein, Durban and East London, I came across prac-tical representatives of German and United States agricultural implements manufacturers, who were engaged in personally explaining the advantages and conveniences of the implements which they were endeavoring to sell. This places the Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements at a disadvanagricultural implements at a disadvan-

tage. "I do not know that it is necessary to thist matter other enlarge upon the subject matter other than to say, that if Canadian manufac-turers of agricultural implements desire to see their goods introduced into South Africa they must make arrangements for an occasional visit to this country of practical and experienced machinists or commissioners to assist in presenting to the farming population of this country the advantages claimed for their respective implements.

The introduction of modern agricultural machinery into South Africa is in its infancy. Representatives of German and United States manufacturers see the importance of having expert canvassers to personally interview prospective pur-chasers. Under these circumstances they will certainly gain not only temporary but a permanent advantage over Canadian competitors. I am quite assur-ed that there will be during the next few years a very extensive demand for modern agricultural machinery here.

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