

390	THE MONE?	TARY TIMES
BANK OF MONTREAL	Established 1817 Incorporated by Act of Parliament Capital, all Paid-up, \$14,400,000 00 Rest	The Molson
SIR GEO. A. DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G., I E., S. CLOUNTON, Es. B. Angus, Esq. J. B. Angus, Esq. J. B. MACNIDER, Chief Inspector and H. V. MERDITH, Assistant General M EENY, Supt. of Branches B.C. W. E. SP. J. HUNTER, Inspector N. V.	President. Hon. President. q., Vice-President. da, Eaq. Sir William C. Mikedonald. R. G. Reid, Eaq. Hon. Robt. Maskay. General Manager. Superintendent of Branches. Inangist. and Manager at Montreal. ravesr. Supt. of Branches. Maritime Prov. Newst and Br. Col. Branches.	The Shareholders of The Molsons
ontario Peth J Peterboro ton "On, Bk. Br. nte Pieton ton Bit. Br. ra Port Arthur ville Port Hope nanville Samia tord Strafford, sville Sudarto (Mary's	N CANADA. Montreal Papineau Are. Pt. St. Charles Beigneurs St. Ste. Anne de Beilevue St. Henri West Knd Bri West Knd Bri West Knd St. Lethbridge, Alta. Debebe	that a Dividend of TWO AND A HAI capital stock has been declared for the the same will be payable at the office and at the Branches, on and after the Second Day of A
nam Ontario Bk. Branch wall wall ston bon Falls William william william william william ton ph Sherman Are City Wanaw Ontario Bk. Branch Corrion Sherman Are Carlton St. Carlton S	Upper Town Portage La Prairie	The transfer books will be closed fro both days inclusive. By order o the Bo Montreal, Feb. 22nd, 1907.
Ont. Bk. Br. Euclincham on Cookshire prook Danville ot Forest Fraceville market Grand Mere " Bank St. Levis " Dank St. Levis " Bank	Canso Neison Glace Bay New Denver Halifax New Westminster "North End Nicola Lunenburg Rossiand Mahone Bay Summerland Port Hood Vancouver Sydney Vernon Wolfrüle Victoris Yarmouth Victoris	
THE UNITED STATES-New YOR-K agents. 31 Pine St. Chicago-Bank Spokane, WaahBank of Montreal. KICO-MEXICO, D.FI.S. C. Saunders, KICO-MEXICO, D.FI.S. C. Saunders, KICO-MEXICO, D.F. J. S. C. Saunders, KICO-MEXICO, D.F. J. S. C. Saunders, KICO-MEXICO, D.F. S. C. Saunders, KICO-MEXICO, D.F. S. Saunders, KICO-MEXICO, J. Saunders, KICO-MEXICO, Saunders, J. S. Moores, C. Saunders, N.S. A. Stional Bank of Chants National Bank, J. B. Moores & C. Ban Francisco-The First National F	treal, 46 and 47 Threadneedle Street, K.O. OR, Manag-r. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog, J. T. Molineux 'of Montreal, J. M. Greata, Manager Manager. he Bank of England. The Union Bank of condon and Westminster Bank, I.d. The Na d. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, I.d. Bank, and Branches. Ork-The National City Bank. The Bank of Commerce in New York. Boston-The Mer Sank: The Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd.	the riophetore of
and the second state of th	DIAN BANK IMERCE	
HEAD OFFIC	000. Rest, \$5,000,000 E, TORONTO.	by the Managers. No transfers can be made bet

HEAD OFFICE, TORONIO.

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Hon SIR GEO

A. T. Paters R. B. Angus.

A. MAC H. V. M WEENY, S

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Paid-up

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	
B. E. Walker, Esq., President Robt. Kilgour, Esq., Vice-Pres. Hon. Geo. A. Cox. Matthew Leggat, Esq. James Crathern Esq. John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D. I W Flavelle, Esq. K.C.	N
ALEX. LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER. SUPERINTENDENT OF BRANCHES.	
168 Branches in Canada, the United States and England.	ł
London (England) Office :- 60 Lombard Street, E. C.	

S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Manager. New York Agency : - - 16 Exchange Place.

WM. GRAY and H. B. WALKER, Agents, Montreal Office :- F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

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



s Bank

DEND.

s Bank are hereby notified LF PER CENT. upon the current quarter, and that ce of the Bank, in Montreal,

April Next.

rom the 18th to 30th March,

Board.

JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

Volume 40.

The	Bank of Br	itish North
	Americ	a.

YAL CHARTER.

eby give notice that Tax, of Thirty Shilof Ten Shillings per th of April next to registered in the cent. per annum for ember, 1906.

the rate of exchange pril, 1907, to be fixed

etween the 21st inst. and the 4th proximo as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court. A. G. WALLS,

Secretary. No. 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., 5th March, 1907.

COTIA OF NOVA BANK e Fund, \$5.250,000. INCORPORATE Capital Paid up, \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N. S. DIRECTORS JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President, R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. W. ALLISON, HECTOR MCINNES, H. C. MCLEOD.

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

H. C. McLuod, General Manager. D. WATERS, Assistant General Manager. GEO. SANDERSON, Inspector

BRANCHES

Bridgetown, Canning, Dart-verpool, New Glaagow, North lebert, Springhill, Stellarton. Nova Scotla-Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonish, Bridge mouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifaz, Kentville, Liverpool, Sydney, Oxford, Parrsboro, Pictou, River Hebert, Sydney Mines, Truro, Westville, Windsor, Yarmouth.

British Columbia-Vancouver. British Columbia-Vancouver. New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, Port Elgin, Sackville, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, St. Mary's St. Step Port Elgin, Sackville, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, St. Mary's St. Step hen, Sussex, Woodstock.

Saskatchewan Prince Edward Island-Charlotta town and Summerside. d-Harbor Grace and Newfoundla St. John's.

Ontario-Arnprior, Berlin, Hamilton, Ottawa, Peterborough, London, Toronto, King St. and Dundas St.

Quebec-Montreal and Paspebiac. Manitoba-Winnipeg. Alberta-Calgary, Edn

West Indies - Kingston Monters Bay, Port Antonio, Jamaice i Bay vana, Cuba. Port of Spain, Trainas B.W.I.,

ston and Chicago United StatesMarch 9, 190

ncorporated 1855 Head Office, Toronto, DIRECTORS WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Pres W. G. GOUDERHAM, Vice-Pre

John Robert Reford John William Stone DUNCAN COULSON, Gener

Tor

Alla

Ontario Collingwo Copper C (6 offices Hasting

-London, New York-Natio

ollections made on th Imperial

CAPITAL F REST,

D R. WILKIE HON. ROBERT WM. RAMSAY, CHARLES COCKSHUT CAWTHRA MULOCK HEAD

Brand BOLTON, BRANTFOR HAMILTON, ING NEW LISKE OTTAW SA

Branch

Branch

Branches BALGONIE, BROADV

Brand ATHABASKA LANDI CONA Branches

ARROWHEAD, CR/ **\$AVINGS** I ts received and Deposits



NOTICE is here cent. has been decla and that the same on and after

Tuesday,

The transfer bo March, both days in By order of the 1

Toronto, 26th Feb

THE ST/

ESCABLIS

BANK OF

HEAD OFFICE, GEO. P. SCHOLFIELD, G

ES Volume 40. **Nolsons Bank**.

6th DIVIDEND. rs of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified

TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the en:declared for the current quarter, and that wable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, on and after the

d Day of April Next.

is will be closed from the 18th to 30th March, By order o the Board, JAMES ELLIOT,

General Manager. , 1907.

k of British North America.

ORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

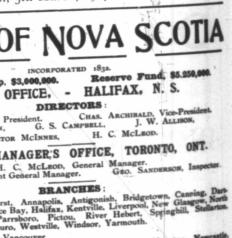
Directors hereby give notice that ee of Income Tax, of Thirty Shile and a bonus of Ten Shillings per paid on the 4th of April next to ors of Shares registered in the king seven per cent. per annum for nded 31st December, 1906.

will be paid at the rate of exchange e 4th day of April, 1907, to be fixed gers.

can be made between the 21st inst. roximo as the books must be closed eriod.

By order of the Court. A. G. WALLES, Secretary.

ch Street, ., 5th March, 1907.



ampbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastla e, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, St. Mary's St. Step Istock. and-Charlotta Saskatchewan-Newfoundland-Harbor Grace and St. John's. West Indies - Kingston Montepo Bay, Port Antonio, Jamaica ; Ho-vana, Cuba. Port of Spain, Trinidal, B.W.L. erlin, Hamilton, ough, London, and Dundas St. d Paspebiac.

r. dn

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United States-Boston and Chicago



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BANKERS MONTREAL-Molsons Bank; Imperial Bank of Canada. NEW YORK-The Importers and Traders National Bank LONDON, ENGLAND-The National Bank of Scotland.

Capital Paid-up, 3,000,000 Rest 1.500,000 **BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HON. JOHN SHARPLES, -President? Vice-President. WILLIAM PRICE, Esq., Quebec,

1391

Established 1865

HEAD OFFICE, . QUEBEC

Capital Authorized, \$4,000,000

M. B. Davis, Esq. R. T. Riley, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq. Geo. H. Thomson, Esq. Wm. Shaw, Esq. E. L. Drewry, Esq. John Galt, Esq. F. E. Kenaston, Esq. G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector. | E. E. CODE, Assistant Inspector

 H. B. SHAW - Superintendent Western Branches, Winnipeg.
 F. W. S. CRISPO, Western Inspector.
 H. Veasey and P. Vibert, Ass't. Inspectors. Advisory Committee, Toronto Branch : THOS. KINNEAR, Esq.

ALBERTA.-Ai'drie, Blairmore, Bowlen, Galgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Claresholm, Oowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Ft. Saskatchewan, Frank, High River, Innisfail, Lacombe³ Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medicine Hat. Okotoks, Pincher Oreek.

AGENTS and correspondents at all i portant Centres in Great Britain and the United States.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 78.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-Half per cent. for the current quarter, ending 31st March, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at

Tuesday, the 2nd day of April next.

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

E. L. PEASE, General Manager.



National Bank. Montreal The Quebec Bark

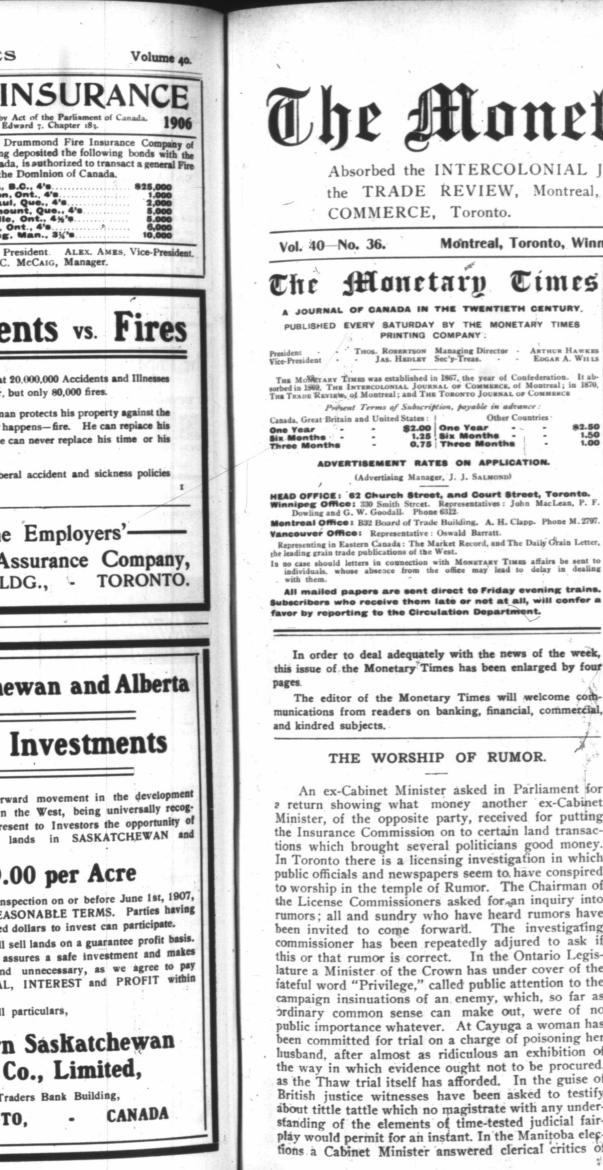












The Monetary Times

Absorbed the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 1869; the TRADE REVIEW, Montreal, 1870; and the JOURNAL OF

Vol. 40—No. 36. Montreal, Toronto, Winn	ipeg, March 9th, 1907.	Fifteen Cent	s.
Check Generation Cimes A JOURNAL OF CANADA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MONETARY TIMES Published EVERY SCYTTEAS. Published EVERY SCYTEAS. Published EVERY SCYTEAS. Published EVERY SCYTEAS. Published EVERY SCYTEAS. Published EVERY SCYTEAS.	PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF Editorial: The Worship of Rumor Dividends and Bounties Bank Audits and Bank Direction Special Correspondence: Lesson an Uneventful One Australia-Canada Western Millers Amalgamate Montreal Harbor Improvements Province Wants Population Banking and Financial: Stock Exchange This Week Clearing House Returns High Money Rates Western Canneries Annual Meetings Commercial Markets: Toronto and Montreal Insurance Report Criticized Editors Criticize Insurance Report Oronhytekha Miscellaneous: Board of Trade History New Incorporations		E. 1397. 1398 1398 1402 1403 1404 1411 1412 1401 1405 1405 1416 1419 1407 1408 1409 1406 1406

In order to deal adequately with the news of the week, this issue of the Monetary Times has been enlarged by four

munications from readers on banking, financial, commercial,

THE WORSHIP OF RUMOR.

An ex-Cabinet Minister asked in Parliament for 2 return showing what money another ex-Cabinet Minister, of the opposite party, received for putting the Insurance Commission on to certain land transactions which brought several politicians good money. In Toronto there is a licensing investigation in which public officials and newspapers seem to have conspired to worship in the temple of Rumor. The Chairman of the License Commissioners asked for an inquiry into rumors; all and sundry who have heard rumors have been invited to come forward. The investigating commissioner has been repeatedly adjured to ask if this or that rumor is correct. In the Ontario Legisiateful word "Privilege," called public attention to the campaign insinuations of an enemy, which, so far as ordinary common sense can make out, were of no public importance whatever. At Cayuga a woman has been committed for trial on a charge of poisoning her husband, after almost as ridiculous an exhibition of the way in which evidence ought not to be procured, play would permit for an instant. In the Manitoba elec-tions a Cabinet Minister answered clerical critics of superfluous politicians.

the Government in the terms and spirit of an exasperated henpeck, "If you tell about me, I'll tell about 'you," seems to be half the creed of an unhappy quantity of the public servants.

What is the meaning of all this homage to the lying jade; this recurrent display of the pettiness of childhood without any of its innocence? The practitioners of the contemptible arts could not tell you. They think they are doing something magnificent all the time. Not the least disagreeable effect of such a multiplication of follies is that it provokes to wrath and discourse, quiet, inoffensive people, who study to be quiet and to do their own business." But there must be some stimulus to subdue the picayune if we are really to grow into mature nationhood. travelled observers remark on our provincialism. There is too much truth in the criticism, even though it comes, as it generally does, from those who see in us a vivid reflection of their own failings.

The merely monetary side of deference to gossip is important enough. "Go to, let us investigate," say the powers that be. Then, when something unpleaslature a Minister of the Crown has under cover of the ant for them is discovered, they decide to dig up the buried messes of a defunct epoch. The time of commissions, lawyers, witnesses, legislatures is occupied; the public pays; and the community's reputation suffers. That the motive power of public affairs is overloaded unnecessarily, does not seem to be recognized. That such overloading is terribly expensive, scarcely seems to be suspected. The growth of little expenses as the Thaw trial itself has afforded. In the guise of in a business has to be jealously watched. The money British justice witnesses have been asked to testify and energy which exaltation of the paltry involves, about tittle tattle which no magistrate with any under- represent much direct loss; and more prevention of prostanding of the elements of time-tested judicial fair- gress. In sum, they might run tremendous industries

DIVIDENDS AND BOUNTIES.

The point is often raised as to whether different companies could pay dividends were it not for Gov-ernment bounties. With some companies the greater ernment bounties. portion of the net profits consists of the bounties received. Possibly even the interest on the bonds could not have been paid in some cases, except for bounties. No one knows what Dominion Iron and Steel has been earning during the past year; but there is very little doubt that the catting off of the bounties would have left the company in very bad shape in its last completed fiscal year:

It is said that the company is making greater profits on its own account this year. But the increased price it is being compelled to pay for its coal will have a material effect from this forward.³ That it drew no less than 5057,337 in bounties, during the year ended June lass, and was yet unable to pay dividends on either common or preferred stock, is almost a proof of the difficulty it would experience without the assistance of a bounty.

The information occasionally given in the press regarding the actual amount the people of Canada pay out in bounties in order to aid these and other industries, is seldom very accurate or complete. Tables which follow give this information very fully, together with details regarding the distribution of the bounties.

The following statement shows the bounties paid out on the articles mentioned, from July 1st, 1894, till June 30th, 1906, inclusive, by the Dominion Government :---

Puddled iron bars Steel ingots		\$4,336,499 113,362 3,130,389 678,362	
Total iron and Lead	steel	\$8	,267,612 770,848 \$4.320 641,204

\$9,733.984

The following is a statement of the bounties paid out on the articles mentioned during the year ended June 30th, 1006.

Pig iron								1						\$	6	8;	7,	6	31	
Fuddled from bars .	18		• •	• •	٠	• •	٠	17	•	٠	• •	٠	۰.	•		1	3.	0,	(4	1
Steel ingots	-17					÷ •				÷.					9	41	0.	9	99	
Manufactures of steel	1	۰.													3	6),	8	31	
Total iron and ste	eI	'n	nd	lu	st	ri	e	5						-	Ŧ	-	_	_	_	\$2,004.338
Lead	18										-		1	÷						90,196
Binder twine	13						• •												• •	15,079
Crude petroleum .	1								• •											291,157
	- 625																		_	and the second se

Total bounties paid in 1905-06 \$2,400.771 Bounties paid out on iron and steel, etc., by the Dominion Government, during the past year, were dis-

tributed among the various companies, as follows:	
Dominion Iron and Steel	,337
Algoma Steel Company 535	,190
Hamilton Steel and Iron Company 200	,839
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal 187	,692
Londonderry Iron and Mining Company 51	,525
	;012
	,242
Deseronto Iron Company 13	,664
Montreal Rolling Mills 7	.386
McDougall, Jno. and Company 4	.447

\$2,004,338

Cents are omitted in the above figures, but are reckoned in the totals.

now showing a good profit. During the last fiscal year it received in bounties from the Government no less than \$535,190, and would certainly have had a hard struggle to pull through without this assistance. Although the general reticence regarding the earnings of this company, as well as those of the company pre-viously mentioned, is not a reassuring influence, it is generally thought that each is in a fair way to stand on its own feet presently.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal was spoken of by one paper recently as declaring dividends on its common stock, out of the bonus received. Had it paid dividends for the year 1905, this remark might have fitted the case. In the year ended June, 1906, it drew \$187,-692 in bounties. The profits were largely in excess of that figure, and the directors declared dividends of 6 per cent. for the current calendar year. Should coal and steel remain at present prices, it is probable that these dividends could be maintained, even though the bounties were cut off. This company is as reticent with respect to earnings as are the other two. So little can be learned until the next annual report comes round.

Volume 40.

BANK AUDITS AND BANK DIRECTION.

There was a time when the banker placed himself upon a pinnacle and gazed down with more or less condescension upon the multitude beneath. The public were content to place their savings in the care of the banker. The management troubled them not. Their humility was an object lesson. For some strange reason many depositors imagined the bank was conferring favor by accepting their deposits. The solemn austerity of the banker nurtured this delusion. But now everybody sees that the bank receives as well as bestows. The era of banking publicity has come. The public has a natural craving for information. It trusts perhaps unwisely, the institution which tells it most truth. Incredulity is, in some sort, an asset of human The banks' published statements, which are nature. audited in various ways, are more welcome than the average manager knows. After all, the institution which has nothing to hide has everything to gain from publicity.

But there are those who ery for more. The present methods of bank auditing do not suit everyone. Government inspection has its champions. There are adherents to independent audit by chartered accountants. There are auditors who would count themselves part of a bank's staff. No division of opinion arises until we come to the question of audit methods. Mr. C. W. Reihl, in the "Banker's Magazine" analyzes the subject of bank audits, and puts on record some curious statements. He admits the desirability of the audit. "In some banks," he says, "auditors are em-"ployed as permanent officials. It is their duty to be "the watch-dog, as it has been expressed, of the bank, "to see that the work is done properly, that the clerks "are attentive, that the statements made are absolutely "correct-in short, to do for the officers and directors "what they themselves have not the time to do."

But he goes on, "It is the duty of the board of "directors to throw every possible safeguard around "their employees, from the president to the messenger "boy and janitor, so that the temptation to which every "man is liable will not come with its powerful sugges-"tion that detection is improbable." While casting no reflection upon the permanent auditor, Mr. Reihl sees in his appointment a possibility of wrong-doing. He thinks that banking familiarity may breed contempt for truth, and suggests an independent audit conducted by auditors thoroughly familiar with all departments of bank work.

Mr. Reihl advocates a thorough examination of It is claimed that the Algoma Steel Company is the various departments. Special attention must be given, he says, to the assets to see that they are all they are claimed to be: that the stocks, bonds and notes as carried on the books are in possession of the bank, and that they represent the amount for which they are carried; that the stocks and bonds are properly executed and marketable; that the commercial paper is in proper form, and when possible, that it is genuine-but this latter point is a hard matter to decide, and there is great need for a plan to be adopted

March 9, 1907.

by which bankers in the market that an opportunity for up this work of signatures on no Bankers recognize have not made the if they have they bring about the de The auditors.

due paper carried | to carry as good p All assets of ques market value shou Collateral for

it is in the form of warehouse receipts of document that r no kind of comm a money value that forged or in some genuineness of the time, and as the au bank directorate w but a competent a way by which the certification of the The indi lateral. examined and pro proved by the pas faction of the depo ledgers for the var positors as correct In short, Mr.

audit and severely be remembered that "a bank does fail, i "tors." Not direct much as they could tions to be made, a actually being don Times has stated, weak directors pro supplied. It is di inspection, and dire ted to check every vide double checks unscrupulous met possess more powe the chartered banks necessary. It is would willingly ass Adequate audit, di licity, might solve

EDI

In spite of the West, the people ploiting the marke big demand for fish fish from the West onto market. The is selling well. It provided a profital the winter.

Montreal harbo modern wharf facil the Manager of Br this country in Nor harbor facilities of of the wharf sheds Cabot stepped on t belated recognition

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Volume 40.

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March 9, 1907.

THE MONETARY TIMES

up this work of certifying to the genuineness of of both. At last those who can act, will act. signatures on notes offered through note brokers. Bankers recognize the need for such certification, but Bankers recognize the need for such certification, but have not made their demands of the note-brokers: or cotton mills in Canada. That there is ample room for bring about the desired results.

to carry as good paper much that is really no good. All assets of questionable value and those with no

forged or in some way tampered with. To prove the but a competent auditor should be able to suggest a that the trade is at its highest. way by which the officers of the bank could secure a certification of the genuineness of any form of collateral. examined and proved, and all the balances either ledgers for the various accounts confirmed by the depositors as correct.

In short, Mr. Reihl champions the independent audit and severely criticizes the bank director. It will be remembered that Comptroller Ridgley said, "When "a bank does fail, it is the fault of the board of direc-"tors." Not directly, but indirectly their fault, inasmuch as they could not have caused proper examinations to be made, and thus were ignorant of what was actually being done in the bank. As the Monetary Times has stated, Government inspection would give weak directors props with which they should not be supplied. It is difficult to separate the two issuesinspection, and direction. Directors cannot be expected to check every jot and tittle. But they can provide double checks against incapacity, trickery, and prodigally than his own. unscrupulous methods. The Government should possess more powers for verifying the statements of It is doubtful whether the Government necessary. would willingly assume the vital function of directors. Adequate audit, dutiful direction, and plentiful publicity, might solve the whole problem.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In spite of the exceptionally cold weather in the West, the people have lost no opportunities for exploiting the markets. In the East there has been a big demand for fish of all kinds. Several cars of whitefish from the West have found 'their way to the Toronto market. The quality is excellent, and the stock is selling well. It is caught through the ice, and has provided a profitable industry for the settlers during the winter.

Montreal harbor is to be equipped with the most modern wharf facilities in America. Mr. Girdlestone, the Manager of Bristol Docks, England, who was in this country in November, then criticized severely the harbor facilities of this port. He thought that some of the wharf sheds must have existed when Sebastian Cabot stepped on to Canadian shores. Whether this only to goods imported through Canadian ports. belated recognition of Montreal's lacking harbor Sometime ago he was, apparently, in favor of immedi-

by which bankers might know when they buy a note facilities is the outcome of Mr. Girdlestone's trenchant in the market that the signature is genuine. Here is criticisms, or is the inspiration of the new Harbor an opportunity for responsible trust companies to take Commission, does not matter. Perhaps it is the result

if they have they were not backed by force enough to them is beyond doubt, judging by the complaints of the wholesale dry goods houses. The great trouble, The auditors should examine carefully the past they say, in the approaching season, will be slow de-due paper carried by the banks. Some banks are said liveries. The jobbing trade and the retailers apprehend that they will be handicapped, as they have been in the past, by the shortage of Canadian cotton goods. market value should be brought to light by an audit. Many orders placed for December delivery have not Collateral for loans should be examined, whether been filled by fifty per cent." It will be months before it is in the form of stock, bonds, mortgages, notes, their present spring orders are all filled. By that warehouse receipts, bills of lading, or any other form time, the trade will be clamoring for goods for next of document that represents money value; for there is fall. For cotton bags, which at one time were a drug no kind of commercial or banking paper carrying on the market, there is a strong demand. It is said a money value that has not at some time been either the mills have orders in hand which will keep them busy until June, 1908. Wholesale merchants desiring genuineness of these papers would take considerable delivery of these goods will have to take them at time, and as the auditor's time is valuable, the average present delivery, and present date. The mills decline bank directorate would not care to go to such expense, to foredate them as in the past. All this goes to prove

* * * *

The Manitoba election results support the theory The individual and bank ledgers should be that, except for unmitigated misdoing, it is impossible to upset a government in Canada so long as times are proved by the pass-books to the acknowledged satis- good. Whatever the faults of the Roblin administrafaction of the depositors, or the balances shown by the tion, its life has been coincident with unprecedented prosperity in the province. The direct appeal was not made to "Vote for Roblin and good times." Nobody supposes that good government makes good weather. While things are going well for himself, the average elector will be to the faults of a government a little blind, and to its virtues very kind. The Manitoba Legislature is said to suffer from the same lack of distinction in personnel, which afflicts its sisters. But it is surprising how excellent a legislator a man of average ability can become if only he gets rid of the idea that there is something mysterious about politics, and realizes that the same qualities which make a successful business man will make a successful administrator of public concerns-always provided he is not acutely beset by the temptation to spend public money more

. . . .

Mr. E. H. Harriman has appeared several times the chartered banks, whenever such testing is thought recently as a witness before the United States Interstate Commerce Commission. The cool way in which he has explained the methods adopted to water stock has furnished a splendid example of Commodore Vanderbilt's phrase, "The public be d-d." Once upon a time Mr. Harriman was a broker's clerk. In learning to do the bidding of the bigger men in Wall Street, he incidently discovered that to make the big men do his bidding was a much more remunerative and enlightening occupation. Mr. Harriman is a commercial octopus, with a voracious appetite for railroads. To his feelers, distance is no object. It is a difficult thing to compel an octopus to release its hold. Mr. Harriman's answers to the commissioners would make excellent dialogue for comic opera. In answer to a question whether \$60,000,000 worth of a certain stock was "watered," he replied with excellent sang froid, "Isn't any doubt about it." In one side of the scales is the legislative machinery of the United States of America; in the other a former broker's clerk. Already, sporting men are betting as to which way the scales will bump.

. . . .

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has reaffirmed his adhesion to

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competition with the largely to obviate so special cases where a co-operation between death of an employe death of annuity amount for annuity desire to render som The bill offered

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to provide State pen public sentiment in the living as well as appears to favor a ground that corporation manence which the S er demand for stabili in an insurance comp eventuate in claims i By the time the

presented its method eration. There is ev siderable progress wi and of giving to en their employers which

DOMINION PH

A most satisfact number of sharehold annual meeting of t \$3,101,442 are made \$2,986,958; real estate \$10,566; sundry account hand, \$57,539. The hand, \$57,539. The leaving a surplus of represents liabilities items is one of uncla employment was fou the past year, the de requisition its availa company has declar \$60,582, and has trai serve fund. Besides the above mentioned of office furniture an credit of profit and 1 institution thus com happy condition.

UNIC

The Monetary report of the annual Limited, that at a was elected presider and John I. Davids last week's issue, th and John I. Davids last week's issue, th Charles Magee, E. G. W. Ross, E. E. lies Chitty, S. F. L

HAMILTON PR

The Hamilton I toba and Saskatchey \$3,697,000. Its, expe on mortgage was a company's interest principal are annou Net profits for thing like \$10,000 m

10 per cent. on the they are able to ca to add to contingen A considerable

converted during t is an advantage. I debentures, debentur The society has an been found advisab staff and leaving sp

> The C. P. R. wing 1907 at a cost of The Temiskam

> mission have sent to the character of to Larder Lake. The Silver Belt

a company which p Latchford to Co Branches will also

ate action. Now he takes the more reasonable ground that the time for applying the principle will not arrive until the transcontinental road is in operation, which is due in 1911. Mr. Hogan's resolution in the Commons, proposed that the discrimination should commence on May 1st, 1908. By that time our winter ports would scarcely be in shape to handle the additional traffic which would come to them; not because of any adherent impossibility, but because, in our maritime policies, we have not acquired habits of promptitude and despatch. There is general agreement that discrimination in favor of Canadian ports is all in line with Canadian policy for the last fifty years. The risk of injuring the United States is not to be seriously considersed. Portland, of course, would suf-fer more than any other port. But the whole move-ment of Canadian commercial independence cannot be held up either for Portland or the railroad interests associated therewith. There would be a transference of industry, and a certain dislocation of capital, the effects of which, compared to the general results of the change, would be transient. Which is a good the change, would be transient. reason for breathing time until the transcontinental is operating.

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. . . . This continent holds two records with which it could well dispense-its railway accidents and its fire waste. In the United States, during 1905, 9,703 people were killed, an average of over 26 persons per day, and 86,008 injured, more than 135 per day, as the result of railway accidents. In 1895, the total number Thus in ten killed was 6,136, and injured, 33,748. years, the number killed by railway accidents increased 58 per cent. and the number injured, 155 per cent. The statistics of Canadian railways are available for a later date. In 1806, the total number of persons killed as the result of railway accidents was 161; last year it was 361, an increase of 11 per cent. The number of fatal accidents last year was less than during the three preceding years. As Comptroller Payne says in his report, "This is gratifying; but only in the negative "sense that the situation in this regard was not as bad "as formerly." It is good to know that only one person in 1,749.631 was fatally injured on Canadian railways in 1906. It is a proof of the relative safety with which this form of transportation is carried on in this country. But Canada's record is not one to boast of. Both here and in the United States the fatal accidents Improvecaused by the railways are far too many. ments of transportation facilities should not be made at the cost of life. Such losses negative so-called rail-way progress. The transportation companies owe way progress. more to the nation than mere dividends.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Royal Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Port Essington, B. C. with Mr. S. A. Morley as manager. The Banque Provinciale du Canada has raised its divi-dend from 3 to 5 per cent., and made it payable quarterly.

The Imperial Bank will build a branch on the north-west corner of Bloor St. and Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto.

The Sterling Bank of Canada will open a branch in the Standard Life Building, Montreal, at the beginning of May. Mr. A. E. Colson, manager of the Dominion Bank branch at Hespeler, has been appointed manager to the Seaforth

branch

Dranch. The reserve of the Bank of England shows a decrease of nearly 2½ per cent. during the week, and the discount rate is unchanged at 5 per cent. At the annual meeting of the English Association of American Bondholders the chairman said there was an at-tractive unlimited field for investment in Northwest Canada.

At a meeting of the directors of the Trethewey Silver Cobalt Mining Company last week a dividend of four per cent. was declared for the three months, ending March 31st, In December the dividend declared for the last quarter was also four per cent.

A Federal Bank of Canada note of the issue of 1874 was passed in New Liskeard, Ont., last week. The bank in ques-tion failed many years ago so that the note when passed in

a Liskeard Bank was held. It very closely resembles an Imperial Bank of Canada five dollar bill of an old issue.

William McGee, formerly secretary-treasurer of the People's Mutual Building Society, Montreal, was sentenced yesterday to eight years in the penitentiary. His total short-age in the society and among individuals in and about Montreal amount to upward of \$100,000.

Mr. C. M. Manning, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia branch at Fredericton, has been transferred to London, Ont. Mr. Benson, son-in-law of Lieut.-Governor Tweedie, will succeed Mr. Manning. Robert Rossborough, of Frederic-ton city, who opened the branch at London, goes to New

According to a Montreal paper, a large Western trust company would shortly open its doors in that city, and a local board be established, with Mr. Thos. Fyshe as chair-man, and Mr. T. McDougall vice-president. Enquiring of Mr. Fyshe as to the truth of this story, he writes the Mone-tary Times: "The item is as much news to me as to you. I know of no such arrangement."

The following officers and directors of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, the new \$25,000,000 company at Hamilton, have been appointed: Col. Gibson, president; James Dixon and John Knox, vice-presidents; W. C. Hawkins, secretary and general manager; J. R. Moodie, treasurer; J. W. Sutherland, S. O. Greening, Andrew Cooke, Chicago, and Winthrop Coffin, Boston.

The Stanley Mills & Company, Ltd., Hamilton, held their annual meeting this week. The president reported an exceptionally prosperous year. About forty of the em-ployees of the store are now interested in the business as shareholders. The regular dividend of 8 per cent. was paid on preference stock, and an extra bonus of 2 per cent. was also declared, making a total of 10 per cent.

also declared making a total of 10 per cent. Two vice-presidents have been added to the official staff of the American Bank Note Company. The new officers are D. E. Woodhull and J. Fleming. W. L. Green has been re-elected president, and the following officers have also been re-elected: F. K. Johnson, secretary; C. L. Lee, treasurer; G. H. Danforth, assistant secretary and treasurer. The new board of trustees will consist of T. H. Freeland, chairman; P. C. Lounsbury, E. C. Converse, F. L. Potts, W. L. Green, A. V. Stout, and A. Jaretzki. The annual statement presented at the meeting of the

Green, A. V. Stout, and A. Jaretzki. The annual statement presented at the meeting of the shareholders of the Bell Telephone Company shows that from the balance of revenue account, amounting to \$11,495/ \$47,654 had been carried to insurance reserves account, \$2,804 to accident reserve account; and \$200,000 to the confingent account, leaving a balance of revenue account to be carried over of \$61.037. The capital is now \$9,980,800. The pre-mium with last two instalments on the previous issue have been carried to contingent, total premiums in this connec-tion amounting to \$344.015. tion amounting to \$344,015.

Limited, Winnipeg, for The Capital Loan Company, The Capital Loan Company, Limited, Whithpe, which a charter was issued in October last, with an author-ized capital-stock of \$1,000,000, announces that over \$200,000 of its first issue has already been subscribed. The company propose issuing a prospectus in the near future, and placing a block of stock on the open market soon. Among the ina DIOCK OF STOCK ON the Open market SOON. Among the us-corporators are the following gentlemen, prominent in West-ern business circles for many years: E. F. Hutchings, presi-dent; D. R. Dingwall, vice-president; J. Stuart, P. B. C. Turner, general manager; W. L. Parrish, J. Body, T. Berry, J. A. Forlong, secretary-treasurer.

ANNUITY COMPANY OF CANADA.

At the first annual meeting of this company, held 'at Winnipeg, the balance sheet presented was received with much gratification by the shareholders. The license to transact business was not issued until the end of October, and it was not possible to collect ensuities until about Deand it was not possible to solicit annuities until about De-cember 1st. Then it was found desirable to obtain an amendment to the chorter found desirable to obtain an and it was not possible to solicit annuities until about De-cember 1st. Then it was found desirable to obtain an amendment to the charter, empowering the company to car-ry on the business of life insurance generally, so that the work done has been almost entirely that of organization. The company has been established to do business on lines somewhat new to Canada, and the preparatory work has naturally been heavy. The directors have taken no remu-eration whatever for their labors, and have warmly acknowi-edged the zeal and ability of Mr. G. J. Lovell, the managing director and founder of the company. The shares are held over the whole Dominion. The or-ganization has cost \$18,986, out of a total amount received from the shareholders of \$114.047. On December 31st the company's assets included debentures to the amount of \$72,505, of which \$57,505 are on deposit with the receiver general, \$10,457 cash in banks, sundry cash, interest accrued, furniture, and premiums in process bring the total up to \$89,374. The authority to transact life insurance business gen-erally is not, we understand, intended to be exercised in

 \mathbf{s} Volume 40.

s held. It very closely resembles an ada five dollar bill of an old issue.

formerly secretary-treasurer of the ding Society, Montreal, was sentenced ars in the penitentiary. His total short-among individuals in and about Montrd of \$100,000.

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Montreal paper, a large Western trust tly open its doors in that city, and a lished, with Mr. Thos. Fyshe as chair-cDougall vice-president. Enquiring of truth of this story, he writes the Monem is as much news to me as to you. I ingement.

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held over the whole Dominion. The or-\$18,986, out of a total amount received lers of \$114,047. On December 31st the included debentures to the amount of 57,505 are on deposit with the receiver h in banks, sundry cash, interest accrued, niums in process of collection, which

to transact life insurance business gen inderstand, intended to be exercised in

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competition with the old line companies, but is intended largely to obviate some technicalities which might arise in special cases where annuities were being provided for by special cases where annulues were being provided for by co-operation between employers and employed—such as the death of an employee who had paid in a considerable amount for annuity purposes, and whose employers might desire to render some assistance to his family.

The bill offered the Senate by Sir Richard Cartwright to provide State pensions is an indication of the growth of public sentiment in the direction of larger providence for the living as well as for survivors of the dead. Sir Richard appears to favor a purely State system largely on the ground that corporation could not give that security for per-manence which the State would provide. There is no greater demand for stability in an annuity company than there is in an insurance company which accepts risks that may not eventuate in claims for sixty or seventy years.

By the time the next report of the Annuity Company is presented its methods will have received a year's test in operation. There is every reason to anticipate that very con-siderable progress will have been made in writing annuities, and of giving to employees an element of mutuality with their employers which has not existed widely hitherto.

DOMINION PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY.

A most satisfactory report was presented to the large A most satisfactory report was presented to the large number of shareholders who were present at the sixteenth annual meeting of this company. Its assets, amounting to \$3,101,442 are made up of mortgages, and other securities, \$2,986,958; real estate, \$38,566; office premises and furniture, \$10,566; sundry accounts, \$7,812; Imperial Bank and cash on hand, \$57,539. The liabilities to the public total, \$1,635,477. leaving a surplus of assets for liabilities of \$1,465,965, which represents liabilities to the shareholders. Amongst these items is one of unclaimed dividends, amounting to \$50. Full items is one of unclaimed dividends, amounting to \$50. Full employment was found for the funds of the company during the past year, the demand being amply sufficient to call into requisition its available funds. During the past year the company has declared and paid dividends amounting to \$59,582, and has transferred \$30,000 to the credit of its reserve fund. Besides paying such dividends and transferring the above mentioned amount to reserve fund, and writing off of office furniture and premises \$1,000, there remains to the credit of profit and loss for future distribution \$18,737. The institution thus commences its seventeenth year in a very happy condition.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The Monetary Times omitted to state last week in the report of the annual meeting of the Union Trusts Company, report of the annual meeting of the Union Trusts Company, Limited, that at a meeting of the directors Charles Magee was elected president, E. G. Stevenson, first vice-president, and John I. Davidson, second vice-president. As stated in last week's issue, the following are the present directors: Charles Magee, E. G. Stevenson, John I. Davidson, Hon. G. W. Ross, E. E. A. DuVernet, Edward Gurney, T. Wil-lies Chitty, S. F. Lazier, K.C., J. M. McWhinney.

HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

The Hamilton Provident does business in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The net value of its investments is \$3,697,000. Its, experience during 1906 has been that loaning on mortgage was active at rates somewhat improved. The company's interest was well met, and the repayments of principal are announced as very satisfactory.

Net profits for the year were \$111,587, which is some-thing like \$10,000 more than the previous year, and is over 10 per cent. on the paid capital. After paying usual dividend they are able to come the solution of the sol they are able to carry a larger sum, \$40,000, to reserve and to add to contingent fund.

A considerable share of the company's deposits has been converted during the year into domestic debentures, which is an advantage. There is an increase, too, in the sterling debentures, debenture stock remaining at the same figure. The society has an office building in Brandon, which it has been found advisable to improve, giving more room for the staff and leaving space that may be rented for offices.

The C. P. R. will enlarge their shops at Winnipeg during 1907 at a cost of some \$500,000.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission have sent out a surveying party to secure data as to the character of the country from a point on the railroad

STOCK EXCHANGE THIS WEEK.

Monetary Times Office, March Sth. The Wall Street depression has been fully reflected in the tone of the Canadian exchanges this week. The Montstock market experienced a very severe bear pressure on Wednesday. No one seems able to account for the re-cent prolonged depression. It exists not only in Montreal but apparently in all markets. There are many stocks which are now at bargain prices, the returns on the cost of the stock, at Wednesday's prices, being in some cases myst ex-ceptional. In the list which will be found below, there are only two stocks which would return less than 5 per cent, on only two stocks which would return less than 5 percent, on the investment, if bought at Wednesday's price, these being C. P. R. and Soo. Most of the list returns better than 6 per cent., and one stock, Nova Scotia Steel, returns over 8 per cent. It is hard to say how values are based at present. If one takes into consideration the present high rates for money,⁷ per cent, being charged the average investor in stocks, there is but one stock in the list at even these exstocks, there is but one stock in the list at even these exceptional prices, which is paying for itself, viz., that last mentioned. But it is hardly fair to figure out the value of stocks on the basis of the present exceptionally high call stocks on the basis of the present exceptionary high can money rates, unless it is assumed that money will remain at its present value. In the latter case, almost every stock listed on the Canadian exchanges will have to come down several points yet. The situation is consequently arousing much comment, and not a little uneasiness among those who have loaded themselves at the higher prices which prevailed in 1906.

The following tables show the interest returns on stocks bought at present prices as compared with the re-

Stock. Current price.		Return dur- ing high level of 1906.
C. P. R., xd 174	3.45	2.9
	6.80	5.0
I Ower	4.60	3.5
M. S. R		4.7
Toronto Railway 110	5.45	
Detroit 75	6.67	4.0
Richelieu 77	6.49	L ***
Scotia 73	8.21	
Scotta	3.51	2.4
Soo common	5.89	5.0
I cicplicate i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	. 6.00	5.5
Halifax Railway 100		5.9
Illinois 91	6.59	
Mackay 70	5.71	5.1
Lake Woods pref 110	6.4	6.0
	5.83	6.0
Mont. Cotton, ad	6.6	6.3
Tri-City 90		

Saturday, March 2nd.—The leading, speculative issues were dull at Toronto, while bank shares were fairly active. Dominion Bank sold at 240 to 241¼, closing at 240½. Standard sold at 224½; Imperial at 220 to 217½, closing at 219 bid; Hamilton at 210 to 208; and Commerce at 175¾. The Montreal market displayed weakness in sympathy with New Vork

New York. Monday.—The declines for the day at Toronto ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent., the latter being for Mackay com-mon. This stock sold at 73 to 72, and the preferred at 6934 to 70. Banks were active and irregular. There were de-clines throughout the list at Montreal, and a further weak-ness was evident. Canadian Pacific declined to 180 ex-divi-dend, and "Soo" Railway sold off to 11634. **Tuesday.**—Activity marked the Toronto market at the expense of values. The further depression in New York was an unfavorable feature. Winnipeg Electric sold at 185 to 179, a decline of six points. Nova Scotia Steel was down two points, with sales at 75¼ to 7434, closing at 7436. Mont-

to 179, a decline of Six points. Nova Scotla Steel was down two points, with sales at 75¼ to 74¾, closing at 74%. Mont-real market was weak up to the close, and declined sharply with the continued weakness on the New York market. Montreal Street broke from 220 to 218, and the new stock declined to 210. Toronto Railway sold off to 111, and Twin City declined to par recovering to 101.

declined to 219. Toronto Railway sold on to 111, and Twin City declined to par, recovering to 101. **Wednesday.**—There was much more activity on the To-ronto market to-day. The dealings in stocks aggregated 4.423 shares. A good deal of liquidation took place, but the closing was slightly improved. Prices at Montreal, in sym-pathy with the further decline on the Wall Street market, broke sharply. The feeling at the close was more hopeful. pathy with the further decline on the wan Street market, broke sharply. The feeling at the close was more hopeful. Canadian Pacific ex-dividend opened at 1781/4. declined sharply to 174, recovered at the close to 177, with 1771/8 bid.

Thursday.—The feeling at Toronto was generally firmer, although the break in New York stock in the afternoon gave a tone of uncertainity to the market. There was an upward movement at Montreal, but Wall Street's weakness affected the closing.

-To-day's market opened weak on Canadian ex Friday. changes, although no heavy declines occurred. The Wall Street market was swamped with selling orders at the open-The Silver Belt Electric Railway Company is the title of a company which proposes to construct an electric line from Latchford to Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard. Branches will also be run into various mining camps.

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MINING MARKETS.

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The statements on the Street, by people who are supported its know," that the Nipissing dividend would be suspended is circulated no longer. The same people now think that Nipissing will declare the usual dividend. The large nugget which was found on the property this week did not arouse any enthusiasm in trading. Certain Canadian shareholders are said to be forming an investigating committee to find out exactly what the management intend doing with the claim at Cobalt. The annual meeting of the Nipissing shareholders will be held in Augusta, Maine, on April 1st. Notices of this meeting arrived in Toronto on Thursday. The purpose of the gathering is to fix the number of directors, and to elect a board. The policy of the management has been to pur more ore in sight by development work than is removed. Owing to the construction of buildings and the installation of extra plants, mining operations have been conducted under considerable difficulties. The new ore sorting plant has been now installed, and is in working order with a capacity sufficient to handle a much larger amount of ore than is at present being mined. The slump on the New York. Toronto, and Montreal exchanges has proved too much for the mining shares, and after a brave resistance, they fell in with the general depression. The markets have been dull, although it is believed that when liquidation has ceased, a sharp rally will ensue. The general opinion is that with the advent of spring, there will be great activity.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks ending with March 8th, 1906; Feb-ruary 28th, and March 7th, 1907, with the percentage, in-crease or decrease over 1906:—

	2 4	Mar. 8.'06.	Feb. 28,'07.	Mar. 7.'07.	Change.
	Montreal	\$29,380.007 C	\$25,513,713	\$27,739,705	- 5.5
	Toronto	22,373 325	21,300,670	25,932,690	+15.9
	Winnipeg	7,365,433	9,142,723	10,194,463	+38.4
	Halifax	1,602,853	1,406,081	1,583,240	- 1.2
	Hamilton	1,469,993	1.495.373	1.608.031	+15.5
	St. John	997 039	998,779	1,217,015	+22.06
	Vancouver	2,027,236	3.363.445	3,508,423	+23.7
	Victoria :	826 380.	1,017,873	963.733	+16.6
	Quebec	2,070,541	1,442.742	1.868,353	- 97
	Ottawa	2,658,128	2,218,735	3.489,107	+31.2
1	London	1,209,441	945,209	1,470,408	+15.8
	Edmonton		864.083	937.605	
	Calgary		1,285,183	1,537,076	
	Total .	\$72,040,076	\$70,994,309	\$82,139,849	

\$70,994,309 \$82,139,849

The following are the returns for the month of February

	- 1906.	1907.	Change.
Montreal	121,910,244	\$107,654.099	c11.6
Toronto	88.736,612	91,039,861	+ 2.5
Winnipeg	26.272.877	36,177,890	+37.7
Vancouver	7:597.371	12,601,513	+65.8
Ottawa	8,885,325	10.575.757	+19.02
Quebec	6,394,811	6,713,036	+ 4.9
Hanfilton	4.782.286	6,108,414	+27.7
Victoria	2,888,017	3,750,822	-29.8
Halifax	7,153.558	7.183.533	+ 4
St. John	4.114.915	4.486,478	+ 0.02
London	3,740,476	4,526,180	+21.005
(Th)	· · · · ·		

for some time past, the week, and Vanco Winnipeg secords the largest gain for er for the month

NEW YORK NOTES.

New York banks lost \$1.048,000 through sub-Treasury operations since Friday last. New York once more failed to engage any of the \$5.000-000 gold offered in London in the early part of the week New York bankers say they could import the metal without loss did they consider it necessary to do sö. At present the disposition is to allow London to meet its heavy obligations without embarrassing it by bids for gold Wall Street way. The Bank of England bought \$3,750,000 of the gold offered, and the remainder was set aside for India. New York can take gold at any time. This fact is recognized in London and for this reason the Bank of England is expected to maintain its 5 per cont. discount rate for some time. Messrs. Ennis and Stoppani, New York, state that there should normally be a substantial loan reduction by the banks this week, and that the market should shortly present a bet-ter appearance, and with adjustment of relative prices there should be more stability and improvement in tendency.

Mr. Harriman says he intends to take the public more into his confidence in the future concerning the railroads. Which is interesting. He claims that improvements which will be necessary in time to come, such as heavier rails, larger and more powerful locomotives, and improved facili-ties in general, will cost many billions of dollars. Comptroller Metz is asking authority to sell New York City bonds below par.

SESSION AN UNEVENTFUL ONE.

Summary of Parliament's Labors-Manufacturers' Bank Not to Be-Changes in the Tariff.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 7th.

Volume 40.

A private bill to incorporate the Manufacturers' Bank A private bill to incorporate the Manufacturers' Bank has been withdrawn. The bill stood on the order paper as introduced by Mr. Kemp, of Toronto, though there was a misunderstanding' somewhere, for, as it turned out, Mr. Kemp had no knowledge of the company or of its promoters. Hence when the bill was reached in committee, there was no one to press it. No other bill incorporating a chartered bank has been introduced at this session. The house on Tuesday did a hard day's work on the tariff. The daty upon tomatoes was changed from a specific duty to a duty ad valorem, for the avowed purpose, so far as that item goes, of making a flexible tariff. Ouestion of Sugar Duty.

Question of Sugar Duty.

The duty now stands at 30 per cent., and the amount to be collected will vary greatly with the season of the year. The same principle will be extended to other fresh vegetables and to melons and fruit. This duty is entirely pro-tective and aims to exclude imports from the Southern States, that take the edge off of appetite before our own fruits and vegetables are ripened and ready to market.

fruits and vegetables are ripened and ready to market. The sugar schedule is to be changed so as to encourage the beet sugar industry. At present our factories only run for about two months out of the year, transforming domes-tic beets into refined sugar. By permitting them to import from the Continent, at the British preferential rate, two pounds of raw beet sugar for every pound of beet sugar pro-duced in Canada, it is hoped that the Canadian refineries can keep their factories onen the greater part of the year.

keep their factories open the greater part of the year. The committee came to a deadlock, in considering the items of German and nickel silver and brass. No one disputed the principle that if these articles were manufactured in Canada that the manufacturer deserved protection. There were radical differences of opinion, however, as to what were the facts in regard to their production.

Frotection Cuts Both Ways.

Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs, pointed out that

Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs, pointed out that one set of manufacturers often antagonized another. Pro-tection cut both ways, and, the finished product of one fac-tory might be the raw material of another. Everything indicates that the session will come to a close almost immediately after Easter. The Government has taken Mondays so that all public bills are doomed to extinction, unless made a Government order.

What Parliament Has Done This Session.

The net result of the session will be: The two bills in-troduced by Hon. Mr. Fisher, one of them providing for a bonus, to companies that erect cold storage warehouses at locations to be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture, and which submit to Government control as to the standard of efficiency to be maintained and the tolls to be charged; and the other, providing for the inspection of canned meats and other perishable food products. The Lemcux bill for the compulsory investigation of labor disputes and the publication of an award that is not binding upon the parties to the dispute. At present the bill has been so much amended as to require it to be reprinted, and the railway employees are vigorously insisting that it shall not apply to them. The net result of the session will be: The two bills in-

not apply to then

The Templeman bill regulating the manufacture and sale of pr oprietary medicines

The Customs Act of 1906, which is still in committee, and which after all may not greatly modify the Fielding tariff

f of 1897. The sanction of the treaty with Japan of legislation and ticipated or foreshadowed in the speech from the throne, it will be noted that nothing has been attempted towards amending the Election Act, the Insurance Act, the Post Office Act, or towards a "better provision for dealing with juvenile delinquents."

There has been quite a dearth of private bills, and on the whole it will be an uneventful session.

The paragraph in last week's issue as to the subjects discussed in Parliament first brought to the attention of the Government by "the Halifax Board of Trade," should have read by "the Maritime Board of Trade."

March 9, 1907. 1 -AUS

Improved Steamsh Tourists to Ca cussed at For Austra

(From

Th trade of Aust up and found to be ment of the imports, tion since its initiatio Imp

£44,5 1001 1902 42.22 38,8 1903 37,02 38,34 1904 1905 1006 44.79

The striking feat but slightly greater considerably larger th of these two years in prices accounts for ports and while there ties imported, they an to show. The important than the imports of it

of 1902. The exports, on quantity as well as in per head last year, a increase in exports la and £6, 006,750 in go the exports of merc actually less than the gold is an ordinary the production of go

Gold Export Larger

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It may seem we tralia so often, but e it and the absence of rains of January are of grass which they pr flocks and herds of t country had been go of the country the J In the far west, wh heavy rains have fall

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March Barr

THE MONETARY TIMES

AUSTRALIA-CANADA.

mist to a

March 9, 1907.

Improved Steamship Service Will Attract Antipodal Tourists to Canada-Question Might be Discussed at Forthcoming Colonial Conference Australia's Trade and Finance.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Sydney, N.S.W., 29th January.

Th trade of Australia for the year 1906 has been footed up and found to be \pounds 114,5588,919. The following is a state-ment of the imports, exports and total trade of the Federation since its initiation :----

			Imports.	ħ	Exports	5.	Total trade.	
	1901	£	44,555,511	£	49,696,1	72	£94,251,683	
1	1002		42,222,874		43,915,0	87	86,137,961	
	. 1903		38,835,682		48,250,1	12	87,085,794	
	1904		37,020,842		57,485,9		94,506,757	
	1905		38,346,731		56,841,0		95,187,766	
	1906		44,790,460		69,798,4	59	414.588,919	
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The striking feature of this table is that the imports are but slightly greater in 1906 than in 1901. They are very considerably larger than last year or in 1904, but the imports of these two years were exceptionally low. The increase in prices accounts for a good deal of the expansion of im-ports and while there has been some increase in the quantities imported, they are not as large as the figures would seem to show. The imports for 1906 are actually less per head than the imports of 1901, and a very little greater than those of 1902

The exports, on the other hand, show great growth in quantity as well as increases in prices, and were £17 25. od. per head last year, as against £13 1s. 2d. in 1901. Of the increase in exports last year, \pounds 7,041,362 was in merchandise and \pounds 6, 006,750 in gold. As a matter of fact the increase of the exports of merchandise, as compared with 1905, was actually less than that of the imports of merchandise. But gold is an ordinary article of export from Australia, where the production of gold is so large.

Gold Export Larger Than Production.

One feature that is not so satisfactory is that the export of gold last year was beyond the production and indicates what is true, that the banks of this country had been exporting capital to London because better investments could be found there than at home. Nevertheless, the figures do show a remarkable expansion of Australian trade.

It may seem wearying to allude to the rainfall of Aus-It may seem wearying to allude to the rainfall of Aus-tralia so often, but everything in this country depends upon it and the absence of drought means certain prosperity. The rains of January are of very great importance. The growth of grass which they promote makes the winter feed for the flocks and herds of the country. The rainfall of most of the country had been good up to January, and in large sections of the country the January rains have been especially good. In the far west, where drought is the normal condition, heavy rains have fallen. rains have fallen.

Parts of the coastal area of this State were the chief sufferers and the water authorities have even now resolved to reduce the supplies of this city. Good rains fell on Sun-day last and more are promised along the coast. On the whole, the weather conditions indicate a fine winter, as in

most parts of the country good grass and water are assured. It has been stated in previous letters that the Govern-ments of Australia and New Zealand are borrowing largely at home, and as one would expect when capital is being exorted to London, money can be had often on better terms at homes than in the centre of the world's finances. Since Ligor, the State Governments of Australia have borrowed

£ 32,760,000. Of this, £20,236,000, or nearly 62 per cent. were borrowed at home and £12,535,000 abroad.

Assistance of the Government Railways.

The indebtedness of the States now amounts to $\pounds 237.711,000$, exclusive of municipal indebtedness. This is an increase of nearly four-fold in twenty-five years. It is often claimed as an excuse for this enormous indebtedness, that the States own the railways, but of the total amount of the debt, only £134.756.722 have been expended upon these

As an evidence of the improvement in Australian affairs, the railways last year returned a surolus, after paying cost of inning and interest on capital, of £405.756. The railways of Queensland and Tasmania are running yet a long way behind. New South Wales and South Australia returned very hand-some surpluses; those of Victoria a moderate one. Notwith-standing its heavy indebtedness, the financial affairs of Australia are in a healthy condition, and the revenue of nearly all the States not only show increases in 1906, but very considerable surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary ex-

landed her mails in time to have a reply by the outgoing Canadian steamer, was nearly a week late. Canadians may therefore expect to be disappointed in correspondence from this side.

Why Australian Correspondence is Belated.

It is all the more necessary that this should be known, because a good many Canadians do not appear to take note of the length of time that is required to receive a reply to a letter sent to Australia. It is not unusual for an Australian house to receive a letter, stating that "we have had no reply to your letter of a certain date." The last steamer or two of the Canadian Line, though its mails have been delivered on the due date, have been rather behind their ordinary performances. While as a rule it has been rare for the San Francisco steamers to arrive on their due date, the Canadian steamers have usually come in a day or two ahead of the fixed time. The Canadian Australian Line has not yet announced

what steamer will be put on during the coming travelling season. Canada is likely to lose a number of tourists owing to this delay. They will not go by the steamers that are now making the running, as they are anxious to book their passages sufficient time ahead as to secure choice cabins, they are taking their passages to England and return. They desire to take the Canadian route on the way to England as desire to take the Canadian route on the way to England, as they are likely to leave England a little too late to see Can-ada to advantage on the return trip.

Attraction of Tourists is Desirable.

A very strong delegation, composed of the men who are likely to control the affairs of the Commonwealth for the next three years, will be in England in June next, in attend-ance at the Colonial and Shipping Conferences. New Zealand will also be strongly represented. One of the repre-sentatives at the Shipping Conference will be Mr. Mills, the managing-director of the Canadian Australian Line.

It would be an admirable opportunity for the statesmen Canada to confer with the representation from Australia and New Zealand as to whether some joint action cannot be taken to put steamers on the route that will be valuable mail lines, and be such as to attract tourists. Canada is more lines, and be such as to attract tourists. interested than Australia in this matter, and may have, there-F. W. - fore, to take the initiative.

MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Wm. Oliver, of Lethbridge, is forming a company for the manufacture of cement blocks. Capital \$20,000.

The question of building an immense plant to manufacture steel cars at Hamilton, is being considered by the Cana-dian Northern Railway.

An arrangement has been made through which the out-put of the Peterborough Pre-Payment Meter Company, will be sold only by the Allis-Chalmers-Bulleck Company, of Montreal.

The Davis Acetylene Company, Limited, of Toronto, have opened a branch in Regina, with H. A. Kidney as man-ager, which will serve as the company's headquarters in \hat{r}_{r} Western Cana'da.

It is just possible that Hespeler will have another new industry before long. If the by-law is carried the Hespeler Hoisting Machinery Company will build a plant for the manufacture of elevators of all kinds.

Mr. W. T. Whitehead, formerly of the Dominion Textile Company, with thirty Montreal capitalists, will have within eighteen months a new cotton mill in operation, employing eighteen hundred hands, near the Island of Montreal.

The International Portland Cement Company decided at their recent annual meeting to construct a large addition to the present mill. The plant is turning out 2,000 barrels per day, but this does not meet the demand. When the addition completed the output will be about 4,500 barrels per day.

Lacombe, which lies between Calgary and Edmonton, offers, through its town council, to encourage, with the consent of the ratepayers such new industries as will conduce to the town's prosperity. The town wishes to encourage manufacturers to establish branches. The population of Lacombe is, it is claimed, more than 1,000.

The blast-furnace plant of the Atikokan Iron Company, at Port Arthur, will be put in operation shortly. The structural work which has been going on for the past two years has been completed, and the furnace is now ready to erect. The plant will turn out about 150 tons of pig-iron in 24 hours

Port Arthur is to have a 200-barrel flour mill, and in connection therewith a 200-barrel oatmeal mill. The Muirhead Milling Company have received \$97,000 in subscribed stock, and ask the town to guarantee its bonds to the extent of \$50,-ooo. The company will then spend \$100,000 on lands. The United States mail line from San Francisco is still elevators, mills and machinery, to be ready to handle the running behind time. The "Sonoma," which should have

SECTION WINNIPEG 330 SMITH STREET. Phone 6312.

Representatives : JOHN MACLEAN, P. J. DOWLING and G. W. GOODALL. In Association with The Market Record and The Daily Grain Letter.

WESTERN MILLERS AMALGAMATE.

Million Dollar Merger, Head Office at Winnipeg-Real Estate Market-Winnipeg's Finances.

Monetary Times Office, March 4th.

Monetary Times Office, March 4th. During January and the early part of February, trade in the West was handicapped somewhat by the demoralized condition of freight traffic, but the congestion now is re-lieved greatly, and business shows a steady improvement with the approach of spring, which will enable the farmers to ship grain more freely. Millers report trade brisk with demand good. The Western mills have been fortunate in securing an unlimited call for low grades for shipment to the Orient. Hardly 'a week passes without large orders being booked the latest being for nearly one hundred thousand sacks to be supplied by the Lake of the Woods and Ogilvie Milling Companies Amalgamation of Country Mills.

Amalgamation of Country Mills.

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Amalgamation of Country Mills. The country millers of Western Canada held a well-at-tended meeting in the city last week for the purpose of con-sidering the advisability of co-operation and consolidation in the effort to improve the milling trade of smaller mills, and to compete with the larger industries. The matter was brought to a successful issue and a stock company formed to be known as the Canadian Consolidated Flour Mills, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. The head-office will be at Winnipeg. The capacity of the amalgamated mills up to the present time is about 3,000 barrels per day, with an elevator capacity of over 1,500,000 bushels, thus insuring the handling of a total of at least five million bushels annually. The advantages of the amalgamation will be the saving in expenses of selling flour on the different markets, and the reduced running expenses of the separate mills.

winnipg real estate continues active, and lots in the

Winnipeg real estate continues active, and lots in the new subdivisions surrounding the Grand Trunk Pacific shops location are being rapidly disposed of. At present this class of property is detracting attention from the more central investments. There is every indication that 1907 will be a record year in every line of business, not only in Winnipeg, but in the whole of Western Canada. Already 130 building permits have been let for a total of 146 build-ings, at an estimated cost of \$242,125, and many large structures are now under way. Among those now in course of erection are the Imperial Bank, the Grain Exchange, the Bright & Johnston warehouse, and the T. Eaton addition. Several other structures that were begun last year are nearing completion.

Winnipeg's Finances.

Any anxiety that may have existed as to the condition of Winnipeg's credit were dispelled by the offer of £97 5s. 9d. for each £100 from an English firm for over a million and a half of the cities four per cent. debentures. This offer indicates without a doubt the fact that the status of Winnipeg ranks high in the money market of the world, and there is no reason to be alarmed at the financial future of the Western Metropolis.

As a result of fraudulent dealings of the Canadian Stock As a result of fraudulent dealings of the Canadian Stock and Grain Company, which concern has been doing business in the West for some months, the Winnipeg office was taided by the police last Friday, and Geo. W. Wood, presi-dent and manager, arrested. At the preliminary trial, the matter was gone into by Magistrate Daly, and it was proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the business methods of that concern were of a very suspicious character. The case was adjourned and the defendants allowed to go on bail, that of Wood being \$3,000. In the "Market Record" of Oct. 12, at-tention was drawn to the unreliability of the Ganadian Stock and Grain Company, and its readers were warned against dealings of any Kind with that concern. After the publishing of the first article the manager threatened to take proceed of the first article the manager threatened to take proceed-ings against the paper. He later recognized the uselessness of taking up a hopeless case. In later issues the "Market Record" gave its readers a few facts concerning bucket shops, and more particularly the Canadian Stock and Grain Company. Company.

The total wheat crop of the Saskatchewan last season was thirty-seven million bushels, an average of 20.40 per acre, an increase of eleven million bushels over the preceding year, only 5 per cent. of the available land being cultivated.

WESTERN COAL SITUATION.

Volume 40.

The special committee appointed by the Edmonton Board of Trade to inquire into the coal situation have presented its report. They could not define the extent of the coal areas of the district, but it was found that coal deposits are very widespread throughout the locality; that the supply of coal immediately about the city and in the near vicinity is very extensive; that the coal lies near the surface, as compared with coal camps in other sections of the continent; that the seams are of a thickness and of a regularity of formation that permits of easier and cheaper working than elsewhere in Canada.

The committee suggest that the Provincial Govern should ascertain the extent and location of the more valuable coal areas, and should secure to the Government sufficient coal areas of known value to be held in reserve for the pubcoal areas of known value to be need in reserve for the pub-lic benefit. It is found that of the total number of men em-ployed in the various mines, only an exceedingly small per-centage are skilled miners, the great majority being inex-perjenced and unskilled men, not capable of producing as

perienced and unskilled men, not capable of producing as large an output as the same number of skilled miners. It is thought that the small mines at present operating could by an expenditure of from \$4,000 to \$5,000 each effect such improvements in conditions as would permit them to produce three times their present output, and at less cost. The committee consider that the rates on coal at present in effect on the C.N.R., though no greater, and in some in-stances somewhat less than is charged for similar distances on other western roads, are excessive; and it is thought that in view of the greatly increased traffic that would follow an improvement in conditions in regard to coal production here, that lower rates could be made and still leave a margin of profit to the railway.

BOARDS OF TRADE.

Moose Jaw. Sask.—The Board of Trade has issued a pamphlet descriptive of the lands south and southwest of the city. In this district 29 townships were surveyed last season and will be open for homesteading in the spring.

Whitby, Ont.-A Board of Trade has been organized by

Whitby, Ont.—A Board of Trade has been organized by the election of an executive committee of eighteen and the following officers: President, Dr. W. Adams; Vice-Presi-dents, James Rutledge and A. M. Ross; Treasurer, John Thomson; Secretary, Dr. John Waugh. Arcola, Sask.—The citizens have re-organized the Board of Trade. The following officers were elected: Presi-dent, A. Lowe; Vice-President, T. C. Yeoward; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Trant; Councillors, A. M. Matheson, C. R. Young, L. Vivian, C. C. Cook, A. D. McLeod, W. F. Young-blud. blud.

Shoal Lake, Man.—The following officers have been elected: President, Jas. Macdonald; Vice-President, A. S. Arnold; Sec.-Treasurer, F. W. Wicks; Council, J. T. Rogers, C. E. Magrath, A. R. Teitelbaum, W. A. Findlay, R. Hick-ling, F. Langdale, D. Macdonald, W. J. Eakins; Auditor, W. M. Ingersoll.

M. Ingerson. Killarney, Man.—At the annual meeting J. W. Smaill was re-elected president; G. B. Monteith was elected vice-pre-sident, and A. W. Nelles, secretary-treasurer. The council elected for the year is as follows: T. J. Lawlor, A. Finnen, Jas. McNaughton, A. E. Wilson, A. M. High, Geo. Winram, A. G. Hay, J. A. Percival. Smaill

A. G. Hay, J. A. Percival. **Kamloops, B. C.**—At the annual meeting a letter was read from the Vancouver Board of Trade asking for the en-dorsation of a resolution asking the Dominion Government to encourage trade with the Orient by erecting a grain ele-vator at Vancouver. The resolution was endorsed, except as to the location of the elevator, this being left open. **Education Alia** The following officers have been

vator at Vancouver. The resolution was endorsed, except as to the location of the elevator, this being left open. Edmonton, Alta.—The following officers have been elected: President, Wm. Short; First Vice-President and Chairman of New Industries Committee, A. C. Fraser; Second Vice-President and Chairman of Transportation Committee, J. C. Dowsett; Third Vice-President and Chair-man of Civic Interests Committee, K. W. MacKenzie. Committee for the Pomotion of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises:—A. C. Fraser (Chairman), W. H. Clark, Geo. Stockand, J. H. Morris, S. Gorman, T. M. Turnbull, K. W. MacKenzie. Committee on Transportation:—J. C. Dow-sett (Chairman), F. M. Morgan, J. L. Studholme, O. M. Biggar, P. E. Lessard, A. T. Cushing, Theo Revillon, A. B. Campbell. Civic Interests Committee:—K. W. MacKenzie (Chairman), J. A. McDougall, W. H. Clark, J. H. Gariepy, E. T. Bishop, T. M. Turnbull, Geo. Stockand. Publicity Committee:—F. T. Fisher (Chairman), A. B. Watt, J. W. Cunningham, J. A. McDougall, D. Marshall. Convenors of Sections:—Wholesale, Geo. Stockand; Retailers, P. E. Less ard; Manufacturers, A. T. Cushing: Financial, T. M. Turn-bull; Professional, E. T. Bishop; Grain and Milling, A. B. Campbell; Insurance, Jas. McGeorge; Real Estate, P. E. Butchart.

March 9, 1907.

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and merchandising ally. There seems pecially among rail The railroads canr ordinary business roads have done th tal of short term r we should take no "Money has re it did a year ago a of it we never did

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It is expected Grand Trunk Rail summer

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IN COAL SITUATION.

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-At the annual meeting J. W. Smaill dent; G. B. Monteith was elected vice-pre-Nelles, secretary-treasurer. The council is as follows: T. J. Lawlor, A. Finnen, A. E. Wilson, A. M. High, Geo. Winram, rcival.

.-At the annual meeting a letter was ouver Board of Trade asking for the enlution asking the Dominion Government with the Orient by erecting a grain ele-r. The resolution was endorsed, except The resolution was endorsed, except of the elevator, this being left open.

a.-The following officers have been , Wm. Short; First Vice-President and a.—The following officers have been , Wm. Short; First Vice-President and Industries Committee, A. C. Fraser; lent and Chairman of Transportation oowsett: Third Vice-President and Chair-rests Committee, K. W. MacKenzie Pomotion of Industrial and Commercial Fraser (Chairman), W. H. Clark, Geo. Orris, S. Gorman, T. M. Turnbull, K. W. nittee on Transportation:—J. C. Dow-M. Morgan, J. L. Studholme, O. M. ard, A. T. Cushing, Theo Revillon, A. B. interests Committee:—K. W. MacKenzie McDougall, W. H. Clark, J. H. Gariepy, M. Turnbull, Geo. Stockand. Publicity Fisher (Chairman), A. B. Watt, J. W. McDougall, D. Marshall. Convenors of the, Geo. Stockand; Retailers, P. E. Lesale, Geo. Stockand; Retailers, P. E. Les-s, A. T. Cushing: Financial, T. M. Turn-E. T. Bishop; Grain and Milling, A. B. ce, Jas. McGeorge; Real Estate, P. E.

THE MONETARY TIMES

THE WESTERN CANNERIES.

March 9, 1907.

More Calculation, Which Modestly Estimate Profits at 600 Per Cent.

It is difficult to understand how reputable gentlemen, like those whose names are on the directorate of The West-Canneries, can endure seeing themselves associated with ern ern Canneries, can change seeing themserves associated with such blatherskite advertisements, offering shares as those which are once more erupting through the daily press. Some day soon there must be considerable canning factories in Western Canada. But the certainty of these developments of commerce should have been the best safeguard against the tomfoolery which has been, and is being printed as re-liable estimates of business to be done. The Monetary Times is still being asked for copies of

the article published on November 3rd, criticizing the adthe article published on November 3rd, criticizing the ad-vertisements, which in almost every line bore the impress of an incurable optimist whose enthusiasm had carried away more serious minds. Of the advertisements now running little need be said, except that they are in keeping with the ridiculous statements of their forerunners. For instance, we are told that the company will unquestionably be the most important enterprise in the whole Dominion-which can only mean that it will be bigger than the C. P. R.

By an avowed effort to be modest, the writer of the advertisement shows a profit of 600 per cent. on turnover. The estimates, on the strength of which the confiding public is expected to pour in its money are almost as absurd as they can be. The average live weight of steers used for canning can be. The average rive weight of steers used for canning is to be 1,500 pounds, and the average price 2 1-3 cents per pound. There should go into cans 1,000 pounds. The re-maining 500 pounds is to be made up of all the bones, superior quality joints, hides, horns, hoofs, tallow, etc. Nothing is allowed for administration, cost of the purchasing and selling organizations, or the hundred and one expenses which the practical business man knows will have to be incurred.

The advertisements contain a report made to the direc-The advertisements contain a report made to the direc-tors on January 3rd by the secretary—the optimistic Mr. Malcolm. You cannot tell where the secretary ends and the directors begin. We are not even informed whether the directors have adopted the assumptions of the secretary, who also happens to be the managing director. There is pothing to indicate what has been done towards erecting nothing to indicate what has been done towards erecting buildings, etc., since January 3rd—over two months ago. Subscriptions for shares are still subject to the deed of incorporation about which something was said in the Monetary Times' former article, which is as pertinent now as it was when it was written.

HIGH MONEY RATES.

President D. R. Forgan, of the National City Bank of Chicago, looks for a continuation of high money rates in-definitely. "I am never a pessimist," he says, "and certainly am not one now, but it will behove all of us the next year or two to pay close attention. Money is in big demand year or two to pay close attention. Money is in big demand around six per cent., and I look for a continuation of the high rates indefinitely. I see nothing to' reduce rates. There may be a drop next spring but it will be temporary. "Country banks are large buyers of commercial paper here. The note brokers are doing a big business. Chicago trust companies have large loans out in New York but the commercial banks have loaned little there.

commercial banks have loaned little there. "We find all the local demand we need. Manufacturing and merchandising show no let up, nor does industry generally. There seems to be a spirit of hesitation, however, es-pecially among railroad managers, due to hostile legislation. The railroads cannot get money except by their notes. If ordinary business men had put out their notes as the rail-roads have done they would worry too. The aggregate to-tal of short term railroad notes is enormous. It means that we should take notice.

Money has returned from the country very slowly, as it did a year ago after the crops were moved. A great deal of it we never did get back."

summer

GRAIN AT HEAD OF LAKES.

The British American Elevator Company have in store at their Port Arthur elevators 2,716,000 bushels of grain, as follows:--Wheat, 2,764,000 bushels; oats, 425,000 bushels; barley, 76,000 bushels; flax, 51,000 bushels; total, 2,716,000 bushels. The total amount of grain in store at the head of the lakes is 4,600,000 bushels, which includes that in all the Fort William elevators and the King elevator at Port Arthur. A rush is expected as soon as the weather opens up a little and the railroads are able to supply cars.

MONEY AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Indian Head, Sask, will probably issue local improvement debentures.

Peterborough, Ont., County Council will issue \$2,000 House of Refuge debentures.

Wentworth, Ont., County Council (Hamilton). will crect a House of Refuge, at a cost of about \$40,000.

Lloydminster, Sask., \$1,500 51/2% debentures. Maturity part-yearly for twenty years, beginning eighteen months from date.

No satisfactory offer has yet been received for the Steelton, Ont., \$87,000 water-works and \$10,000 building de-bentures offered on Feb. 2.

The five issues of Manitoba 4% 30-year Drainage Dis-trict debentures have been awarded to R. Wilson Smith of Montreal, at par and accrued interest.

Proprietors of Maisonneuve, Que., veted in favor of the resolution for a by-law empowering the borrowing of \$400 000 this year for public improvements.

The \$815,487.57 41/2% Edmonton, Alta., debentures have been awarded to the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., Toronto. 'Maturity ten, twenty and forty years.

Vegreville, Alta., has awarded the \$8,000 6% fire-pro-tection debenture offered on Jan. 31 to Nay, Anderson & Co., of Regina, at 102,5875 and accrued interest.

Dutton, Ont., has awarded \$5,000 4% permanent-im-provement debentures, offered without success on Dec. 21, 1906, to Geo. A. Stimson & Co., of Toronto, at 95.28 and accrued interest.

Togo, Sask bas awarded \$1,000 6% sidewalk deben-tures to J. Add on Reid, of Regina, at 101.50. Securities are dated Dec. 1, 1906. Interest annually. Maturity partyearly for ten years.

Moncton, N. B., Council will apply for permission to issue \$60 000 4 per cent. debentures, to retire bonds of Gas, Light and Water Co., also \$30,000 municipal telephone de-bentures and \$10,000 loan debentures.

St. Mary's Ont., has awarded the \$13972.45 4% waterworks and electric-light-works-extension debentures maturing part-yearly from 1907 to 1924 inclusive, and the \$9,664.17 4% permanent walks and road debentures maturing partyearly from 1907 to 1925 inclusive, to the Mutual Life As-surance Society of Canada.

DEBENTURES OFFERING.

Owen Sound, Ont—\$45,000 4% gold coupon gas-works-extension debentures dated April 30, 1906. Maturity in twenty years. \$45,000 4% gold coupon electric-light-plant extension debentures dated April 30, 1906. Maturity in twenty years. \$12,500 4% gold coupon steel bridge deben-tures dated July 2, 1906. Maturity in twenty years. \$10,000 4% gold coupon Collegiate Institute addition debentures dated July 2, 1906. Maturity in ten years. Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annually at the Traders' Bank in Owen Sound. Debenture debt. including these issues, \$745,976. Floating debt, \$111,485. Sinking Fund \$165.593. Assessed valuation 1906, \$4,626,635. Offering at private sale, A. J. Spencer, Town Treasurer.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments from Gobalt for the week ending February 23rd: Buffalo, 60,000 lbs.; Coniagas, 63,780 lbs.; Cobalt Central, 34,650 lbs.; Foster 56,750 lbs.; Nipissing, 106,765 lbs.; O'Brien, 64,500 lbs.; Silver Queen, 40,215 lbs. The shipments from February 25th to March 40,215 lbs. total 583,610 pounds or 291¹/₂ tons, which is a record for one week's shipments. The shipping mines and amounts in pounds were: O'Brien, 194,610; Nipissing, 148,470; Green Meehan, 68,380; Buffalo, 60,000; LaRose, 57,480; Sil-

Green Meenan, 08,300; Buffalo, 00,000; LaRose, 57,400, 681 ver Queen, 54.670, Details (in pounds) of the shipments since January 1st are as follows: Buffalo, 399,000; Coniagas, 283,780; Cobalt Central, 66,975; Foster, 100,350; Green Meehan 129,580; Kerr Lake (Jacobs), 75,000; LaRose, 308,567; McKinley, 60 000; Nipissing, 1,039,633; Nova Scotia, 30,000; O'Brien, 808,941; Silver Queen, 220,577; Trethewey, 179,648; University, 67,282

61 383. The total shipments since Jan. 1, 1907, are now 3.753,509 pounds or 1,876 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.

It is expected that the erection of the new shops of the Grand Trunk Railway at Stratford will be commenced this summer

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INCORPORATIONS. NEW

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 corporation

Arcola, Sask .- Arcola Parks Company.

1406

Olds, Alta .- Buckton Milling Company.

Calgary, Alta.—Riverside Lumber Company. Canora, Sask.—R. W. Cumming & Company. Lethbridge, Alta. Lethbridge Motor Car Company. Macleod, Alta. Macleod Builders' Supply Company.

Edmonton, Alta.--Metropolitan Investment Company. Frank, Alta.--Great West Fuel and Trading Company. Oxbow, Sask.--Oxbow Farmers' Elevator and Trading Company

Moose Jaw, Sask .- Doctor Bros., & Kennedy, Mitchell & Hembroff

Ancola Lumber Company. Regina Real Regina, Sask .-Exchange. Estate

Medicine Hat, Alta .- Alberta Brick Company. Medicine Hat Athletic Company

Lindsay, Ont. Hood Knitting Company. \$40,000. - E od, G. Hood, A. I. Campbell. He

Scarboro, Ont.-Toronto Hunt.-\$100,000.-G. W. Beard-more, A. O. Beardmore, E. Bristol.

Sandwich, Ont.—Robinet Brick Company.—\$40,000.—H. Allan, N. M. Allan, A. F. Healy. Kenora, Ont.—Lake of the Woods Club.—\$25,000.—G. wry, J. E. P. Vereker, N. Schnarr. W.

Dre

Perth, Ont.-Canada Chair Company.-\$40,000.-J. H W. W. Walker, J. A. Stewart. Mend

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.-R. H. Knight, Limited.-\$40,000-R. H. Knight, Laura E. Knight, Dora E. Beattie.

Grimsby, Ont.-Fruit Grower Publishing Company. 000.-E. D. Smith, M. Pettit, W. J. Andrewes. \$25,000.-E.

Sarnia, Ont.-Sarnia Automobile and Bus Company. \$40,000.-S. Hitchcock, R. MacKenzie, J. W. Ryder.

Quebec, Que.—Kaine & Bird Transportation Company. \$100,000.—J. C. Kaine, M. P. Connolly, M. H. Kaine. Dunnville, Ont. Dunnville Consolidated Telephone npany, R. A. Harrison, T. Marshall, A. W. Haun.

Company, New Liskeard, Ont.-Magladery Brothers & Company \$40,000.-W. J. Magladery, T. Magladery M. McLeod.

Rodney, Ont.-Canada Casket and Europhys.-S40,000 - D. H. McRinchie, W. N. Lusty, A. D. Lebrer. Windsor, Ont.-Jehke Development Company-\$40,

Windsor, Ont Jehke Development Company-\$40, C. D. Joslyn, J. H. Harrington, A. Kelly, all of Detroit

St. Catharines, Ont.-Lincoln-Nipissing Development Company.-\$160,000,-C. J. E. Baby, J. Titterington, E. C. Kidder.

Bonaventure, Que.-Bonaventure and Gloucester Inter-provincial Ferry Company.-\$15,000.-A Noel, J. Henry, A.

Manitowaning, Ont.—Island Oil and Gas Company.— \$100,000.—R.W. Wallace, R. E. Flinn, W. B. Beecher, Pitts-burgh, Pa.

Alliston, Ont. Merner Manufacturing Company. -- \$300,-coo. -- S. Merner, Herlin; A. Merner, Waterloo; H. S. H. Merner, Waterloo, Bridechie

Bridgeburg, Ont-St. Lawrence-Cobalt Mining Com-y.-\$40,000.-C.J. Plumley, G. A. Sanborn, W. P. Waterpauy.—\$40,000.—E. man, all of Buffalo

Winnipeg — Canadian West Investments, Limited, \$40,-Burton City Fruit Land Company,—\$99,000. Carter-Is Adlinger Company —\$50.000.

Halls Adlinger Campany, +\$50,000.
Cobalt, Ont + Sileer Square Mining Company. -\$50,000.
I. Shilton, W. H. Wallbridge, H. L. Dunn. Stadacona Cobalt
Silver Mining Compana. -St.600,000. -H. J. A. Oulmet, A. Ross, F. H. Manlez, all of Montreal.
Saskatoon, Sask, Sorth American Lumber & Supply.
Company. -Stoopool. A. Konantz, St. Paul: R. P. Ward, Wanseca: A. N. Stadacott, Paul. Bostonia Well Company.
Hoeschen Wentzler Rawing Company.
Hillerburg, Orth. Markel Larder Lake Cold Mining Company.

nseca: A. N. Stacksyl Paul. Bostoma Weil Company eschen Wentzler Browing Company. Haileybury, Ont. Britle Larder Lake Gold Mining Com-y —\$100,000.—J F. Day; J. M. Ferguson, F. V. O'Sullivan of Toronto. Northern Larder Lake Mining Company. pahy -\$100,000.-J. F. Day, J. M. Ferguson, E. V. O'Sullivan, all of Toronto. Northern Larder Lake Mining Company.-\$1,000,000.-M. P. Wright, W. S. Blackwall, S. Dutton Briden.

SL000,000.—M. P. Wught, W. S. Blackwall, S. Dutton Briden.
Hamilton, Onts—Commercial Club.—\$40,000.—J. W.
Lamoreaux, G. Judd, G. F. Birely. Barnabas Point Gold
Mining Company.—St.000,000.—H. Barnard, B. Broughton,
W. Marshall. CasadagScrew 'Company.—\$2,500,000.—C. A.
Birge, C. Alexander, Providence, U.S.A.; F. H. Witton.
London, Ont.—Canadian Farm Products Company.—
\$100,000.—W. M. Elavelle, W. Dundas, A. E. Silverwood, all of Lindsay. Western Wheat Lands & Mining Company.—

Par

\$1,000,000.-D. H. McLeod, J. F. Nolan, J. N. McLeod. Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company.-\$100,000.-C. R. Somerville, T. Baker, W. F. Rome.

Volume 40.

Somerville, T. Baker, W. F. Rome. Ottawa, Ont.—Electric Bean Chemical Company.—\$50-000.—R. N. Bates, W. Bradley, D. E. Winter. Silver Pick Cobalt Mining Company.—\$1,000,000.—C. T. Moffat, C. G. E. Marriott. Canadian Engineers.—\$40,000.—T. T. Brown, E. Marriott. Canadian Engineers.—\$40,000. Simpson, R. W. Farley, S. J. Chapleau. Woods W Limited.—\$500,000.—J. W. Woods, R. McLennan, peg; D. N. Finnie. Woods Western,

Montreal, Que.-Mount Royal Spinning Company.-\$3. 000,000.-W. C. McIntyre, H. M. Marler, A. Racine. Perman-ent Insurance Agency.-\$100,000.-P. Davidson, A. Bissett, A. G. Fenwick. Business Properties, \$99,000.-A. Mercer, A. G. Fenwick. Business Properties, \$99,000.—A. Mercer, A. Wood, C. E. Slater. Canadian Exploration Company.—\$250,-coo.—E. F. Surveyer, D. Armour, J. W. Weldon. Dominion Quarry Company.—\$20,000.—L. C. Rivard, R. Delfausse, J. G. Avard. Colonial Engineering Company.—\$125,000.—V. F. Mitchell, E. F. Surveyer, A. Chase-Casgrain.

Toronto, Ont.—Golden Horn (Larder Lake) Mines.— \$500,000.—P. J. Montague, F. Pottage, Miss B. M. Cook. Viceroy-Cobalt Mining Company.—\$300,000.—J. F. Boland, H. J. Macdonald, C. L. Bray. Argyle Silver Mining Com-pany.—\$500,000.—W. Postlewaite, Ethel Manning, Nan-Manning. Queen City Grocesies/ Limited.—\$50,000.—G. G. Plaxton, J. E. Parsons, Lena Gatzemeyer. Toronto Plate Glass. Importing Company.—\$250,000.—E. Hill, S. J. Rutherford, R. Hill. Eby-Blain.—\$400,000.—J. F. Eby, W. P. Eby, H. Blain. Eby, H. Blaun

New Brunswick.—Northwestern Land & Investment Co.—\$49,500.—R. D. Isaacs, St. John; W. Meneray, Winni-peg; Mrs. L. M. Coombs, St. John. R. B. Jones Company.— \$14,000.—R. B. Jones, J. C. Berrie, J. E. Cogger, all of Wood-stock, N.B. Washademoak Steamship Company.—\$8,000.— St. Letheriston Code?'s C. H. Paerre St. John A. H. \$14,000.—R. B. Jones, J. C. Berrie, J. E. Cogger, all of Woodstock, N.B. Washademoak Steamship Company.—\$8,000.—
J. E. Hetherington, Cody's; G. H. Perry, St. John, A. H. Steeves, St. John. Walton Fishing Club.—\$400.—J. A. Murray, Sussex; E. Connoly, Sussex; G. F. Calkin, St. John. Kinnear Poultry Company.—\$5,000.—B. J. 'Sharp, G. S. Kinnear, H. P. Robinson, all of Sussex. Canadian Antimony Company.—\$250,000.—C. N. Crowe, North Brookfield, A. S. Baker, London, Eng.; C. J. Coster, St. John.
British Columbia.—Hill-Trout Lumber Company.—\$250.

British Columbia.—Hill-Trout Lumber Company. Plimley Automobile Company.—\$100,000. North North-West 000. Lumber Company.—\$500,000. Burley Lumber Company.— \$50,000. Patrick Lumber Company.—\$200,000. New Chinese Merchants Club.—\$10,000. Summerland Lumber Company.— \$50,000. Grand Trunk Lumber Company.—\$10,000. G. A. Roedde, Limited.—\$30,000. Vancouver Island Power Com-pany.—\$75,006: Westholme Lumber Company.—\$25,000. S. Smith Lumber Company.—\$100,000. Summerland Trust mpany.—\$250,000. Leask Lumber Company.—\$75,000. C. Smith Lumber Company.—\$100,000. Company.—\$250,000. Leask Lumber Goldsmiths, Limited.—\$10,000. British Company.—\$100,000. National Finance Company.—\$75,000. Canadian Lumber Company.—\$100,000. National Finance Company.—\$500,000. National Finance Trustee, Limited.—\$10,000. Prince Rupert Water Gompany.—\$250,000. Jones, Sandison & Company.— \$15,000. Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Company.—\$100,000. General Agency Corporation.—\$10,000. British Company.—\$100,000. Investors, Limited.—\$50,000. British Coast Lumber and Trading Company.—\$100,000. Pacific Coast Lumber Mills.—\$600,000. Burrard Realty and Invest-ment Company.—\$25,000. British Columbia Power and Electric Company.—\$100,000. Royal Guarantee & Trust Com-pany.—\$100,000. Bertha Consolidated Gold Mining Com-pany.—\$100,000. Johnson Wharf Company.—\$60,000.

BOARD OF TRADE HISTORY.

The annual report of the St. John, N. B., Board of Trade is a testimony of the good work which this organiza-tion has accomplished since its inception.

As far back as 1819 a number of merchants associated As far back as 1819 a number of merchants themselves as "The Saint John Chamber of Commerce," which was incorporated in 1854. In 1872 a re-organization was effected and an Act of Assembly obtained incorporat-ing the new organization as "The Saint John Board of Trade." The Board of Trade has been the means of cor-recting false impressions regarding the navigation of the corporatnavigation of the ecting false impressions regarding the Bay of Fundy and the Harbor of St. John.

It has assisted materially in the development of the ocean traffic carried on at this port, and provides a means of official communication on the part of the mercantile com-munity with the City Council and Provincial Government and the Government of the Dominion.

It has been instrumental in promoting many measured tending to the advancement of the commercial interests of the city. The Board of Trade requires the support of all citizens interested in the welfare and progress of Saint John. in order that its work may be made most effective.

The question of a railway to the shores of Hudson's Bay is engaging the attention of the Government.

March 9, 1907.

The Ins

The Traders Chicago, establishe that city used to h \$3,257,000, \$200,00 344,000. In its th Francisco earthqua pany completely. gone into a receiv the estate will like

A text here f hazard, and a lesso A million and a thi reserve for a com about the same an 50 per cent. But conflagration; afte ordinary losses an proprietors, having resume-hence the

INSURAN

The Monetary T pressions of opinion Commission. These Goun, manager for burgh, says Considering the

Royal Commission, c each of closely type be complimented in so comprehensible a vealed that the holdi justified, for the leng controlled, and whe can be cast at defian monstrated in the ev "It was surprisin

opinion upon such a companies through v or were made to pa done directly betwee least, in the open ma hend. In my opinio persisted in even sin ment in first-class se be most emphaticall trust funds is to methods have been must all recognize a the evils were being have come to see the their money as they

Public Must Watch

"The differences of the law were perr extent of refusal to ance Department, th surance Department and it now remains are going to learn t judgment, and show "I do not quite

placing of loan and mind such informat life assurance. By p the argument is used bank and get an ad venient-but the tem and the result is tha being a substantial p dwindles down to v gives, so that the ba one has laid by is what got to come dow holders are to get ments with fancy fo assets and continger after a careful and o meet the liabilities th holders

"The annual dis not be in the best in

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S	-	Volume 40.

eod, J. F. Nolan, J. N. McLeod. Batorn Flake Company.—\$100,000.—C. R. W. F. Rome.

ctric Bean Chemical Company,-\$50,-Bradley, D. E. Winter. Silver Pick my.-\$1,000,000.-C. T. Moffat, C. G. Canadian Engineers.-\$40,000.-T. T. y, S. J. Chapleau. Woods Western, W. Woods, R. McLennan, Winni-

Iouns Royal Spinning Company.-\$3,yre, H. M. Marler, A. Racine. Perman-\$100,000.-P. Davidson, A. Bissett, A. \$ Properties, \$90,000.-A. Mercer, A. anadian Exploration Company.-\$250,-D. Armour, J. W. Weldon. Dominion 0,000.-L. C. Rivard, R. Delfausse, J. G. gineering Company.-\$125,000.-V. E. er, A. Chase-Casgrain.

olden Horn (Larder Lake) Mines.gue, F. Pottage, Miss B. M. Cook. g Company.-\$300,000.-J. F. Boland, Bray. Argyle Silver Mining Com-Postlewaite, Ethel Manning, Nan y Grocesies, Limited.-\$50,000.-G. G. s. Lena Gatzemeyer. Toronto Plate ompany.-\$250,000.-E. Hill, S. J. Eby-Blain.-\$400,000.-J. F. Eby, W. P.

-Northwestern Land & Investment saacs, St. John; W. Meneray, Winniibs, St. John, R. B. Jones Company.--J. C. Berrie, J. E. Cogger, all of Woodemoak Steamship Company.--\$8,000-Cody's; G. H. Perry, St. John, A. H. Walton Fishing Club.--\$400.-J. A. onnoly, Sussex; G. F. Calkin, St. John, pany.--\$5,000.-B. J. 'Sharp, G. S. Kinall of Sussex. Camadian Antimony C. N. Crowe, North Brookfield, A. S. C. J. Coster, St. John.

-Hill-Trout Lumber Company.-\$50bile Company.-\$100,000. North-West 500,000. Burley Lumber Company.ber Company.-\$200,000. New Chinese 000. Summer!and Lumber Company.k Lumber Company.-\$10,000. G. A. 0,000. Vancouver Island Power Comholme Lumber Company.-\$25,000. S. mpany.-\$100,000. Summerland Trust Company.-\$25,000. Summerland Trust Company.-\$50,000. Prince Rupert 50,000. Jones, Sandison & Company.-Prince Rupert Meat Company.-\$100, Corporation.-\$10,000. British I Trading Company.-\$50,000. British I Trading Company.-\$50,000. Pacific -\$600,000. Burrard Realty and Invest-\$,000. British Columbia Power and 100,000. Royal Guarantee & Trust Comtha Consolidated Gold Mining Comison Wharf Company.-\$60,000.

OF TRADE HISTORY.

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a since its inception. 819 a number of merchants associated Saint John Chamber of Commerce," ted in 1854. In 1872 a re-organization Act of Assembly obtained incorporatation as "The Saint John Board of of Trade has been the means of corsions regarding the navigation of the ne Harbor of St. John.

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a railway to the shores of Hudson's attention of the Government.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

The Insurance Chronicle March 9th, 1907.

March 9, 1907.

The Traders' Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, established in 1872, was a concern of which that city used to boast a good deal. It had assets of \$3,257,000, \$200,000,000 at risk, and a surplus of \$1,-344,000. In its thirty-fourth year, occurred the San Francisco earthquake and fire, which wrecked the company completely. It will not resume business, having gone into a receiver's hands. The receiver says that the estate will likely pay 70 cents in the dollar.

* * * *

A text here for a little sermon on conflagration hazard, and a lesson, too, upon fire insurance reserves. A million and a third of dollars was a very respectable reserve for a company whose premium income was about the same amount, with average losses not over 50 per cent. But it was put out of business by one conflagration; after it had for a long life-time paid its ordinary losses and accumulated a good surplus. Its proprietors, having had a sufficient shock, refused to resume—hence the receivership.

INSURANCE REPORT CRITICIZED.

The Monetary Times has obtained some interesting expressions of opinion upon the report of the Royal Insurance Commission. These are printed below. Mr. D. M. Mc-Goun, manager for Canada of the Standard Life of Edinburgh, says:-

"Considering the huge mass of evidence taken by the "Considering the huge mass of evidence taken by the Royal Commission, covering as it did 4 volumes of 700 pages each of closely typewritten matter the Commission are to be complimented in drawing their deductions so soon and in so comprehensible a manner. Unquestionably it has been revealed that the holding of the investigation has been amply justified, for the length to which we all tend to go when uncontrolled, and when the Department's recommendations can be cast at defiance, as has been done, has been fully demonstrated in the evidence published.

"It was surprising that there should be any diversity of opinion upon such methods as the formation of subsidiary companies through which the investing of funds had to pass or were made to pass. Why such investing could not be done directly between the company and the borrower, or at least, in the open market. I have never been able to comprehend. In my opinion, the specious argument which is still persisted in even since the report came out, that 'the investment in first-class securities has proved disastrous,' should be most emphatically condemned. In fact such a view of trust funds is to my mind very reprehensible. These methods have been plainly condemned by authority we must all recognize as competent. It is more than time that the evils were being stamped out, for the assuring public have come to see that they were not getting as much for their money as they were entitled to.

Public Must Watch Companies.

"The differences of opinion, which through the weakness of the law were permitted to be subjects of argument to the extent of refusal to obey between companies and the Insurance Department, the Arbitrators have declared that the Insurance Department were right and the companies wrong: and it now remains for the public to watch if the companies are going to learn the lessons we have been taught in this judgment, and show a desire to remedy the evils.

"I do not quite see with the Commission as regards the placing of loan and surrender values on a policy. To my mind such information tends to defeat the main object of life assurance. By putting values on a policy in plain figures the argument is used that a man can at a moment go into a bank and get an advance on its security. All very convenient—but the temptation to take an advance is very great and the result is that when the policy matures, instead of it being a substantial provision for those dependent upon us, it dwindles down to what a savings bank account generally gives, so that the baneful effect of too easy access to what one has laid by is very far-reaching. The cost of business has got to come down, in many of the companies, if policyholders age to get more of their due. Flaming advertisements with fancy forms of policy and reports exhibiting huge assets and contingent funds do not amount to much unless after a careful and conservative laying aside of sufficient to meet the liabilities the surplus is divided in profits to policyholders.

"The annual distribution of profits would. I consider, not be in the best interests of the policyholders, as it is, and sible for us to make our insurance law equally perfect, but

must be a huge task for the actuaries to overtake, and a costly thing to the companies if done every year. I should think a quinquennial distribution sufficiently frequent, but I also think that where a man pays a with-profit rate a profit of some description by a system of intermediate forms should be paid with the policy from the very beginning. Deferred profits for a period of 15 or 20 years I am not in favor of

"The Commission have been straight in their condemnation of abuses, and I am sure the bulk of unbiassed public opinion agrees entirely with their findings."

Suggestions Have Far-Reaching Effect.

The following expresses the view of Mr. B. Hal. Brown. Canadian manager of the London and Lancashire Life:-

"The recommendations contained in the portions of the report which have appeared in the daily press, indicate that legislation will follow. The suggestions raise questions of far-reaching effect, both to companies, and to policyholders. The language used by the Commissioners when contrastive conditions which exist between Great Britain and Canada is particularly striking. The fact is emphasized that very special attention is required to the insurance business in Canada, if it is to be placed upon as high a plane as is occupied by the business in Great Britain. Such an idea would be uppermost in the minds of those recommending or undertaking the revision of the Canadian Statutes, regulating Life Insurance within the country.

"The Commissioners have had great opportunities of obtaining information respecting existing conditions. They apparently, have taken advantage of the same in session and out of it. Mr. Shepley visited England and interviewed the leading insurance officials and actuaries there. The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association was requested to submit recommendations to the Commission; showing a desire to proceed guardedly and intelligently. The Life Insurance Officers complied, and in their memorial referred specially and eulogistically to the British system. The memorial stated that, 'The history of life insurance in Great Britain, where the conduct of the business reaches a high standard, furnishes proof of the success of legislation based upon freedom and publicity and is worthy of minute consideration.' This view was further emphasized in the Minority Report presented to the Royal Commission by members of the Life Officers' Association.

"It would seem that the importance of the question of 'Expenditure' in the conduct of the business, has been given the greatest prominence by the Commissioners. 'It also seems clear, to some, that there is no better means known or available of reducing expenditure and to bring it within reasonable limits, than to have a proper form of accounting to the Government each year. 'Annual statements' based upon the British form of 1870, suitably adapted to Canadian requirements are apparently favored. Their adoption would prevent or rectify abuses in book-keeping methods, evidently in vogue, and would encourage a healthy and enlightened public opinion.

Must Not Be Undue Haste.

"There is danger perhaps that the report of the Commissioners will produce undue haste in legislation. No greatets mistake could follow. The situation requires the earnest deliberation of the best, the most conservative, and the most successful experts in the business,

"The members of the Commission have specially recognized recommendations made to them by the members of the Life Officers' Association, and have paid high compliment to the methods of British life offices and the prevailing conditions in Great Britain. The words used by the Commissioners are:—

"The freedom from legislative control which obtains in Great Britain in life insurance matters, indicates an ideal condition; no legislative check upon investments, no standard legal reserve, but a system of returns (annual satements), which lends itself to complete publicity in all essential details."

"A similar position can be attained in Canada, only following wise legislation."

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of the Sun Life, being asked for his opinion said :--

"I have not yet seen the full report of the Commission and know nothing of its contents except what I have learned from the papers and from a hasty examination of an advance copy of the proposed bill. I hesitate, therefore, to speak at details.

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"One feature of the report has, however, impressed me strongly, and that is, its American character. Those of us who have been hoping for a distinctively Canadian insurance law will look in vain for it in the recommendations of the Commission. In banking matters Canadians have little to learn from the United States. We have developed a Canadian bank act and a Canadian system that are more nearly model, we believe, than any others in the world. It is possible for us to make our insurance law equally perfect, but

EDITORS CRITICIZE INSURANCE REPORT.

this will not be done by simply following an American pre-cedent and ignoring Canadian conditions and the opinions of Canadian manager

or Canadian managers. "What would be thought of a commission on banking that would recommend that our Canadian banking act be amended by adding a large number of sections taken almost word for word from the American Act, and that the views of Canadian bankers be ignored? Yet that is what our Can-adian Commission recommends should be done with our In-surance Act. They propose to add to the existing Canadian Act most of the distinctive features of the Armstrong law of New York, adop ing. apparently, even the exact wording to a very large extent. to a very large extent

Yellow Journals and the Armstrong Law.

Yellow Journals and the Armstrong Law. "The Armstrong law is not merely American, but it is an Act which was pushed through the New York Legislature under the lash of the yellow journals, and is already dis-credited by the sober second thought of its own land. Its-leading provisions have been repudiated by. I believe, every legislative commission which has dealt with the subject in the United States, including the great convention of gover-nors, attorneys-general and insurance commissioners of all the states, called by President Roosevelt. Can the fact that our Commission employed as their sole actuarial adviser the actuary of the Armstrong committee, explain their recom-mendations? "The Commissioners are mention the highest character

"The Commissioners are men of the highest character. whose intentions were unquestionably of the best. As probers into the affairs of the companies they were an un-qualified success. Life assurance is, however, a vast subject. It is immensely more intricate and difficult than banking. To expect three gentlemen without any experience in the business to frame a new code of laws for it, is to expect too match, no matter how estimable and well-intentioned they may be. It is unreasonable.

may be. It is unreasonable. "They simply nust take expert advice, and if they are confined to one adviser they are bound to be immensely influenced by that adviser. no matter how peculiar his views may be. Had the Gommissioners employed any prominent British actuary their report would unquestionably have been very different. Or they could have followed the recommendations of the united Canadian managers. Those managers, however, could speak but once, and in public, while their American adviser had their ears at all times. Besides, they had the Arm-strong report before, them as a text book. The result we have before us. have before us.

What Are Reputable Stocks?

"Some of the points on which the Commissioners differ from the Armstrong committee are worth noting. For ex-ample, the New York law eliminates stocks from the field of investment and our Commissioners would eliminate all stocks—except bank stocks with their double liability. Then, too, the Armstrong committee penalized rebating by making it criminal to either give or receive a rebate: our Commis-sioners would provide that any person may bring suit against any director or manager of a company, and if he can show that any agent of that company has given a rebate, with or without the approval or even the knowledge of such direc-tor or manager, a fine of \$1.000 can be collected from such director or manager one-half of the amount to go to the per-son, bringing the action. They further recommend that any agreement of the company to indemnify a director be void. "The united Canadian managers are keenly desirous of "Some of the points on which the Commissioners differ

"The united Canadian managers are keenly desirous of "The united Canadian managers are keening desirous of making our insurance law just as perfect in its way as our banking law, and it can be done. With this object they held between fifteen and twenty lengthy sessions and finally agreed unanimously on a number of very important and very valuable recommendations.

valuable recommendations. "Some of the suggestions which were thus originated by the Canadian managers have met with such approval in the United States that they are likely to be incorporated in the laws of a number of states. Our own Commissioners, how-ever, have brushed most of them aside in favor of the Arm-strong provisions. There were, however, points of vital im-portance covered by our recommendations in regard to which the Armstrong report was silent. So far as my hasty commissioners in the point of our Commissioners in the second second point of the second of our Commissioners in the second examination has gone the report of our Commissioners in regard to these points is also silent.

regard to these points is also silent. "The Commissioners eulogize the British system of 'Freedom and Publicity,' but they proceed to frame the most distinctively un-British legislation that can be imagined. We, of course, should not condemn a thing because it is American any more than we should adopt it because it is British. The American system of restriction and regulation has, however, brought terrible disasters and immense loss to American policyholders, while the British system has worked maryellously well. We want the best whether it be Pritish or American, and it is only by following this prin-ciple that we can hope to work out something distinctively Canad'an and better than either."

[Further opinions will appear in next week's issue of the Monetary Times.]

The following are a few expressions of opinion called

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from the Canadian press: Hamilton Spectator.-It is not unlikely that the discus-sion on the report in the House will be both long and loud.

Toronto Mail and Empire .- What the Commission has found out most people knew before that tribunal held its sittings

St. John, N. B., Sun.—Under the circumstances it is na-tural that the Canadian Commission prescribes practically the same remedies for existing evils as those advised by the Armstrong Commission in New York.

Montreal Witness.-The best recommendation of all in the report is "more publicity." The British companies are the report is "more publicity." The British companies are under no regulations, except an effective rule of publicity by whose operation they are kept very straight.

Toronto World.-The public will do well to await the more detailed publication of the results of the Dominion enquiry, which will come when the report is made available and its contents can be more fully reproduced.

Toronto, Globe.—It will be generally agreed that it is an impartial and courageous public document, and ought to have an enormous influence in putting insurance in Canada on a sounder and more enduring footing than it has hitherto

Hamilton Herald.—The report will not go into history as a notable document or as a very helpful one. It consists mainly of a summary and analysis of the evidence taken. together with recommendations which are conservative even to timidity.

Toronto News — The whole conditions surrounding the insurance business in Great Britain and in Canada are so markedly dissimilar, that to attempt to substitute the British system of freedom and publicity might be fraught with the gravest danger to our whole commercial fabric.

St. John, N. B., Globe.—After the revelations of insur-ance management both in the United States and Canada. public opinion has strongly favored the adoption of legisla-tion that will safeguard the interests of the insured, and the report of the Commission will no doubt lead to that result.

London Free Press.—There is another and a decidedly valuable, side to the report of the Commission. This is in relation to the methods by which the insurance companies are financed. Certain of these methods are bared to the public gaze, and must lead to reform if the insurance con-

cerns would continue to hold the confidence of the people. St. John, N. B., Telegraph.—The report abundantly proves both the need for and the value of the investigation. It breathes thoroughness and impartiality, and outlines a plan of insurance reform which will, no doubt, result speedily in legislation establishing the business upon a sounder foot-ing, greatly increasing the protection to policyholders and materially enhancing the value of their investments.

Montreal Herald .- It is no exaggeration to say that the ort of the Royal Commission on Life Insurance means. if its recommendations are in any appreciable degree carried into effect, a revolution in the business of insurance. It will will be objected that the report is written from a standpoint en-tirely out of sympathy with modern oractical insurance. The criticism will be entirely true. Revolutions are seldom brought about by persons in intimate touch with the system against which they are directed. This report is frankly revolutionary, and if the country does not think there is room for a revolution in the life insurance business it has no prospect of acceptance.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Pelican and British Empire Life Office has appointed the Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I. to be deputy chairman of the company. * * * *

The Missouri superintendent of insurance is down upon the "town mutuals," or as we would call them, township mutuals operating in that State. They have attempted to spread out beyond their townships, and do a large business on a small investment, or no investment at all, and hence have occurs to grief. on a small investment, or no investment at all, and hence have come to grief. Since 1899 some 70 of them have been operating in Missouri. They have all gone to pieces except fourteen, and three of these are now totally insolvent, with the losses of last year still unpaid.

. . . .

It is proposed to protect insurance agents resident in Victoria, B. C. who pay a license for doing business in that It is proposed to protect insurance agents resident in Victoria, B. C. who pay a license for doing business in that city, from the depredations made upon their rightful busi-ness by "tramp" agents, life agents especially, from Seattle, Vancouver, &c., by a new by-law. This will provide that no person shall be permitted to do insurance business in the city without having first paid the regular license. Until license. city without having first paid the regular license. Until this is forthcoming they will be prohibited from doing so

in any shape or for for any infraction o

An English wri that he needs a pro work. He says: "Y work fully as much for without the prog applications would b designed to furnish going on, and to en grasp of the situati ter fit an agent for

The Executive Insurance President land chairman. Hi This is a large sum this United States Executive are: Pa Thomas A. Buckner Fiske, vice-president of the Home; Sylves ers, and L. G. Fous delphia.

At a meeting la Society Board, Pau A. Day, formerly vice-president; Geor dent, becomes secor assistant secretary, Brown, formerly d Brown, formerly d dent Morton report disbursements went remaining 20 per ce business.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

for any infraction of the law.

March 9, 1907.

An English writer suggests to the insurance canvasser that he needs a programme to help him to systematize his work. He says: "You need a programme in your insurance work. He says: work fully as much as you need a pen or an application, for without the programme your pen would be idle and your applications would be bare. Just as a theatre programme is designed to furnish the reader with some idea of what is going on, and to enable him to get a more comprehensive grasp of the situation, so does a business programme better fit an agent for the day's work that is ahead of him.' * * * *

The Executive Committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents has chosen ex-President Grover Cleveland chairman. His salary was placed at \$25,000 a year. This is a large sum; but he will also act as chief counsel of this United States Association. The other members of the Executive are: Paul Morton, president of the Equitable; Thomas A. Buckner, vice-president New York Life; Haley Fiske, vice-president Metropolitan; George E. Ide, president of the Home; Sylvester C. Dunham, president of the Travel-ers, and L. G. Fouse, president the Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia. * * * *

At a meeting last week of the Equitable Life Assurance Society Board, Paul Morton was re-elected president; W. A. Day, formerly vice-president and comptroller, is now vice-president; George T. Wilson, formerly third vice-president, becomes second vice-president; C. E. Phelps, formerly assistant secretary, was elected treasurer; and Gerald R. Brown, formerly deputy-comptroller, comptroller. Presi-dent Morton reported that in 1906 eighty per cent. of all disbursements went to the policyholders of the society, the remaining 20 per cent. being expended in the conduct of the business.

SUN LIFE OF CANADA.

This important company, which has chosen for its motto the words "Prosperous and Progressive," forms to have achieved during 1906 a good deal that entitle it to the words it appropriates. The growth in profit earning was greater in 1906 than in 1905, as it was in the latter year greater than in its predecessor so that the policyholder greater than in its predecessor, so that the policyholders have had good dividends and have a likelihood of more. The business of the past year is represented by 12,933 policies issued, covering \$17,410,054, and this brings the total assurances in force up to more than a hundred millions Income has doubled between 1901 and 1906, as indeed it had done between 1891 and 1896 and the total net assets amount to \$24,292,000, a splendid record. The liabilities are calcus lated at 31/2 per cent. interest before the close of 1902 and 3 per cent. since.

The company has devoted some space to a discussion of the remarks made by the Insurance Commission_upon its management, and first explains the increase of its capital from \$500,000 subscribed and \$75,000 paid up to \$700,000 subscribed and \$105,000 paid up. It contends that while the step was not necessary, it was yet highly desirable. Another paragraph is devoted to the terms on which the extra stock was issued and the favorable nature of its effect upon the policyholders. The further explanations of the company with regard to so-called concealed expenses, remarked upon by the Commission, are explained by the company as likely to be entirely satisfactory to the public. The company has a great record for these thirty-five years past, and has carried the name and fame of Canada to many distant parts of the globe.

ORONHYATEKHA

The death of the Supreme Chief Ranger of the Inde-pendent Order of Foresters,-Dr. Oronhyatekha, is a bereavement to friendly society circles, and leaves a blank which will be hard to fill in the executive of his own organi-He was a man far beyond the common run, posses sing great natural ability and a peculiar quiet force. His perception was quick and keen, superior indeed to his logi-cal power, and his knowledge of human nature deep. He had, besides, the power of animating those around him with something like his own energy, and in his own company his sway was irresistible. To a self-possession and dignity of carriage, which must have been inborn, he added a low voice and an ingratiating smile, at once captivating in the ex-treme, and giving significance to his Indian name, which means Sun of the Morning. But he could be austere and

O. F. he made a choice that gave scope to his peculiar quali-ties. It has been said that he was a wonderful organizer: must be complied with in two months. If to-day a satisfac-

in any shape or form, and heavy penalties will be exacted it is equally true that he was a born showman. And the shrewd quickness he displayed before the Insurance Commission showed him a famous casuist. The success with which he built up the Foresters from feeble beginnings to a body numbered by the hundred thousand in various parts of the globe is a wondrous tribute to his forcible personality. Of course, from the point of view of insurance, the Foresters' organization was founded on an erroneous basis. But in the article of death our thoughts are with the man-a man whose qualities must appeal to mankind. For the ameliora-tion which his philanthropic efforts brought to many a household in the way of sick benefits and medical care he will be remembered with gratitude.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Automobile garages are not to be allowed hereafter in the congested fire district of Pittsburg.

The Montreal Conduit Bill, authorizing the \$2,000,000 loan for a high water pressure system, was adopted in the Quebec Legislature last week.

Mr. John R. Macleod having resigned the management of the Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Arthur C. Baillie has been appointed his successor.

At a \$300,000 fire in Pittsburgh on Monday the fire de-partment watertower collapsed and fell, tearing down elec-tric wires and smashing many windows.

The Yorkshire Fire Insurance Company, of York, England, has entered Canada, and the management have appoint-ed Messrs. Tilley and Fairweather as agents for the City and County of St. John.

Rebating is charged against the fire insurance agents at Indianapolis, who in cases of competition throw in free casualty insurance as an inducement, while reporting the fire insurance at the board rates.

The Montreal offices of the Phœnix Assurance Company, Limited, have been removed to the building on St. Francois Xavier Street of Messrs. Paterson and Son, general agents for Canada. The premises have been remodelled and refitted.

At the meeting last week of the Insurance Institute of Toronto papers were read on: "The Classification of Fire Hazards," by A. C. Fairweather; "Insurance Taxation," by L. A. Winter, and "The Relation of Chemistry to Fire Hazards," by F. E. Roberts.

The Monetary Times is informed that the Alliance As-surance Company has purchased the Law Fire Office, which is one of the oldest companies in Britain, doing a purely gilt-edged business drawn from legal sources only. It is probable that there will be two or three other amalgamations in England within the next week or two.

Out of 134 alarms of fire in Montreal, in February 53 were of unknown origin, 14 were chimney fires, 11 fires were caused by thawing water pipes, 13 were caused by over-heated stoves and furnaces, 8 were caused by lamps exploding or upsetting; hot ashes caused two and one was of incendiary origin.

Mr. Woods, who is erecting in Winnipeg a warehouse of modern construction to be supplied with the sprinkler system and all the latest inventions for fire protection, thinks that city must wake up to the fact that it will have to do its share to protect industries by increasing the water pressure and improving the fire brigade system. Comparing the cost of electric or other power with that of fire protection, he declares the reduced insurance rates obtainable by good fire protection to be vastly the more important of the two. This question has been a burning one in Montreal and Ottawa, but in those cities a fairly satisfactory settlement has been arrived at. At Ottawa a building similar to the one Mr. Woods proposes to build in Winnipeg, would pay 16 2-3 cents per \$100. In Winnipeg it will be quite six times that sum.

* * * *

A week ago, the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association wrote the Mayor and Council of Montreal, enclosing a report from Mr. R. Howe, the inspector of the Associ-ation, upon the recent breakdown at the civic, waterworks treme, and giving significance to his Indian name, which means Sun of the Morning. But he could be austere and even ruthless towards critics and foes. Possessing these qualities and a singular tenacity of de-termination, Oronhyatekha would have made his mark in any line of life. But in taking hold, in its infancy, of the I. O. F. he made a choice that gave scope to his peculiar qualitory reply is not received from the Council agreeing to make these improvements, they will raise the premium rates in

these improvements, they will raise the premium rates in Montreal on Monday. The Committee of Five of the thirty-five insurance com-panies that acted in unison in the settlement of losses in San Francisco has reported that the total loss of every de-scription by earthquake and fire was about \$1,000,000,000. The estimated value of the property insured by 233 com-panies was \$315,000,000, on which the loss amounted to \$180,-000,000. The thirty-five companies settled claims to the The thirty-five companies settled claims to the 000,000. amount of \$64,531,985

PACIFIC COAST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company is seventeen years old, and does business almost exclusively in dwelling house risks. A new issue of shares has been sold and part of the uncalled capital has been called up, so that the paid capital is \$81.330, the amount subscribed being \$11,480 from the profits of the year the re-insurance reserve is brought up to the Dominion Government standard. A 2000 per cent, premium. premium.

The board of directors has been increased to number 18 persons, who reside in Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary and Winnipeg, a number of them a quite wealthy men, prominent in business. Mr. Langlois, for some time presiprominent in business. Mr. Langlois, for some time presi-dent and general manager, gives up the general management into the hands of Mr. R. H. Duke, hitherto secretary, who in noting the remarkably large business of 1906 stated that the premium income had increased by 40 per cent., and the reserve and surplus in much greater degree.

OTTAWA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The seventh annual meeting of the Ottawa Fire Insur-ance Company has been held. The company has done a con-siderable business, showing an increased premium income and a fair underwriting profit for 1906. The fire losses which in the previous year were almost 60 per cent. of the premiums are less than 40 per cent. now, which is a comforting thing. Nearly \$10,000 was obtained from interest and rents and a profit was derived from the sale of the company's real estate. A dividend of 5 per cent, has been declared and a call of 10 per cent, on the subscribed capital of \$250,000 is made.

A dividend of 5 per cent, has been declared and a call of 10 per cent, on the subscribed capital of \$250,000 is made. An addition of \$10,000 is made out of the earnings of the year to Conflagration Contingent Fund, the same sum hav-ing been contributed last year. This is a satisfactory feature. Something of the kind would be a good move for others of our companies. This company's total assets now approach \$300,000; its reinsurance reserve is \$128,000; conflagration fund, \$20,000, and balance at credit of profit and loss, \$31,029. Changes have been made in the company's Western agencies. Changes have been made in the company's Western agencies. Messrs. Irvine and Austin are general agents at Calgary for Alberta; McCallum, Hill and Co., at Regina, for Saskatche-wan. A branch office has been opened in Montreal with Mr. Pickering as resident agent. The Ottawa has many friends, who will wish it increased business and success.

QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

This company has long preferred a limited field of oper-ation and a select class of business, confined almost entirely to mercantile and non-hazardous risks. There is a marked increase in the volume of its 1906 business, which yielded \$102,074 premium income and showed 9,341 policies covering \$7,247,000. Losses and expenses absorbed only 40.35 per oent, of the premiums, an excellent record. The result of the year's trading is the payment of the usual dividend and the carrying of \$33,303 to profit and loss, making that fund now \$73,855, and the reserve fund \$50,000, the capital stock, fully paid up, being \$100,000.

MILLERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE CO.

The twenty-second yearly meeting of the Millers' and The twenty-second yearly meeting of the Millers' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company has been held. It has **D**977 policies at risk covering \$2518,000. The year's income from premiums and interest was \$114,556; and after deduct-ing reinsurances and cancelled policies, and paying \$33,710 losses and expensive 30 per cent. of the premiums—there is \$56,961 at the credit of revenue account. The efforts of the directors are now properly directed to the building up of re-serve. Its capital uncalled, undertakings in force, and cash cosets amount to Strate 12 assets amount to \$103,133.

REFORM IN BUILDING.

Contrasts are often made between the lesser devastatior caused by fire in European countries than in our own. The extent of the fire-waste in the United States and Canada has in fact become a scandal, so enormous is it and so dispro-portioned to the experience of other lands. A strong article on the why and wastefore of such wasteful national excess

appears in the February issue of the "Canadian Cement and Concrete Review and Fire-proof Building Record." After quoting comparative figures of fire loss in Europe and America, that journal says:

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There are several contributory causes for this state of things. The appalling fire loss is partly due to the carelessness of the people and to the peculiarities of the climate. But the great underlying cause, and the key to the situation, is the defective building construction which is operative all over the country, not excluding even our best-built cities. In this respect America has to take a step back to the primeval days, when compared with the substantial methods and material which are employed by the older countries. As one insurance authority remarks: "America may fairly be said to be putting up its buildings for the sake of burning them."

A great responsibility rests with the architect. Say what you may, on the architect lies the whole burden of responsibility. When a big fire occurs, and loss of life is probably added to loss of property, "Who is to blame?" is the first question asked. The people are usually responsible for the money for building. They detail in a general way what they desire in the matter of space, and so forth. But they cannot be expected to stipulate means and methods for preventing its destruction by fire. This is the province of the architect alone. Has he done his duty in the past? According to Mr. W. Fitzpatrick, consulting architect, Washington, D.C., there are in the United States some 11,000,500 buildings. Their value is something like \$14,500,000,000. Of that number there are but 4,000 whose authors even claim as at all fireproof. Of these 4,000 there is but one building, the Underwriters' Laboratories, in Chicago, where all the known methods of fireproofing are assembled under one roof. One is inclined to become somewhat cynical on the subject of American progress when that great continent can boast of but one absolutely fireproof building. The others of even the 4,000 are damageable from 20 to 90 per cent. of their cost value.

The fact is we need architects who are not afraid to sacrifice, in building construction, a little beauty for solidity, a little art for safety, and a little external or internal fussiness for fireproof qualities. An owner intends to spend so much money on his building. The architect exceeds that sum in his estimates. The owner is dissatisfied. Then the architect, not wishing to do away with an ornamental cupola or a swell, little veranda, rips off some of the fireproofing, perhaps even of the steel. Any useful part of the building may be cut out if he can only preserve that beautiful exterior.

When we get the architect who knows, and who is not afraid, we shall have fewer disastrous conflagrations. Reinforced concrete has proved its value as a fireproof and heat-resisting material. It has withstood the rumbling of the earthquake and the ravages of the flames. It is questionable whether for many years to come anything better will be discovered. In some respects the use of the material is experimental. It is so simply because, some of those who use it are content to have it slapped together by their laborers, without science, and with just a benediction and a hope that the building will stand. When reinforced concrete is used intelligently there will be no outcry against it. When it is used in such a manner that huge buildings collapse it takes away public faith. Progress is then difficult. There are a hundred little ways in which the architect can make his building fireproof. There are a dozen means in which he can add to the fireproof efficacy of the reinforced concrete structure. The absolutely fireproof building must come, and it is for the most up-to-date architect to be the pioneer.

March 9, 1907.

MONTR

fice: B32 BOARD Also the Montreal Daily Grain Le

Editorial. - T. C. AL

MONTREAL

Steel-Coal Diffe Water-

The harbor of M during the next few dent G. W. Stephens ers, is put into effect

The announcen luncheon given by t Brodeur, on Saturda most prominent trans was of very great in the whole of Canada

The programme the president is to pr wharves and warehou sible, and by the spr in working order tharbor. Montreal modern facilities in A The Commission the first of May, nex so that after that

authority taking care of the harbor, ex Hochelaga. A traffic and regulate the cart Elevated Railway Sy As to the future

will be built to bri divisions of the harb ada's national port w the space capacity. the centre of the ha handle freight day a blocking the ground It is thought that the cut in two the charge an impregnable posi in America.

Canadians who h national Atlantic por dent of the newly-ap bling and business a the port has had to and the creation of t tion of new berth spi experiencing great traffic making it neo carried on only at n track, all this will be at all times.

Dominion Iron Vs.

The chess board problem this week. capitalists, said to 1 Steel Company, to Perhaps a few word be amiss. Of course struggles of this nati had its origin in the companies, and is an It was stated R. Wood had called pany, before the depa it was thought that settlement. A week was made in these directors of the Coa annual meeting in or a dividend. As the c year, it was thought prospect of a dividen events would indica ment of a dividend w view to causing sat cause a dividend wa showing.

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March 9, 1907.

MONTREAL SECTION

THE MONETARY TIMES

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.

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

MONTREAL HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Steel-Coal Differences-Montreal Again Short of Water-Monster Citizens' Protest.

Monetary Times Office, Montreal, March 8th.

The harbor of Montreal is to undergo a transformation during the next few years, if all that is promised by Presi-dent G. W. Stephens, of the Board of Harbor Commission-ers, is put into effect.

ers, is put into effect. The announcement made by Mr. Stephens at the luncheon given by the Commissioners, to the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, on Saturday, and at which a large number of the most prominent transportation men of the port were present, was of very great importance, not only to Montreal, but to the whole of Canada.

The programme of the Commissioners, as announced by The programme of the Commissioners, as announced by the president is to proceed with the work in hand first. The wharves and warehouses will be completed as quickly as pos-sible, and by the spring of 1908 the grain conveyors will be in working order throughout the central portion of the harbor. Montreal will thus be equipped with the most modern facilities in America, for loading grain. The Commissioners also contemplate taking over, on the first of May, next, all the railway traffic on the wharves so that after that date there will be but one terminal authority taking care of the freight throughout the full length of the harbor, extending from Point St. Charles to

of the harbor, extending from Point St. Charles to Hochelaga. A traffic department will be created to control and regulate the cartage to and fro on the wharves. Elevated Railway System for Port.

Elevated Railway System for Port. As to the future programme, an elevated railway system will be built to bring together the Eastern and Western divisions of the harbor. The entire water frontage of Can-ada's national port will thus be bound together, thus doubling the space capacity. Six new ocean berths will be added in the centre of the harbor, and it will become possible to handle freight day and night without fear of congestion or blocking the ground floor approaches to the piers and sheds. It is thought that the freight may thus be classified so as to cut in two the charges of the port, thus placing Montreal in an impregnable position as compared with the other ports impregnable position as compared with the other ports in America

Canadians who have been following the progress of their Canadians who have been following the progress of their national Atlantic port will welcome the words of the Presi-dent of the newly-appointed Board, after the years of squab-bling and business and political obstruction against which the port has had to struggle. The elevated track system, and the creation of the new department, as well as the addi-tion of new berth spaces, are just what is needed. The port is experiencing great difficulty in handling freight, the day traffic making it necessary for the shunting of cars to be carried on only at night. With the building of an elevated track, all this will be changed, and the cars may be moved at all times.

Dominion Iron Vs. Dominion Coal.

The chess board of finance presents a very interesting problem this week. This is the attempt of, a number of problem this week. This is the attempt of, a number of capitalists, said to be more particularly interested in the Steel Company, to capture the Coal Company's camp. Perhaps a few words, explanatory of the situation, will not be amiss. Of course, no one knows all the ins and outs of struggles of this nature, but there can be no question that it had its origin in the well-known troubles between the two companies, and is an effort to bring about a permanent settle-ment. It was stated in these columns recently that Mr. E. R. Wood had called upon Mr. James Ross, of the Coal Com-pany, before the departure of the latter for Europe, and that it was thought that the visit had something to do with a settlement. A week ago, further references to the subject was made in these columns, it being also stated that the directors of the Coal Company would meet just before the annual meeting in order to discuss the advisability of paying a dividend. As the company had not experienced a favorable year, it was thought very remarkable, on the street, that the year, it was thought very remarkable, on the street, that the prospect of a dividend should be held out at all. Subsequent events would indicate that the consideration of the pay-ment of a dividend was rather a measure undertaken with a view to causing satisfaction among shareholders than hecause a dividend was considered justifiable on the year's showing

It would seem that the directors of the Coal Company the chan found out that they were about to meet considerable cannot opposition from other quarters. At any rate, a notice ap-

peared in the local newspapers this week, stating that share-holders of the Coal Company representing fully 40,000 shares, being dissatisfied with the manner in which the company's affairs were being administered, had decided at the coming meeting and were giving their Wm. C. Van Horne, Henry F. Dimock and Z. A. Lash, K.C., jointly and severally. The notice said that an inspection of the Company's list of shareholders having been refused, pub-lication in the papers had to be resorted to in order to let, the shareholders generally know what was going on so that they might send in their proxies. This notice was immediately replied to by Mr. James Reid Wilson, a director of the Com-pany to get control of the Coal Company, and to make the interest of the latter serve those of the former. He reviewed the situation, pointing out the past relationships of the two companies, and the present worth of the Coal Company. Each Side Wants Control. peared in the local newspapers this week, stating that share-Each Side Wants Control.

Each Side Wants Control. An answer came immediately from Mr. Plummer, president of the Steel Company, stating that the question was really one of a difference of opinion among the Coal Company shareholders. He also spoke of the Holding Com-pany, of which so much has been said and which it is thought was originated by the Cox-Wood crowd. He gave some reasons in its favor, but said that a discussion was premature, and that no doubt when the time came the whole matter would be brought properly before the shareholders. The battle between the two interests in the Dominion Coal Company did not materialize after all. As the result of yesterday's meeting an amicable settlement with the Do-minion Iron and Steel Company is not unlikely. Those shareholders who had expressed the intention of making known their dissatisfaction were largely in the minority. They accepted assurances that efforts would be made to bring the two companies together. The leading directors stated there was every indication that the trouble would be settled before the courts were called upon to adjust it. A dividend of one per case, for the guarter was declared place settled before the courts were called upon to adjust it. A dividend of one per cent. for the quarter was declared plac-ing the issue upon a 4 per cent, per annum basis. Hon, G. A. Cox, whose resignation was announced, consented to re-Α

A. Cox, whose resignation was announced, consented to re-main a member of the board and Mr. J. Crathern, who had been named as Hon. Mr. Cox's successor, was, with Mr. J. Kerr Osborne, also elected a member of the board. The big city pumping engine has broken down, and the upper portion of the city is in a worse state than before. The conditions in many of the houses are unbearable, and the occupants are doing their best to vacate and take up their quarters with friends in other parts of the city and suburbs, where the water supply is not impaired. A note on the situation will be found in the insurance news in this issue. It is a very unusual situation to see a special trainload

the situation will be found in the insurance news in this issue. It is a very unusual situation to see a special trainload of about 300 of some of the most prominent citizens of a city staff start off for the seat of legislation in order to fight the decisions of the council elected by those citizens. This is what took place at Montreal recently. From present appearances, the protect put up by this enormous delegation, which went from here to Quebec in order to explain to the Legislature that the City Council of Montreal was acting in direct opposi-tion to the expressed wishes of its citizens, will have the effect desired. For one thing, it looks as though the city tion to the expressed wishes of its citizens, will have the effect desired. For one thing, it looks as though the city would obtain the power to place its own conduits under ground and to order the companies having wires on the streets to place them therein, the cost of the poles being a charge against the city. It also seems likely that the Council will be refused the privilege of making a contract for the lighting of the city, save for a very short period, without having to submit the contract to a vote of the people.

having to submit the contract to a vote of the people. Banking and Financial Notes. The shareholders of the People's Mutual Building So-ciety, Class B, have adopted the statement showing that shortages, due to the defalcations of W. J. McGee, the late secretary-treasurer, amounted to \$25,501.81. Against this shortage the society holds a \$4,000 guarantee bond. The meeting was naturally a somewhat stormy one, but the shareholders were assured that their position would not be in the least affected by the defalcations. In view of the state of affairs, the board refused the usual bonus which had been voted them, preferring to leave it in the funds of the sooted them, preferring to leave it in the funds of the so-

voted them, preferring to leave it in the handle ciety. The following were elected directors:--J. Hamilton Ferns, Alex D. Fraser, Wm. Genaghty, R. W. Glass, David Guthrie, Alfred Joice, H. W. Raphael, J. Widmer Nelle's and Archibald Watt. Subsequently, Alex. D. Fraser was elected president: Alfred Joice, vice-president; J. Hamilton Ferns, trustee; Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., solicitor; R. B. Hutcheson, notarv, and W. McLea Walbank, valuer. The appointment of a permanent secretary was deferred to the next meeting. Recently, Treasurer Robb, of Montreal, drafted a clause for the city charter, with the object of enabling the city to take advantage of the money markets. The clause removes the restriction limiting the city to the nominal rate of 4 per cent. interest in issuing its loans. The object is to permit cent. interest in issuing its loans at less than par if it

cent. interest in issuing its loans. The object is to permit the city to issue its 4 per cent. loans at less than par if it cannot get par or better. At present, no issue below par is

THE MONETARY TIMES

VANCOUVER SECTION PROVINCE WANTS POPULATION.

1412

British Columbia Awaits the Completion of Railway Routes and the Peopling of the Province-Capital is Being Invested Freely-Lumber Outlook.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, B. C., March 2nd.

British Columbians are not viewing with alarm the re-cent statement made by Mr. James J. Hill that there will be a recession of business, or rather a retrenchment among buiness men and companies. He is credited with stating that already this is apparent in fewer orders. The reason that people in Canada's Western Province are resting easy is that a little recession or something to enable manufac-turers to catch up with orders will allow materials of vari-ous kinds to reach this coast to be used in various develop-ment purposes.

Ment purposes. At present if orders are placed for cars, for instance, the manufacturers here are told that all the factories and shops are so busy that nothing can be done for a long time to come. The same excuse is given in regard to other man-ufactured articles, until the result is that enterprises are ac-tually retarded either in commencement or expansion tually retarded either in commencement or expansion. British Columbia Would Like a Respite.

Should conditions such as Mr. Hill prophesies come to pass, this Province should not feel the effect as much as the older Provinces. Here, where labor is scarce, the slacken-ing of employment would afford an easement to the present

ing of employment would afford an easement to the present tension, and if factories were not quite so overflowing with orders the requisite amount of utility material could be se-cured to enable progress on lines already laid down. Although the local administration has entered into an agreement with the Salvation Army to bring out settlers to this Province from Great Britain, Adjutant Wakefield, who is in Vancouver this week, gives the assurance that there will be no great or sudden influx. He stated last evening that situations would be secured first and then the men that situations would be secured first and then the men would be brought here. As there is a fair amount of work that situations would be secured first and then the mean would be brought here. As there is a fair amount of work offering, there is every prospect, from this source alone and on the basis proposed, that considerable increase will be made this year to British Columbia's population. With population and railways, both of which are ulti-mately in view, will come more and more industrial enter-prises. The people's requirements will create a market for products, which is at present lacking.

Contract for Four Hundred Million Feet of Lumber.

The Victoria lamber and Manufacturing Company, which has large sawmills at Chemainus on Vancouver Island, immediately opposite Vancouver, has let a contract to Mr. Williamson, of Seattle, to furnish them with 400,000,000 feet of timber from their limits. Just what this means can-not be realized by the ordinary man, but it is apparent on the face of it that the company must have an impage faith the face of it that the company must have an immense faith in the future of the lumbering industry in this country to such an order.

Mr. Williamson estimates that it will take him fifteen Mr. Williamson estimates that it will take him intern or sixteen years to cut this timber. All the members of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company are Ameri-cans. Mr. Weyerhauser being one of the principals. The awarding of this contract may not be credited so much to business foresight as to an attempt to escape, if possible, present conditions. Considerable trade was lost last year, business foresight as to an attempt to escape, it possible, present conditions. Considerable trade was lost last year, owing to the impossibility to secure logs, and with a large amount of timber to be depended on every year, the com-pany, with its other usual sources of supply, should be in a better position to have sufficient product to meet currents

demand. Capital from different parts of the world has at times, been invested in the industry in British Columbia of dredg-ing for gold, and with varied success. It is interesting to note that this form of mining is going on steadily. Mr. D. P. Cameron vice president of the Western Engineering and Construction Company, of San Francisco, was in the city the other day on his way to the upper Fraser country. He will install there two dredges, this year. The

the other day on his way to the upper trace year. The He will install there two dredges this year. The ground was prospected last year for this purpose, and this is the first intimation that good ground was found. As is the first intimation that good ground was found. As dredges of this kind cost \$100,000 or more to construct, the indications must be good to warrant experienced making the expenditure

Will Develop Oil and Coal Fields.

1

Mr. Victor Vigelits was in Vancouver this week, hav-ing arrived from the Oteen Charlotte Islands, where he is acting for a company organized to develop oil and coal fields there. He has come down to purchase drilling ma-854.298.

Volume 40.

chinery, Little has been heard of the immense resources of timber, oil and coal on this group of islands, but the next year or two should bring them prominently to the front. Especially when the Grand Trunk Pacific gives transportation to the mainland coast almost directly oppo-site, and the country takes unto itself the activity of civili-

site, and the country takes unto itself the activity of civili-zation, will development proceed apace. That such riches should remain practically unclaimed further indicates what British Columbia has in the way of great potential wealth. These islands are easily accessible, and the fact that heavy traces of oil and coal have been found have been known for years. In the interior, which is more difficult of access, lie other of the earth's resources. Possessing all these bases of immense wealth, it is no

great task to discern looming up in the dim of the future the shadow of expansive possibilities. There has been talk the shadow of expansive possibilities. There has been talk of the growth of Prince Rupert affecting Vancouver, but with untold riches yet untouched, the British Columbia coast will see not only two, but more great cities, all pros-pering from the acquirement of the land's wealth, and the commerce which will be concomitant.

Intentions of the C. P. R.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is still very reticent as to policy of development of Vancouver Island. Mr. *R. its policy of development of Vancouver Island. Mr. *R. Marpole, who for years has been general superintendent of the company in this city, and who has come back from the East with the new position of executive assistant, is to have direct charge of the carrying out of the company's policy on this coast.

Still he makes no definite announcement, though it is Still he makes no definite announcement, though it is undestood that as soon as the exploratory surveys are com-pleted, a number of parties being now in the field, that work will go ahead rapidly. It is not known that the railway will be projected across the island and also run to the north and west.

and west. The anticipation of action on the part of the company has had the effect of quickening values in property in Na-naimo and Victoria, the two principal cities on Vancouver Island. Many large deals have been negotiated, particularly in the latter city, and to-day it is stated that Winnipeg men have bought 500 acres from the Hudson's Bay Company, and will lay out the area, which is just outside Victoria, in in a residential townsite. The expenditure of large sums of money in investments are the straws of finance which sure-ly show the presence of a current of immediate future de-velopment. velopment.

NEWS OF MINES.

COBALT.

Up to date the capital of the mines incorporated in Cobalt is \$340.000.000.

Cobalt incorporations during 1903 were capitalized at \$10,000,000; 1905, \$7.000,000; 1906, \$240,-\$25,000; 1904, 000,000; 1907, \$83,065,000; total, \$311,530,000.

A Cobalt Stock Exchange, it is stated, will be opened by Monday week. The membership will be limited to one hun-dred. Mr. W. Abbot is the President of the enterprise.

A plant to run ten drills will be installed by the Right of Way Company, Cobalt, Ont. The McKinley-Darragh mine at Cobalt, Ont., is to be

equipped with a ten-drill compressor and two 80-horse-power recently

The largest nugget in the Cobalt camp was recently taken from Shaft No. 26 of the Nipissing Mine. The nugget weighs close upon 4,000 pounds, and is valued at \$1,500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

de.

A new find of native silver has been made in the Townof James, in the Temiskaming country, 40 miles northship west of Latchford.

The Nadeau property, 7 miles from Latchford, has been to Americans for \$105,000.

Two ore shoots of considerable magnitude, and of good grade, are said to have been located on the 800-foot level of the White Bear mine. The management is much pleased over the finds and facle confident that the White Bear has over the finds, and feels confident that the White Bear has the makings of a valuable mine.

Ontario stands first among the provinces of the Do-minion, not only in variety, but in values of mineral produc-tions. Its mineral production in 1995:—Metallic-Gold, 3.519 ounces, valued at \$50,274; silver, 5,357.830 ounces, \$3-543.080; cobalt. 312 tons, \$30,819; nickel, 10.932 tons, \$3.836-410; copper, \$.940 tons, \$908.548; lead. \$03.500; iron ore, 128,-099 tons, \$301.032; pig-iron, 275,558 tons, \$4,554.247; zine ore, 400 tons, \$6000; total \$12,422.028. Less the value of Ontario 400 tons, \$301,032; pig-iron, 275,558 tons, \$4,554.247; zine ore, 400 tons, \$6,000; total, \$13,422,928. Less the value of Ontario iron ore smelted into pig-iron, 101,569 tons, \$243,766; net metallic production, \$13,179,162. Non-metallic production, \$0,042.646; total, \$22,221,808. The total combined production for 1905, which was the previous highest record, was \$17,-854,208. March 9, 1907.



Toronto Stock Ex

30 Toronto St TORONTO

5 Conthall Buil LONDON, E.

Stock, Municipal an Debentures bou and sold.

Finance Reinforc Concrete

The several failur crete buildings does that this method of tion is useless or ex tal. The reinforced failure can be trac rule, to carelessnes lessness is a vice never allowed to ret mercial progress. man, who contempla building, will take th to look into the mer form of construction the appalling fire I fail to see that the r concrete building i merits, the best. solutely fireproof.

¶ The Canadian Ce The Canadian Ce Concrete Review is a trated monthly devo great and growing It is the only journ kind published in C printed on fine art p profusely illustrated is lots of room," sa its numerous reade marticularly at the particularly at the first-class publication special line We

every success, and appearance of the in ber of the Canadia and Concrete Rev and Concrete Re have no doubt secure it."

The seventh nu be ready next week contain, amongst o following articles :

The Cement In Ontario.

Reinforced Conc ures. ¶ Cement Publicat

viewed. ¶ Brockville Cemen

¶ Specimen copies request. Cement & Publishing Co., 18 Toronto.

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March 9, 1907.

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The several failures of con-

crete buildings does not prove that this method of construc-

tion is useless or experimen-

tal. The reinforced concrete

failure can be traced, as a

rule, to carelessness. Carelessness is a vice which is

never allowed to retard com-

mercial progress. If every

man, who contemplates a new building, will take the trouble

to look into the merits of this form of construction, he will materially assist in reducing

the appalling fire losses on this continent. He cannot fail to see that the reinforced concrete building is, on its

merits, the best. It is ab-

¶ The Canadian Cement and

Concrete Review is a new illus-

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printed on fine art paper, and profusely illustrated. "There

is lots of room," says one of

its numerous readers, "and

particularly at the top-for first-class publications in this

special line. We wish you every success, and from the

appearance of the initial number of the Canadian Cement

have no doubt you will secure it."

The seventh number will

be ready next week, and will

contain, amongst others, the

¶ The Cement Industry of

Reinforced Concrete Fail-

¶ Cement Publications Re-

¶ Brockville Cement Industry

¶ Specimen copies sent on

request. Cement & Concrete Publishing Co., 18 Court St.,

¶ Subscription Rate \$1 per

following articles :

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2,000 17,000 17,000

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and Concrete Review,

solutely fireproof.

Reinforced

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of considerable magnitude, and of good ve been located on the 800-foot level ine. The management is much pleased tels confident that the White Bear has able mine.

rst among the provinces of the Doariety, but in values of mineral produc-production in 1905:-Metallic-Gold, at \$59,274; silver, 5,357,830 ounces, \$3-ns. \$30,819; nickel, 10,932 tons, \$3,836-s, \$908,548; lead, \$93,500; iron ore, 128--iron, 275,558 tons, \$4,554.247; zinc ore, \$13.422,928. Less the value of Ontario pig-iron, 101.569 tons, \$243.766; net Non-metallic production, \$13,179,162. Non-metallic production, 21,808. The total combined production the previous highest record, was \$17,-

THE MONETARY TIMES

STOCKS & BONDS With their Prices on Canadian Ex-changes at Noon Map. 7. and a Year Ago. Montreal Prices corrected by Burnett & Co., 12 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Unlisted Stocks corrected by H. O'Hara & Co., 30 Toronto St., Torono British Columbia Mining Stocks corrected by Robert Meredith & Co., 57 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal Capital and Rest in thousands TORONTO MONTREAL Price Mar. 8, Feb. 28, Mar. 7, Week Mar. 8, Feb. 28, Mar. 9, 06 07 07 Paid Div BANKS 2,866
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THE MONETARY TIMES

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1414 STOCKS AND BONDS-Continued. Cap: and rest in thousands. MONTREAL TORONTÓ INFORMATION ON BONDS Price Mar. 8, Feb. 28, '06 Price Mar. 7 Sales Sales this Week Price Mar. 8. '06 Share Div 6 Price eb. 28 INDUSTRIAL Week WARDEN & FRANCIS. scrib'd Confederation Life Bldg., Toron \$ 8 \$ Can. Can City Öii Salt Dair 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 800 565 284 3,500 15,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 1,500 1,600 1,200 3,000 3,000 2,000 900 5,000 2,000 2,000 0,200 6,000 14 90 90 Crow's Nest Dom 1 & S 223 509 691 231 571 66 2290 86 1410 303 32 80 791 80 79 32 301 31 222 366 72 238 574 67 preí. 6713 77 79 Dom Coal Co. 70-50 pref ... 96 97 945 96 23 91<u>3</u> 115 110 200 ili 110 126 102 106 124 126 45 59 106 122 744 754 11.0 77 764 631 631 761 79 74 545 63 631 2 \$ 124 124 127 Ont Elect Dev... Windsor Hotel. 100 Land Co's. 1.467 Can N W Land. $\begin{array}{c}
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 ^{††} Including a boaus of ¹/₂ per cent. ^(D) For twelve months. ^H Including bonus of ¹/₂ per cent WINNIPEG JOBBERS' GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. CREDIT CLEARING HOUSE. 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, Produce and Fuit Exchanges to publish the reports of their daily market sessions. Subscription Rate \$1 per annum in advance. Specimen copy sent on appli-cation to 330 Serra STREET, WINNIPEG. THE

March 9, 1907.

Volume 40.

FOR BONDS and for

WRITE TO

For the

Engineers

of Canada

The engineering profession of Canada have before them a vast field of enterprise. The average engineer must keep pace with the develop-

ments of his profession. But he cannot afford to lose even five minutes. He must know what is going on in the engine-ering world. The paper which tells him all he wants to know

is an acquisition; the paper which gives him the same in-formation without wasting his time is the best of all.

THE journal of engineering in Canada. It is a monthly, illustrated publication of 84

pages, same size as the "Monetary Times," and is

published by the same pro-prietors at the corner of Church and Court Streets (opposite St. James' Cathe-dral). The following articles

amongst others appear in the March number now ready :

The Foundry Core Room. By

The Electric Furnace — its evolution, theory and prac-tice. By Dr. Alfred Stans-field of Me'Gill University.

Steady Floating Steel Koun-

Britain's Opportunity for Can-

Systems in Industrial Estab-

The proprietors of the "Cana-dian Engineer" are satisfied that the time has come when the engineering interests of Canada should be served by a

Canada should be served by a Weekly Journal, and are issu-ing now a weekly edition of the "Canadian Engineer." The weekly edition of the "Canadian Engineer" gives all the news which the engineer d esires. The reader may provide the proper from one end

peruse the paper from one end to the other. Not a minute of

to the other. Not a minute of his time will have been wasted.

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

put his finger on just the thing he wants every time. The last issue contains, amongst

other features, the following:

Subscription rates : Monthly

and Weekly editions, each \$1

N.S. Society of Engineers,

Winner of Gzowski Medal.

Notes of Markets.

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FOR BONDS and for INFORMATION ON BONDS WRITE TO WARDEN & FRANCIS. Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto.

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For the Engineers of Canada

The engineering profession of Canada have before them a vast field of enterprise. The average engineer must keep pace with the developments of his profession. But he cannot afford to lose even five minutes. He must know what is going on in the engine-ering world. The paper which tells him all he wants to know is an acquisition; the paper which gives him the same information without wasting his time is the best of all.

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Subscription rates and Weekly editions, each \$1 per annum.

THE MONETARY TIMES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co.

office, 321 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B.C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1907, at 4 o'clock p.m.

March 9, 1907.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Thos. T. Langlois, president of the company, and Mr. R. H. Duke, secretary of the company, acted as secretary of the meeting. The secretary read the report of the directors and

the financial statements for the year 1906. The president, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

"In presenting the financial report for the year 1906, I wish to state that the substantial progress made is very gratifying to those who have been in charge of the company's affairs. By the sale of a new issue of stock and by calling up part of the uncalled capital, the paid-up capital of the company has been almost doubled, and is now \$81,330.00. The subscribed capital is now \$115,500.00.

By the transfer of \$11,486.41 from the profits of the year, the re-insurance reserve was brought up to the Dominion Government standard. Dividends were paid on the stock of the company at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the par value, and the surplus, amounting to \$15,924.08, was carried forward to profitand loss account, thus bringing the surplus up to \$20,928.41.

The security of policy-holders is now \$166,837.61, which is much greater in proportion to amount at risk than that of almost any of the big fire insurance companies of the world.

The careful selection of risks during the five years in which the company has been under present control has resulted in the low loss ratio of 21.72 per cent. Last year the loss ratio was 23.81 per cent.

It is now seventeen years since the company was incorporated, and during the whole of that period all legitimate loss claims have been promptly and satisfactorily settled.

In building up the business we have been careful to make strong re-insurance connections which enables us to accept lines of insurance far in excess of the amount which we consider prudent to carry. This also enables us to provide against the possibility of a serious conflagration.

I expect to see the paid-up capital increased to over \$100,000 before the close of this year, our policy being to increase the capital in proportion to risks secured.

With the approval of your directors I have secured the consent of eleven leaders of finance and commerce in the West to become directors of the company. Each of these gentlemen has purchased at least ten shares of the capital stock of the company, and is, therefore, qualified to act.

The company will now have a board of eighteen nembers whose personal wealth aggregates about three million dollars. Several of these gentlemen are

The seventeenth annual meeting of the share- at the head of commercial, industrial, and financial holders of the above company was held at the head institutions with capital and assets aggregating over six million dollars. With this strong combination at the head of affairs, the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company is bound to play a leading part in the

twentieth century development of Western Canada. I beg to move the adoption of the report as read."

The motion to adopt the report was seconded by Dr. David H. Wilson, vice-president, and carried unanimously.

The election of directors resulted in the election of the following members: Thos. T. Langlois, D. H. Wilson, Geo. J. Telfer, W. H. Malkin, David Spencer (Victoria), Geo. Martin, Geo. Ward, E. H. Crandell (Calgary), D. R. Dingwall (Winnipeg), Wm. Henderson, J. B. Mathers, Hon. Richard McBride (Victoria), R. P. McLennan, Henry Carstens (Seattle), James Ramsay, M. P. Thomson, J. W. Horne, and R. H. Duke.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Thos. T. Langlois was elected president, Dr. D. H. Wilson vice-president, R. H. Duke, managing director, Geo. J. Telfer treasurer, and F. H. Godfrey was appointed secretary of the company.

Mr. W. T. Stein, C.A., was re-elected as auditor of the company.

STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ssets.

Stocks, with accrued interest \$	48,552	31
Mortgage Loans	12,654	47
Balance due on Agreement for Sale	55,957	
Real Estate	1,055	32
Furniture and Fixtures (10 per cent.	1.	
written off)	328	
Goad's Maps and Supplies	1,132	
Premiums outstanding (net)	3.541	26

Balance on Deposit and Cash on Hand. 10,974 13

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1415

Liabilities.

Capital Stock, amount paid \$ 81,330 00. Reserve of unearned premiums for outstanding risks (Dominion Govern-

ment Standard) 30,409 20 Premiums due Re-insuring Companies

(net)	34
Fire Losses in course of adjustment 373	35
Dividends unpaid 385	00
Surplus	41
\$134,195	

R. H. DUKE.

THOS. T. LANGLOIS, President. Secretary

-a. *	March	9,	1907

Volume 40.

\$98,578 35 18,986 00

2,408 10

THE DOM LOA

Sixtee

The sixteenth manent Loan Compa on Wednesday, Ma holders were preser ton, occupied the cl as Secretary. The of the Directors for

Your Directors Report of the Domi with a statement of ing December 31st, as to the correctnes sult of their inspect Your Directors

has been found for year, the demand h tion the available f

During the past dividends amountin 000 to the credit of sides paying such d tioned amount to furniture and prem Profit and Loss for All of which is

STATEMENT OF IN

Mortgages and oth Real Estate Office Premises an Sundry Accounts Imperial Bank and

To the Public: Deposits and Accr Debentures and Ac

Surplus-Assets on To the Shareho On Capital Stock Contingent Fund Reserve Fund Unclaimed Divider Dividends payable Balance of Profit a

Balance brought f Less credited to T

Interest, Renf. etc. cluding Salarie Taxes and Fe

Apportioned a Interest on Deben Written off Office Dividends Dividends Transferred to Re Balance, Profit an

THE	MONETA	RY)?	TIMES
-----	--------	------	-------

The Annuity Company of Canada. WINNIPEG.

1416

HEAD OFFICE,

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting a statement of the affairs of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1906, this being the first statement which is presented to you.

We would draw your attention to the fact that the We would draw your attention to the fact that the organization meeting of the Company took place on June 18th of last year, at which time a report of the Provisional Board was presented to you. Following that date further stock subscriptions were solicited and the Company gener-ally organized; until in the month of September your Direc-tors were able, in compliance with their Act of Incorpora-tion, to apply for the license to transact business, which license was issued under date of October 27th, 1906. The Company began to solicit annuities on lives on or

license was issued under date of October 27th, 1906. The Company began to solicit annuities on lives on or about December 1st, and feel gratified at being able to re-port to you that up the end of the year applications had been received for twenty four annuities of an annual value of \$4,700.00; the premium income represented by these annui-ties is \$2,408.10, or as part of these annuities were purchased by premiums other than annual the premium income repre-sented by them is \$3,109.35, which would mean an annual premium income of over \$37,000.00, even if there was no in-crease in business. Up to December 31st, 1906, there has been collected from shareholders an amount of \$114,047.50, of which, according to the terms of the subscriptions, \$18,980 was carried to organization account; \$8,962.75 to the account of premium on capital stock, the remainder, \$86,098.75, rep-resenting the paid-up capital stock of the Company. There was also an interest income during the year re-

There was also an interest income during the year re-ceived and accrued of \$1,108.75. Exclusive of the organiza-tion subscription the total income from all sources was \$98. 578.35; the total expenses incurred were \$9.204.31, leaving a balance of assets of the Company of \$89.374.04.

balance of assets of the Company of \$89,374.04. At different times your Directors, for the investments of the binds of the Company, purchased school district deben-tures of a par varie of \$55,000.00, the price paid being \$57.-505.13. These school district debentures were deposited with the Dominion Government in accordance with the In-surance Act. A further amount of debentures, \$15,000.00, Fort William's, were purchased at par. The total assets of the company are \$89,374.04. The total liability, exclusive of capital stock, is \$2,180.00, being the reserve necessary to be held on annuity bonds in force, the surplus on annuitant account being \$87,194.04. A complete halance sheet is appended to the report, to-

A complete balance sheet is appended to the report, together with a list of the securities of the Company.

The Auditors have made a monthly examination of the books and balances of the Company and their report is submitted herewith.

The Directors felt it to be in the best interests of the Company to apply to the Parliament of Canada for an amendment to the charter of the Company empowering it to grant endowments and generally carry on the business of life insurance, and as you are aware, a special meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held on December 28th, 1906, which meeting ratified and approved of the action of the Directors.

The field force of the Company is being gradually organ-ized, and the Directors feel pleased to be able to report the hearty co-operation of their representatives in the field; also to express appreciation of the efforts of the officials and em-ployees of the Company.

In closing they desire to state that the hopes and expectations expressed in the organization of the Company give every promise of being fulfilled.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

Income.

	1. 12											- 6			
Payments on	capital	stock				• •			÷	 ì		,	\$86.098	75	
Premium on	capital	stock		• •			 	÷	1			× - ç.			
Interest				١.	*		4	÷ .	+.	 *	• •	÷.,	1,108	75	

,	Total expenditure, including salaries of officials and agents, auditors' iees, actuarial iees, print- ing, stationery and advertising; postage, tele- graph, telephone and other office expenses, rent, travelling expenses, and taxes, license fees, etc. Balance income over expenditure	\$ 0.204 TI
	Organization .	\$98,578 35 18,986 oo
t	Total	\$117,564 35
r d	Assets.	
e e l r -	Advances to Agents . Furniture and fixtures	\$72,505 13 10,457 09 500 00 1,335 85 618 33 1.919 84

Premiums on annuity bonds

Expenditure.

Liabilities. Reserve held to mature obligations of Annuity

DEBENTURES OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

DEDE	MIORES	Onnas		
School	Districts.		Ledger Value.	Par Value.
New Veg	reville		\$15,360 22	\$15,000 00
Yorkton			5,070 00	5,000 00
Estevan			4,135 40	4,000 00
Abernethy			7,237 00	7,000 00
Swift Cur	rent		10,338 58	10,000 00
Carstairs			10,001 03	9,000 00
Rosthern			5,302 90	5,000 00
Munic	ipal			
Fort Will	iam		15,000 00	15,000 00
1 011 1111				
Total			\$72,505 13	\$70,000 00

Officers of the Company.

Robert Muir, President; J. Y. Griffin, 2nd Vice-President; F. O. Fowler, 1st Vice-President; G. J. Lovell, Managing Director; W. H. Gould, M.A., A.I.A., A.A.S., Secretary-Treasurer; Robinson and Hull, Solicitors.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Strang, Esq., Winnipeg, Wholesale Merchant, Pre-sident Winnipeg Board of Trade.

- Robert Muir, Esq., Grain Merchant, President Modern Laun-dry and Dye Works Company, Limited, etc.
- dry and Dye Works Company, Limited, etc.
 J. D. McArthur, Esq., Winnipeg, Railway Contractor.
 Geo. D. Wood, Esq., Winnipeg, Wholesale Merchant, Director Northern Trust Company.
 Geo. F. Bryan, Esq.; Winnipeg, President Geo. F. Bryan Manufacturing Company, Limited.
 L. V. Griffin and Com-
- J. Y. Griffin, Esq., Winnipeg, President J. Y. Griffin and Com-pany, Limited.
- Fred. W. Drewry, Esq., Winnipeg, Manufacturer,

John McKechnie, Esq., Winnipeg. President Vulcan Iron Works, Director Western Trust Company.

- Colin Inkster, Esq., Winnipeg, Sheriff.
- G. J. Lovell, Esq., Winnipeg, Insurance Manager.
- James Porter, Esq., Winnipeg, Merchant. W. A. Black, Esq., Winnipeg, Merchang. Flour Mills Company, Limited.
- J. A. Girvin, Esq., Winnipeg, Contractor, Director Standard Trust Company.
- W. de C. O'Grady, Esq., Winnipeg, General Manager Northern Bank.
- O. Fowler, Esq., Winnipeg, Secretary-Treasurer North-West Grain Dealers Association.

MEETINGS.

ES	Volume 40.
y bonds	
ion	\$98,578 33 18,986 00
Expenditure.	\$117,564 35
including salaries of tors' fees, actuarial fee nd advertising; posta e and other office e expenses, and taxes,	es, print- ge, tele- xpenses,

	-,			-		7.7	_			 _	~		~	~		
r expen	dit	ure	•••		• •	and a star of	•	•	•	 •			* *		\$ 9,204 89,374	30
									,						\$98,578 18,986	30
				• •						 -		.,		- 99	117,564	3
A	sse	ets.														
ch \$57,																
eneral)					<i>i</i> •			•					•		\$72,505	I
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and A	gei	icie	s							 					500	0
						L.	-			+					1,335	8
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es		*.						e.		 Ļ					1.919	8
of coll	lect	tion													2 0 27	8

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		*												-		1.1						.\$89.374	64
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ature	oblig	gatic	ns	of	Annuity	1000	
its'a	ccoun	 it .				\$ 2,180 87,194	00 04
				4		.\$89,374	04
ock p	aid up)		\$8	6,098 75		

OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

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								.,				\$1	15	1.3	60	١.	22			000		
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										1	1											

ficers of the Company.

sident; J. Y. Griffin, 2nd Vice-President; Vice-President; G. J. Lovell, Managing Gould, M.A., A.I.A., A.A.S., Secretaryand Hull, Solicitors.

Board of Directors.

., Winnipeg, Wholesale Merchant, Pre-Board of Trade.

Grain Merchant, President Modern Launorks Company, Limited, etc. ., Winnipeg, Railway Contractor.

, Winnipeg, Wholesale Merchant, Direc-rust Company.

; Winnipeg, President Geo. F. Bryan Company, Limited.

innipeg, President J. Y. Griffin and Com-

Csq., Winnipeg, Manufacturer. Esq., Winnipeg, President Vulcan Iron r Western Trust Company.

Winnipeg, Sheriff. Winnipeg, Insurance Manager.

Winnipeg, Merchant.

Winnipeg, Western Manager Ogilvie npany, Limited.

Winnipeg, Contractor, Director Standard

ady, Esq., Winnipeg, General Manager

, Winnipeg, Secretary-Treasurer Northalers Association.

rch	9, 1907.	THE	MONET	ARY	TIMES
E		ON PERM COMPANY		Payments nients for the same in examined	Audito we' examined th affecting the Ac the year ended a good order and the Mortgages
	LUAN		•	examined	

Sixteenth Annual Report.

Mar

THE

The sixteenth regular meeting of the Dominion Permanent Loan Company was held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, March 6th, 1907. A large number of shareholders were present. The President, the Hon. J. R. Stratton, occupied the chair, Mr. F. M. Holland, Manager, acting as Secretary. The President presented the following report of the Directors for the year ending December 31st, 1906:-

Your Directors herewith submit the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Dominion Permanent Loan Company, together with a statement of the accounts for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1906, duly certified by the Auditors, both as to the correctness of the accounts and the satisfactory result of their inspection of the securities of the Company.

Your Directors are pleased to state that full employment has been found for the funds of the Company during the past year, the demand being amply sufficient to call into requisition the available funds of the Company.

During the past year the Company has declared and paid During the past year the Company has declared and paid dividends amounting to \$69,582.08, and has transferred \$30,-000 to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Company; be-sides paying such dividends and transferring the above-men-tioned amount to Reserve Fund, and writing off office furniture and premises \$1,000, there remains to the credit of Profit and Loss for future distribution. \$18,727.00 Profit and Loss for future distribution, \$18,737.40. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. STRATTON, President.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR END-ING DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

Assets.

												\$3,101,442	88
Sundry Accounts Imperial Bank and	1 cas	h on	hand				;						65
Office Premises an	nd F	urnit	ure	• •	•	• •		• •	•		• •	. 10,500	
Deal Estate											• •	. 30,300	~
Mortgages and of	her	Secu	rities									.\$2,986,958	61

Liabilities

To the Public:— Deposits and Accrued In Debentures and Accrued	iterest Interest		\$ 158,385 1,477,092	01 18
	1	1	E. 625 177	

Surplus-Assets over	Liabilities		. 1,465,965	1
To the Sharehold	lers:			
On Capital Stock		\$1,179,065	78	
Contingent Fund		5.064	68	
Reserve Fund		230,000	00	
Reserve Fund				
Unclaimed Dividends Dividends payable Ja	nuary 2nd, 1007	32,147	76	
Balance of Profit and	d Loss		40	
Durance of Flour and				

Profit and Loss Account.

Cr.		. p
Balance brought forward December 31st, 1905 Less credited to Terminating Shares	\$ 19,099 3,979	89 48
	\$15,120	41
Interest. Rent, etc., after payment of Expenses, in-		2
cluding Salaries, Directors' Fees, Government Taxes and Fees		65
	\$201,497	об

Apportioned as Follows:— Interest on Debentures and Deposits\$	82,177	58
Written off Office Furniture	1,000 69,582	00
Dividends	30,000	00
Balance, Profit and Loss	18,737	40

\$201,497 06

Auditors' Certificate.

ined the Cash transactions, Receipts and the Accounts of the Assets and invest-ended December 31st, 1906, and we find rder and properly vouched. We have also rtgages and Securities, representing the ments set out in the above account, and we certify that they were in possession and safe custody as on December 31st, 1906.

(Signed) HARRY VIGEON, F.C.A.

(Signed) W. B. CAMPBELL, A.C.A.

Toronto,, February 19th, 1907. The report was unanimously adopted.

Harry Vigeon, F.C.A., and W. B. Campbell, A.C.A. were appointed Auditors of the Company for the current year.

The following Directors were then elected:-Hon. J. R. Ine following Directors were then elected:--Hon. J. R. Stratton, President Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited; D. W. Karn, President of the D. W. Karn Company, Wood-stock; C. Kloepfer, Director Traders Bank of Canada; William Findlay, Director Winnipeg Fire Insurance Com-pany; Geo. H. Cowan, K.C., City Solicitor, Vancouver, and F. M. Holland, Toronto.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the Hon. J. R. Stratton was elected President, and D. W. Karn, Vice-President.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HAMILTON PROVI-DENT & LOAN SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Society was held at the Society's Head Office at eleven o'clock, on March 4th. Among those present were the following

D. F. Sutherland, Winchester; J. K. Rochester, Renfrew; Geo. Rutherford, H. H. Anderson, Alex. Turner, Geo. Watson, F. H. Lamb, Hon. William Gibson, Alex. Main, A. E. Malloch, M.D.; J. T. Glassco, D. M. Cameron, John McCoy, John Hooper, John H. Coon, J. J. Greene, R. E. Young, Judge Snider, George Sweet, E. R. Niblett, H. G. Carscallen, George LeRiche, D. Kidd, P. D. Crerar, F. W. Gates, Col. A. H. Moore, George Hope, Capt. Fairgrieve, Charles Judd, Alex. McKay, H. H. Robertson, W. D. Long, R. B. Ferrie, E. G. Payne, C. Ferrie.

The President, Alexander Turner, in the chair.

C. Ferrie, Treasurer, acted as Secretary.

The Secretary read the Report and Annual Statements as follows:-

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Society's

Snarenolders the Inity-nith Annual Report of the Society's affairs, and accompanying Financial Statements, duly audited. The Net Profits of the year, after paying and providing for all due and accrued interest on borrowed Capital, paying cost of Management and other charges, amounting to \$111,-587.06, out of which two half-yearly dividends at the rate of the per cent per annum were paid together with taxes on 6 per cent. per annum were paid, together with taxes on Capital and Income, and the balance, \$44,184.42, has been applied as follows:-

\$44,184 42

After writing off all losses, and providing for any pos-sible shrinkage in the value of the securities, there remains at the credit of the Contingent Fund, \$14,079.68.

The Reserve Fund now amounts to \$490,000. The Society confines its loaning operations for the present to the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and

present to the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the very satisfactory repayments by borrowers have demonstrated the wisdom of this course. Extensive improvements were made during the year to our Office Building in the City of Brandon, resulting in an increase of rental which gives an ample return upon this

investment. The Directors have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services which our Edinburgh Agents, Messrs. Gillespie & Paterson, W. S., have rendered to the Society during the past year, as in so many previous years. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER TURNER, President.

Hamilton, Ont., February 2nd, 1907.

(Continued on next page.)

1417

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING sist DECEMBER, 1906.

1418

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to Stockholders.

0	0	1,100,000	\$1														١.		1			up	paid		1	1	ita	pit	a	(are	ha	S
8	6	14,079		 2	,									÷.									ind	11	Ē,	F	'F	nt	rer	n	nti	01	č
0	0	490,000																					Π.,										
0	0	33,000)	7)0	I	y,	LT:	13	n	a	J	đ	1	21		le	ab	ava	71 (1			5	No	N	d	er	rid	Dis	Ē

abilities to the Public.

	Savings Bank Deposits	3 40	20		
	Sterling Debentures	1 65			
	Currency Debentures 651,07	1 86			1
	Debenture Stock				
	Interest on Debentures 17,04		-13		
2	Sundry Accounts 13,12				
		\$2	,319,242	2 71	

\$3,956,322 39

Net Value of Investments	.\$3,697,210	25	1
Office Premises in Hamilton and Brandon		00	ł
Cash on hand and in Banks	. 167,112	14	v

ofit and Loss

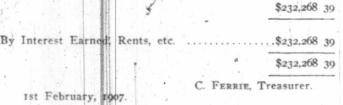
\$3,956,322 39

1	1	
	Dividends Nos. 70 and 71	57.4
H	Interest on Deposits, Debentures, Debenture Stock and Expen-	33.5
	Expenses, including cost of Man- agement, Fuel, Taxes on So-	240
	ciety's Premises, Auditors' and Officers' Salaries at Head Office	P

and Brandon Branch 22,482 77 Directors' Compensation Commission, Valuators' and Solici-tors' Fees at Head Office and at Brandon Branch Inspection of Land 3,500 00

- 5.846 05
- 5,270 66 37,099 48 Reserve Fund
- ...\$40,000 00 Contingent Fund 4,184 42

44,184 42



We hereby certify that we have examined the Books, Accounts and Vouchers of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, and have found the same correct. We have also ex-amined the Securities (excepting those at Brandon Office), and find them in perfect order, and correct as set forth in

above stateme			1.4-
1 - AN 18 M 18 M	MAITLAND YOUNG,	·	
	RALPH E. YOUNG, Auditors,		
	Chartere	d Acco	ountants.

Hamilton, 2nd February, 1907.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Securities and Vouchers and audited the books of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society for the year, ending 31st December, 1906, as kept in their Brandon Office, and have found them correct

S. H. M'KAY, Auditor. Brandon, Man. January 28th, 1907.

On motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-

On motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the Report was adopted. The following gentlemen were re-elected Directors. Alexander Turner, Hon. William Gibson, George Ruther-ford, John T. Glassco, George Hope, Joseph J. Greene. At a meeting of the Directors held after the annual meet-ing. Alexander. Turner was re-elected President and George Rutherford Vice-President.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Volume 40.

Mr. P. S. Ross, chartered accountant, Montreal, who died there on February 1st, was father of Mr. W. G. Ross, managing director Montreal Street Railway.

Mr. J. A. O'Donnell, formerly of the Toronto staff of the Union Bank of Canada, has been appointed manager of their branches at Mount Brydges and Melbourne.

Mr. F. B.Anderson, who was manager for years of the 33,000 00 private bank of C. W. Anderson and Son, Oakville, Ont, died last week. Over four years ago the bank failed and all \$1,637,079 68 the property of the firm was handed over to creditors.

Mr. G. A. McNicholl has been appointed Pacific Coast purchasing agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific, with head-quarters at Vancouver, B. C. Mr. McNicholl has been with the Grand Trunk for almost 18 years. He began railway work under the old management of the Grand Trunk, starting as an apprentice.

Three new superintendents have been appointed by the C. P. R. to meet new conditions in the West. One of them involves the creation of a new office—that of superintendent of terminals at Fort William. The superintendent of terminals at Fort William. The superintendent of terminals at Fort William will be Mr. J. G. Taylor, the superintendent at Brandon will be Mr. C. S. Maharg, and the superintendent at Moose Jaw Mr. G. Egishan.

H. F. Forrest has taken charge of the Home Bank in Winnipeg. He has had over twenty years' experience in banking in Western Canada. For over eighteen years he was with the Union Bank, and had charge of its branches at important points, amongst which were Calgary and Neepa-wa. Since he took charge of the Northern Bank at Winni-ers its business has grown years rapidly. peg its business has grown very rapidly and contributed very largely to the excellent results of that bank's first year.

very largely to the excellent results of that bank's first year. The death of Mr. C. McMillan, of Detroit, results in Mr. Philip H. McMillan being elected president of the Detroit and Cleveland Steamboat Company, of which Mr. A. A. Shantz is passenger director and Mr. George M. Black sec-retary-treasurer. It is only nineteen years since Mr. Black left Toronto to identify himself with the extensive McMillan interests in the City of the Straits. Besides his various re-sponsibilities with this important group, Mr. Black is 1st vice-president of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and prominent in civic and social affairs.
Mr. W. J. Bell, the Gueleb district means the first strait.

in civic and social affairs. Mr. W. J. Bell, the Guelph district manager of the Federal Life Assurance Company, was on the Grand Trunk train which was wrecked at Guelph last week. He unfor-tunately received four sprains, and twenty-one contusions, in-cluding six rather severe scalp wounds. It will be some weeks before he is able to attend to business again. Mr. Bell has travelled over half a million miles in every part of the world, and this is his first railway mishap, although he has been on steamers when on fire on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Pacific Oceans.

CEMENT PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

"The Canadian Cement and Concrete Review," of Toronto, will publish in the March issue, to appear on Friday, some interesting statistics regarding the production of Port-land cement in Canada. The figures have been compiled by the statistician to the Mines Section of the Geological Survey of Canada. The editor of the journal in question has sup-plied the Monetary Times with a copy of the figures, which

2,152,562 barrels as compared with 1,541,568 barrels in 1905, an increase of 610,994 barrels or 39.6 per cent. The total sales of Portland cement were 2,119,764 barrels as compared with 1,346,548 barrels in 1905, an increase of 775,216 barrels, or 57.4 per cent. Fifteen companies were operating plants during 1906.

Fifteen companies were operating plants during twith a total daily capacity of about 10,500 barrels, namely; one in Nova Scotia; two in Quebec; eleven in Ontario; and one in British Columbia. At least four plants were under construction during the year, of which the total initial daily capacity will be about 4,700 barrels. Detailed statistics of production in 1905 and 1906 are as

Portland cement sold Portland cement manufactured Stock on hand 1st January Stock on hand 31st December	1905. Bbls. 1,346,548 1,541,568 111.446	1906. Bbls. 2,119.764 2,152.562 269.558 302.356
Value of coment cold	\$1.012.740	\$3,164,807

March 9, 1907.

The imports of 1

Six months ending Six months ending

The year 1906

This is equivale at an average price per hundred pounds The imports in

valued at \$1,138,548, There is very li consumption is ther adian sales together The following is land coment in Can Car Near.

FI Cal.		
1901		3
1902		5
1903		6
1904		9
1905	2	1,3
1906		2,1
-		

TO

Business in mo fairly placed for gr hardware, and the salers is the difficu for dry goods durin the heaviest this co bility is that there than in selling the withdrawn quotatio ber sheeting, cloth prices. The tone grades of refined st the end of last mor and coffees have al firm. There is mu demand for iron a Paints and oils are for boots and shoe

Dry Goods .--- Si announced. They are being placed wharp upon their old in their deliveries. this respect.

Frozen Fish .-

an unprecedented pected that stocks Prices of salmon a Haddock is quoted the North-West ter

Fruit .-- There is fornia orange marl vanced, and to the tion facilities is pro-It is estimated that in California unshi railroads being una oranges is very go ported vegetables, as spinach, beets a scarce this week, t The Toronto mark week. The cranber rel. There is a far arrivals. The sease

Groceries.-The An advance in the December, and car year. The prices The advance of 10 still holds good. The especially raisins. tion is unchanged. and peaches from 1 dried fruits. The r with a 3 to 4c. advis high and is wort the lowest prices.

Hides and Skin Receipts are d

ket.

RSONAL NOTES.

s, chartered accountant, Montreal, who ary 1st, was father of Mr. W. G. Ross, Iontreal Street Railway. nnell, formerly of the Toronto staff of

Canada, has been appointed manager of ount Brydges and Melbourne. son, who was manager for years of the W. Anderson and Son, Oakville, Ont., r four years ago the bank failed and all

firm was handed over to creditors. icholl has been appointed Pacific Coast r the Grand Trunk Pacific, with head-er, B. C. Mr. McNicholl has been with almost 18 years. He began railway management of the Grand Trunk, start-

rintendents have been appointed by the w conditions in the West. One of them of a new office-that of superintendent t William. The superintendent of ter-am will be Mr. J. G. Taylor, the super-on will be Mr. C. S. Maharg, and the oose Jaw Mr. G. Egishan.

as taken charge of the Home Bank in had over twenty years' experience in Canada. For over eighteen years he Bank, and had charge of its branches at nongst which were Calgary and Neepa-charge of the Northern Bank at Winnigrown very rapidly and contributed excellent results of that bank's first year. . C. McMillan, of Detroit, results in Mr. being elected president of the Detroit nboat Company, of which Mr. A. A. director and Mr. George M. Black secis only nineteen years since Mr. Black tify himself with the extensive McMillan of the Straits. Besides his various reis important group, Mr. Black is 1st viceroit Board of Commerce, and prominent affairs.

l, the Guelph district manager of the nce Company, was on the Grand Trunk ecked at Guelph last week. He unforir sprains, and twenty-one contusions, insevere scalp wounds. It will be so able to attend to business again. Mr. ver half a million miles in every part of is his first railway mishap, although he is when on fire on both the Atlantic and

PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

Cement and Concrete Review," of Torthe March issue, to appear on Friday, tistics regarding the production of Portada. The figures have been compiled by e Mines Section of the Geological Survey litor of the journal in question has su Times with a copy of the figures, which

ty of Portland cement manufactured was compared with 1,541,568 barrels in 1905, 94 barrels or 39.6 per cent. The total ment were 2,119,764 barrels as compared s in 1905, an increase of 775,216 barrels,

es were operating plants during 1906, apacity of about 10,500 barrels, namely: two in Quebec; eleven in Ontario; and mbia. At least four plants were under the year, of which the total initial daily

ut 4,700 barrels. es of production in 1905 and 1906 are as

1905. Bbls. Id 1,346,548 anufactured 1,541,568 anuary 111.446 December 306,466	1906. Bbls. 2,119,764 2,152,562 269,558 302,356
ld\$1.913.740	\$3.164,807

s do not take stock at the end of the quently their estimates of stock e from year to year.

ce per barrel at the works in 1906 was rith \$1.42 in 1905.

THE MONETARY TIMES

Six months end Six months end	ding June ding December	Cwt. 945,187 1,485,573	\$319,021 459,685
The year 1906		2,430,760	\$778,706

March 9, 1907.

This is equivalent to 694,505 barrels of 350 pounds each at an average price per barrel of \$1.12. The duty is 121/2c. per hundred pounds.

The imports in 1905 were equivalent to 917,558 barrels valued at \$1,138,548, or an average price per barrel of \$1.24. There is very little cement exported from Canada. The consumption is therefore practically represented by the Can-

adian sales together with the imports. The following is an estimate of the consumption of Port-

land coment	in Canada for	the past six years.		-
	Canadian.	Imported.	Total.	
Mear.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	
1001	317,066	555,900	872,966	
1002	594,594	544,954	1,139,548	
1903	627,741	773,678	1,401,419	
1904	910,358	784,630	1,694,988	
1905	1,346,548	917,558	2,264,106	
1000	2,119,764	694,503	2,814,267	
				~

TORONTO MARKETS.

Business in mostly all lines is good. Orders have been fairly placed for groceries, dry goods, and various lines of hardware, and the only thing which is worrying the wholesalers is the difficulty in making deliveries. The demand for dry goods during the coming summer is expected to be the heaviest this country has ever experienced. The proba-bility is that there will be more difficulty in obtaining stocks than in selling them. One of the cotton companies has withdrawn quotations altogether and manufacturers of rub-ber sheeting, clothing, and similar lines are advancing prices. The tone in the grocery market is very firm. All grades of refined sugars were advanced Ioc. per Ioo lbs. at the end of last month, although prices may go lower. Teas and coffees have also gone higher and dried fruits are very There is much activity in building hardware and the firm. demand for iron and steel, and products thereof, is brisk. Paints and oils are also meeting a good demand, and orders for boots and shoes have been coming along freely.

Toronto, March 7th, 1907.

Dry Goods .- Spring prices for the Canadian staples are announced. They show a small advance. Spring orders are being placed very freely. The wholesale houses still harp upon their old complaint, that the mills are too slow in their deliveries. Business is good, but is handicapped in this respect.

Frozen Fish.-The continued cold weather has created an unprecedented demand for fish of all kinds. It is expected that stocks will be cleaned up entirely by Easter. Prices of salmon and halibut have advanced 2c. per lb. Haddock is quoted at 7c. There is a lot of white fish from the North-West territories, which is selling well.

Fruit.-There is an advance of 25c. per box in the California orange market, due to the season being well ad-vanced, and to the shortage of cars. The lack of transportation facilities is preventing the markets from being glutted. It is estimated that at least one thousand cars will remain in California unshipped this season, simply owing to the railroads being unable to move them. The demand for oranges is very good, and there is a heavy call for im-ported vegetables, which are coming in more freely, such as spinach, beets and carrots. Celery has been a little The Toronto market is taking from three to five cars per The cranberry market is dull at \$8 to \$8.50 per barrel. There is a fairly good inquiry for bananas, with light arrivals. The season for marmalade oranges is nearly over.

Groceries .- There is a strong demand for canned goods. An advance in the prices of these was announced in mid-December, and came into force at the beginning of the The prices are not being strictly adhered to. year. The advance of 10c. per cwt. on sugar two weeks ago still holds good. There is a strong demand for dried fruits, especially raisins. The market is firm. The currant situawith a 3 to 4c. advance in the last three months. Cheese is tinent as had occurred between Scotland and England. s high 141/2C twins which are worth 14c., large, and

the lowest prices. Hides and Skins .- There is very little doing in the market. Receipts are dropping off, which is usual at this time of the beginning of May to have at least 50 more in service.

The imports of Portland cement to Canada in 1906 were: the year. The English and European markets are stronger Quantity. Value. on all classes of hides. The Chicago markets also show strength. Hides there are selling now at the same price as they sold two months ago. The quality then, of course, was far better, and they were worth 2c. a pound more than they are to-day. In spite of the deteriorated condition they are holding the price now. This is paramount to an advance. We quote: Inspected hides, No. I, 10½c.; No. 2, 9½c.; No. 3, 8½c.; country cured, 9c.; country frozen, 8c.; lambskins, is the price now. \$1.40; calfskins are 1c. higher-cities, 13c., countries, 12c.

Provisions .- The butter market is rather quiet. Supplies are very light, but the demand is good. A higher price cannot be expected, as the spring creameries will soon be opening up, and more butter coming forward. The egg market has dropped considerably. This is owing to the market has dropped considerably. This is owing to the large importations of American eggs, which are giving much satisfaction. The market has reached the bottom, for at least a few days. We quote: new laid eggs, 25 to 26c.; separator prints, 25 to 26c.; farmers ordinary, 23 to 24c.; large roll, 23c.; tubs, 21 to 22c.; creamery prints, 26 to 29c.; large tubs 12¹/₄ to 12¹/₂c.; pails, 12³/₄e.; compounds 8 to 11c. to IIC.

Tallow.-The supply is very scarce. There is a large consumption. The price ruling is 51/2 to 6c.

Wool and Cotton .- Wool is being offered quite plentifully. Holders of wool have apparently concluded that there is little hope for better prices. They are now willing to take anything within reason. A New Orleans dispatch gives the world's visible supply of cotton as 5,504,468, against 5,585,839 bales last week, and 5,146,123 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,238,468, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil India, etc., 1,266,000.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

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Montreal, March 6th.

Butter .- The market has advanced recently and prices of Butter.—Ine market has advanced recently and prices of choicest are now 26½ to 27c., good to fine being 25½ to 26c. Almost any kind of creamery can be sold for 25c., while dairies range from 21 to 23c. It is claimed that farmers can make more out of their cows by selling the new cream than by making it into butter. There is little new milk yet.

Cheese .- There is nothing doing at present, and holders are now ready to take 135%c, in some instances. English importers are holding off and this is having a slightly de-pressing influence here. There is very little stock left are Canada so that there should be no difficulty in disposing of it.

Eggs.—The market for eggs has eased off since a week ago, and prices are fully 5c. lower. American eggs are be-ing laid down here at 25c., it is claimed, and are being turned over at 26c., while fresh laid Canadian stock is quot-ed at 27 to 28c. Storage and pickled eggs are almost all gone and are supported at around as to almost all gone, and are quoted at around 22 to 24c., according to quality.

Grain .-- Oats are coming in more freely from Eastern Ontario and Quebec, but the movement in the West is slow. They are quoted at $43\frac{1}{2}$ to 44c. for No. 2; $42\frac{3}{4}$ to $43\frac{1}{4}c$. for No. 3, and $41\frac{3}{4}$ to $42\frac{1}{4}$ for No. 4. Corn is dull at $56\frac{1}{2}$ to 57c. for No. 3 yellow, and 56 to $56\frac{1}{2}c$. for No. 3 mixed.

Hides and Tallow.—Tanners are again buying and the market is more active. Dealers are paying 9½, 10½ and 11½c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, and selling to tanners at ½c. advance. Calfskins are coming in slowly, and are steady at 10c. for No. 2 and 12c. for No. 1. Sheep-skins are higher at \$1 each, and horsehides have advanced to s_2 for No. 2 and \$2.50 for No. 1. Tallow is dearer also, at 1½ to 4c. per lb. for rough and 6 to 6½c. for rendered.

Wool .- The situation is very dull, and prices show no change.

VICTORIA CANADIAN CLUB.

Chief Justice Hunter delivered a most interesting. speech at the inaugural luncheon of the Victoria Canadian Club upon British institutions and the best means of en-suring their maintenance in Canada. In the course of his speech he said there was no doubt in his mind that the fate of Canada was bound up in the development of the North-West. Ultimately the prairies would contain the bulk of the population. Where was the immigration to that country coming from? The answer was, unquestionably, the North-ern United States. That point reached, it became evident that something should be done to keep these people in line tion is unchanged. Apricots are costing from 23 to 25c, that something should be done to keep these people in line and peaches from 16 to 18c. There are no heavy holders of dried fruits. The market for Ceylon and India teas is firm, done the same thing would happen upon the American con-

The Montreal Street Railway has at present 75 pay-asyou-enter cars in operation on its lines, and it is expected by

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TRADE OUTLOOK.

The situation throughout the market for metals is steady, as respects prices. A feeling of uncertainty as to the future seems to be developing, more especially in the United States and England, and many well posted authorities look for a decline. They appear to be of the opinion that the crest of the wave has now been reached and that any changes which take place in the near future will be in the direction of lower, rather then higher prices. On this subject, how-ever, others equally well posted differ from them and look for still higher prices. Meantime the trade is closely watching the different indications in order to be prepared to take advantage of the situation as it may develop. In Canada, the freight situation is in-terfering with the free delivery of orders. The Grand Trunk recently placed an embargo on all dead freight on their main line moving eastward of Toronto. The object of this was to af-ford an opportunity to deliver the freight already taken and which was waiting for The situation throughout the market

ford an opportunity to deliver the freight already taken and which was waiting for cars. The embargo will be raised as soon as the situation justifies it, which may be at any time now. Meantime, in many cases it is practically impossible in many instances for people to get their supplies. The Hamilton and Midland mills are unable to ship eastward, pend-

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ing the raising of the embargo, and it is said that, in some cases, foundries are being compelled to close down temporarily. The situation is relieved to some extent by the fact that freight from the east is being accepted. In the local market, Londonderry iron is unobtainable for immediate shipment, while prices for second half are on a basis of about \$23.50 to \$24, f.o.b., Mont-real. Toronto prices are about \$1.25

more. Summerlee is practically the same as

THE MONETARY TIMES

freights, while for immediate shipment it is \$24.50.

Boiler Tubes .-- These are in heavy de mand. Prices have been gradually ad-vancing for some months past, owing to the fact that orders have been so plenti-ful that the mills are in an unusually in-dependent position, and are scarcely able to keep up with demand. Prices for small lots are as follows: 2-inch., 834c. per pound; 2¹/₂-inch., 11c.; 3-inch., 12c.; 3¹/₂-inch., 16c.; 4-inch., 20c. In larger lots, prices are ¹/₄ to ¹/₂c. less than those quoted.

Machine Steel.—This line is in very active demand, especially the iron finish goods. Most people are buying heavy supplies' against future requirements.

reeled being \$2.85.

Steel Plates.—It seems to be impos-sible to get delivery of steel plates in less than three or four months. Consequently the situation is very strong and the demand active. People are com-pelled to buy from stocks if they want immediate delivery and the tendency of this is a strategies.

Prices for 3-16 and 1/8 are \$2.70, and for 1/4 and thicker, \$2.60 to \$2.65.







THE MONETARY TIMES

SUN LIFE

CANAD

Volume 40.

Contents on

Vol. 40-No.

AMEF

NOTE

A Record of Great Success Last Year---Assurances in Force Crossed the Hundred Million Dollar Mark---Current Profits Paid Policyholders---Keeping Pace with the Company's Growth---The Insurance Investigation by the Royal Commission.

held at Montreal on Feb. 26th, the report of the Dir- of the table employed and the rate of interest assumectors was a magnificent one, showing that the Company's operations during the past year have been exceptionally successful. The report says :---

Applications for assurance were received to the number of 16,546, for \$22,901,570.65. The policies actually issued and paid for numbered 12,933 and covered \$17,470,054-37, the balance being declined or uncompleted. The total assurances in force at the close of the year now amount to \$102,566.398.10 under 78,625 policies. The passing of the hundred million dollar line marks another milestone in the Company's progress.

Income Rapidly Increasing.

1432

The income continues rapidly to increase, and now reached \$6,212,615.02. The assets show has now reached \$6,212,615.02. the same characteristic, and are now \$24,292,692.65, the addition for the twelve months being very close to the even three millions of dollars. During the to the even three millions of dollars. past five years the assets have more than doubled. and during the past ten years they have almost quadrupled.

Growth in Strength and Profit-Earning.

But while the growth in size indicated by the preceding items is very gratifying, the growth in strength and profit-earning power has been even more marked. The surplus earned during the year was 921, 721. 34of which 208,657 97 was distributed in cash to pol-icyholders entitled to participate that year. 207. 763.51 was set aside to place the reserves on all policies issued since 1902 on a three per cent. basis, and \$489,548.86 was added to the undivided surplus. The surplus over all liabilities and capital stock is now \$2,225,24745, which indicates the strength of the Company's position and the amplitude of the provision for those policies whose time for participation has not yet arrived.

Liabilities Calculated on Stringent Basis.

table, with three and one-half per cent. interest for all policies issued prior to Dec. 31st, 1902, and three per cent. for those issued since. It should also be not only adds to the strength of the office, but will noted that the Hm. mortality table in itself calls for in time materially increase the payments of profits as heavier reserves than the American table in use in the various items are converted into cash.

At the annual meeting of the Sun Life of Canada, the United States, so that both from the standpoint ed, the liabilities have been calculated on an unusually stringent basis.

Handsome Current Dividends to Policyholders.

Although the increase in the surplus on hand has been great and promises well for future distribution of profit, the dividends actually being paid to our policyholders have kept pace. The steady growth in the profit-earnings permitted the Company to increase the scale of distribution for the year 1905 beyond that for 1904, and the scale for 1906 in its turn beyond that for 1905. We are pleased to say that the scale which has been adopted for the current year 1907 is again beyond that for 1906. The large earnings have therefore not merely benefited the policyholders by adding to the strength of the Com-pany and by increasing the provision for future prof-its, but also by permitting the distribution to them of remarkably handsome current dividends.

The Insurance Investigation.

The most noteworthy feature of the past year in Canadian insurance circles has been the investigation of our life companies by a Royal Commission. The public are already so thoroughly informed in regard to this matter that any detailed reference here is un-necessary. Speaking of our own Company, while necessary. the Commission unquestionably gave the officers an immense amount of additional labor, the results of the inquiry have been very beneficial. The great the inquiry have been very beneficial. strength of the Company, its profitable investments, the large dividends paid by it to its policyholders, the ample provision for profits on policies not yet parcipitating, and, if we may be pardoned for saying so the honesty and cleanness in all its business methods have been brought into the light as never before.

A Most Striking Fact.

Possibly the most striking fact brought out was that the Company is really much stronger than it has bilities Calculated on Stringent Basis. The liabilities have been calculated on the Hm. ever claimed to be, having a contingent fund outside its published list of assets, composed largely of bonus

COMPANY'S GROWTH THE

Vea 1872 1876 1881 1886 1891 1896 1901	\$ 48,210 93 102,822 14 182,500 38 373,500 31 920,174 57 1,886,258 00 3,095,666 07	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,064,350 00 2,414,063 32 5,010,156 81 9,413,358 07 19,436,961 84 38,196,890 92 62:400,931 00
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