

SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
[INCORPORATED 1822.]

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000 - RESERVE FUND, \$4,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX.

General Manager's Office, — Toronto.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Vice-President.
R. L. BORDEN, C. S. CAMPBELL, J. WALTER ALLISON,
HECTOR MCINNIS, H. C. McLEOD.

BRANCHES

NOVA SCOTIA—Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonish, Bridgetown, Canine (to open Jan. 15), Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Parrsboro, Pictou, River Hebert, Stellarton, Sydney Mines, Truro, Westville, Windsor, Yarmouth.
ONTARIO—Aurora, Berlin, Hamilton, Ottawa, Peterborough, Toronto—King street, Dundas street.
QUEBEC—Montreal, Paspébiac.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Charlottetown, Summerside.
NEW BRUNSWICK—Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, Port Elgin, Sackville (to open Jan. 15), St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, St. Stephen, Sussex, Woodstock.
MANITOBA—Winnipeg.
ALBERTA—Calgary, Edmonton.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Vancouver.
NEWFOUNDLAND—Harbor Grace, St. John's.
WEST INDIES—Havana, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica; Montego Bay, Jamaica.
UNITED STATES—Boston, Chicago.

CORRESPONDENTS

GREAT BRITAIN—Royal Bank of Scotland and Branches.
FRANCE—Credit Lyonnais and Branches.
GERMANY—The Dresdner Bank and Branches.
United States.
New York—Bank of New York, N. B. A.
Boston—Merchants' National Bank.
Chicago—First National Bank.
Philadelphia—Fourth Street National Bank.
Baltimore—Citizens' National Bank.
San Francisco—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Minneapolis—First National Bank.

General Statement—December 30th, 1905

LIABILITIES	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$ 4,396,233 84
Deposits bearing interest.....	13,170,513 51
Interest accrued on deposits.....	186,712 15
	\$22,553,459 50
Deposits by other banks in Canada.....	185,099 77
Deposits by other banks in foreign countries.....	219,656 29
	404,756 06
Notes in circulation.....	2,389,585 64
Drafts drawn between branches, outstanding.....	477,591 55
	2,867,177 19
	\$25,420,636 75
Capital paid up.....	2,500,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	4,200,000 00
Profit and Loss.....	39,328 04
Rebate of interest at 6% on time loans.....	94,169 42
Dividend warrants outstanding.....	122 78
Dividend No. 144, payable 1st February, 1906.....	129,106 32
	6,962,726 56
	\$32,383,363 31
ASSETS	
Specie.....	\$1,506,297 29
Dominion notes—legal tenders.....	1,370,757 25
	\$2,877,054 54
Notes of and checks on other banks.....	1,539,599 13
Due from other banks in foreign countries.....	1,124,146 83
Sterling exchange.....	728,337 37
	\$5,239,037 87
Investments (provincial, municipal and other bonds).....	6,133,096 17
Call loans, secured by bonds, debentures and stocks.....	4,490,890 44
Call loans, secured by grain and other staple commodities.....	1,849,987 43
Loans to provinces and municipalities.....	346,061 29
Current loans, secured by bonds, debentures and stocks.....	1,106,596 74
Current loans, secured by grain and other staple commodities.....	1,367,132 69
Overdrafts, secured.....	252,238 20
Overdrafts, authorized but not specially secured.....	129,022 75
Notes and bills discounted and current.....	11,438,555 30
Notes and bills overdue.....	5,472 22
Bank premises.....	350,000 00
Real estate other than bank premises.....	217 35
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation.....	99,512 33
	15,944,964 49
	\$33,433,776 31
PROFIT AND LOSS	
Dec. 31. By balance.....	\$ 29,938 03
1905. Dec. 30. By net profits for current year; losses by bad debts estimated and provided for.....	475,507 03
	\$30,413 06
1905. June 30. To dividend No. 143, at 10% per annum, payable 1st August, 1905.....	\$104,104 57
Dec. 30. To dividend No. 144, at 11% per annum, payable 1st February, 1906.....	129,106 32
To contribution to officers' pension fund.....	18,000 00
To written off bank premises account.....	35,328 73
To transferred to Reserve Fund.....	122,040 00
To balance carried forward.....	39,328 04
	\$30,413 06
RESERVE FUND	
1904. Dec. 31. By balance.....	\$3,200,000 00
1905. Dec. 30. By premium on 1,500 shares of new stock issued at 25%.....	\$545,290 00
By premium on 1,500 shares of new stock issued at 25%.....	262,650 00
By transferred from Profit and Loss.....	132,040 00
	1,000,000 00
1905. Dec. 30. To balance carried forward—100% of capital.....	\$4,200,000 00
	\$4,200,000 00

H. C. McLEOD, General Manager.

THE BILL AT BENNETT'S

Wood, the Monologist, Heads the List—Other Good Acts.

The bill at Bennett's this week is certainly uproariously funny. Last night the house applauded until it was almost as black in the face as George Wood, the monologist.

Wood certainly comes first on the bill. He has a twenty-minute talk, nearly every line of which is new, and every line of which is indelibly funny. He recites a Japanese poem, which is certainly the limit.

A pair of clever juvenile comedians are the Helm children, a boy and a girl. They put on as funny an act as has ever been seen at Bennett's, and they sing and dance splendidly.

Miss Miriam Almsworth introduces a novelty quick-change act, in which she assumes five different characters without leaving the stage. The act is a very clever one.

The juggling of the Freeze brothers is

wonderful, and their dancing is very fine. The other acts include a sketch by Mudge, Woodward and Montgomery, entitled, "Smith, the Wonder"; Powers & Theobald, in "The Human Doll and Her Beau"; and Kretlow, in a musical turn.

Australia Baulky. London, Jan. 15. — Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Australia, has declined to forward to the King copies of the resolutions passed at a meeting at Melbourne, protesting against the action of both House of Parliament in voting in favor of home rule in Ireland. He takes the position as being a controversial character.

Ice Jam at the Falls. Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 15. — The first ice jam of the season in the Niagara gorge took place on Sunday and Fred Preston and William Leblond crossed the river on it. The trip was a difficult and perilous one, the men having to use poles and planks to help them across the cracks and holes.

I read about Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and after using them two weeks was cured. I can highly recommend them as a perfect safeguard against piles. Every person is benefited by Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they regulate the system, make you feel well and cheerful. Better try these good pills, 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1. At all dealers in medicine or by mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

THE MILLIONAIRE MONKS
OF THE CARTHUSIANS

London, Jan. 15. — Strange to say, Protestant England contains the largest monastic institution in the world. Stranger still is the fact that nearly every member of this singular religious community is a former millionaire. Many of them hail from the noblest and wealthiest houses of Europe; among them are relatives of many princely families, but on joining the community they have sunk their identity under the name of patron saints, and given up their riches, whether in landed estates or money, to be used by the order to which they have sacrificed all that the world holds dear.

This is a Carthusian community—and here millionaires, brought up to every luxury, may be seen doing the most menial of tasks, side by side with humble members of the community drafted from the peasantry of France and Italy. Everyone in the monastery, in landed estates or money, to be used by the order to which they have sacrificed all that the world holds dear.

It is, however, rather remarkable that this great monastery has not been written about in this age of publicity. Part of its seclusiveness has been obtained by the fact that the order has made no effort to take part in any movement of this age. Its members do not teach school or till the soil or write books or do anything that might claim for them worldly recognition. Their one effort seems to have been to escape notice. Their lives have been devoted solely to prayer, even in a world; silent contemplation, and living in a manner utterly dead to the world. Kings and governments may pass away; dynasties may be disrupted; London might be in flames; the close religious community at Partridge Green would know nothing about it, or, if it did, would take no notice.

The rigors of life in this community are not easily borne. In the first place, one has to forget that there is anything human about him, if he wishes to comply with Carthusian requirements. Now and then these men speak to each other on rare festivals and saint days; but the rest of their time is supposed to be spent in the study of theological problems. Every object dear to nature must be given up—every tie of affection that binds one to friends and relatives must be broken. Even in death, one must be willing to be buried like a common pauper. The graveyard itself is a little rural square in the midst of the monastery grounds, in plain sight of everyone passing daily to and fro. This is done to remind the living of their end, and further to detach their thoughts from everything worldly.

From the little village of Partridge Green, one drives to this Carthusian monastery through a rather bare-looking country and finally reaches the forest of monastic buildings. These number 60, form a hollow square, and are so well hidden by surrounding woods that you do not realize their vast extent until you have walked around them.

Facing the roadway, a church-like building forms the entrance of the monastery. A huge conical door, forbidding in appearance, bears the notice: "Ladies are never permitted to visit the monastery on any account." A metal bell-pull of quaint design hangs outside, and a monk upon the sends a bell jangling in a sepulchral passage, as if the sound were at the bottom of a well. Presently, a small door cut inside the big one opens, and a silent monk, clad in flowing white robes—his head shaven clean—beckons you within.

The reception-room on the left is opened with a great key and you are ushered into an apartment which boasts a deal table, a straight-backed chair and a floor as bare as a tombstone. The monk locks you in the room, and after half an hour's wait, the key again grates in the lock, and you are beckoned to follow once more. You know not where whether it is the same monk or not, for a huge and all-enveloping hood hiding his face, he proceeds down a long, dingy passage and unlocks several doors as he goes along.

Across a small courtyard, planted with cedars and which gives the impression of an English graveyard, he leads you to a small, really splendid church of the cathedral type comes into view. Inside this edifice, the costliest of decoration is in evidence. Wealth running into thousands of dollars seems to have been lavished everywhere—magnificent stained glass windows; exquisite altar tapestries; and truly fine mural decorations present a remarkable contrast to the severity of the rest of the buildings. Inside this church you see one or two monks prostrated in silent prayer; their cowls drawn over their heads. Everything is silent, and the effect is one of awe and grandeur.

and thus the curious chanting goes on for two hours without interruption. At the end of that time, the tiny lamps are again lighted by a lay-brother and the monks in perfect silence, and without speaking a word to each other, find their way back along the narrow passages, each going to his own cell. Thus the Carthusians expire, as they claim, the sins of the world.

At 6 o'clock they again arise to pray; but at this time each monk says his prayers in his cell. The booming of the great bell in the clock tower sets the time for the beginning of each occupation and prayer. All the monks in the monastery are engaged in the same prayers at the same time throughout the numerous buildings, and thus again a peculiar form of religious worship—all praying together, but apart—is performed. This form of cell-devotion is peculiar to the Carthusian Order, which has practiced it from the earliest times.

Each monk has a cell of four rooms to himself. The door to the cell opens upon a stone-paved private hall about 40 feet in length at the bottom of which is a short flight of stone steps. These lead to the two living rooms of the recluse. The first room you enter is a reception room, with the exception that there is nothing in it, by way of furniture to make the guest at home. A single straight-backed chair constitutes the sole furniture of an apartment about twelve feet square. A single picture—a religious subject—hangs on the wall. The first room leads into a second. This, the monk's sanctum sanctorum—holly of holies—his bedroom, praying-room, writing-room, and dining-room. Placed inside of cupboard and hung about with curtains is a bed. The mattress is made of straw; and the bed is covered with coarse blankets.

At the foot of the bed is a kneeling-stand, surmounted with a great crucifix. On the opposite side of the room from the bed, and near the tiny window, which lets in light into the apartment, is a rude desk. Some works on theology, and rules of the order, are seen on the shelves.

On the floor below the living-rooms are two workrooms, fitted up as a carpenter shop. Every conceivable tool is found here, and the monk's work is done in this workshop. This workshop enables the monk to take proper exercise. He is not required to make anything in particular with his tools; but he usually spends his time in the workshop in making some object of devotion. He also chops his own firewood down in the courtyard. This workshop is the principal means of keeping the monks in good health, for, as nearly all their lives are spent in the cell—or rather the four-roomed flat with private hall—they must do something to keep themselves healthy.

The Carthusian monks do not even go out to meals; but each repast is brought to the cell and pushed through a species of trapdoor. This operation is performed in silence, neither the one bringing the meal nor the recipient saying a word. The meal is brought in three separate cans, like a workman's dinner pail. The bottom can contains soup, the second, fish, the third two kinds of vegetables and some fruit. A bottle of wine is also served with the dinner. No meat is eaten; the Carthusians being strict vegetarians. Concerning the vegetarian diet, the strictest rules prevail. Even if a monk is dying and meat should be ordered by a doctor, it is not given. In the early ages of the order, one of the popes tried to persuade the Carthusians to relax their abstemious diet; but a deputation waited upon him and succeeded in persuading the pope that vegetables were the very best possible food. Today, all the monks are hearty and robust looking; and their health certainly speaks well for their form of diet. Altogether, it might truthfully be said that this monastery—which has been in existence about 800 years—is one of the strangest institutions in the world. Situated in the midst of Protestant England, the monks live the life of the middle ages, absolutely oblivious to the surrounding world, or the progress of the most wonderful of the centuries.

Happy is the man who has a friend seem to be his enemy.

MANY CONSUMPTIVES HELPED.

State Hospital in Adirondacks Shows Encouraging Figures—105 Patients Discharged.

The trustees of the New York State Hospital for Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Adirondacks have issued their completed statistics for the first year, which is as follows: There were admitted 207 patients, more than half of whom were incipient. There were no deaths. Of the 105 patients discharged, fifty-two were apparently recovered. Twenty-six arrested cases are reported. Sixteen improved, while eleven left without any improvement. The treatment consists mainly of outdoor air, wholesome food and rest. Patients have three full meals and two or three luncheons a day, and 90 of the 105 gained an average of 10.57 pounds each. This is certainly most encouraging and shows that incipient consumptives at least can be cured. There is another treatment perhaps almost as good. Stay home, use cold baths in the morning, get as much outdoor exercise as possible, a generous diet and the continuous use of Scott's Emulsion will doubtless check the progress of the disease and may permanently cure. At any rate it is easy to try it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY

Colder, with snow.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

Now for Second Week
January Whitewear Sale

This JANUARY WHITEWEAR SALE is a pronounced success. The ladies of London and vicinity have expressed their approval in no unmistakable manner. In volume of sales, first week has totally eclipsed all previous records. And now for a new second week's record. If bewitching daintiness, good quality materials, nicely stitched and finished garments, and excellent values, are any criterion to judge by it will, also, set a new high-water mark in sales. Notice today's list of appealing values.



Drawers

LADIES' DRAWERS of fine English Cotton. Trimmed with hemstitched tucks. Sizes 23 to 27. Notice this value. Jan. Sale Price, 25c

NAINSOOK DRAWERS. Frill of self finished with torchon lace in a pretty pattern. Well made and a good style. January Sale Price.....39c

FINE NAINSOOK DRAWERS. Good full flounce with trimmings of insertion and lace. Sizes 23 to 27. January Sale Price.....59c

LADIES' DRAWERS MADE OF GOOD QUALITY ENGLISH NAINSOOK. Deepplawn flounce with 3 rows of double tucks and embroidery. 85c value. Jan. Sale Price, 69c

Night Gowns

COTTON GOWN. Narrow frill around neck, down front and on sleeves. Plain yoke back. Front yoke of tucks and lace insertion. Sizes 58 and 60. 85c value. January Sale Price.....68c

COTTON GOWN. Marguerite style. Neck finished with baby ribbon. Frill of lace around neck and on sleeves, which are elbow length. Torchon lace yoke with one row of heading. January Sale Price.....89c

COTTON GOWN. Mother Hubbard style with V-shaped neck. Frill of embroidery around neck and sleeves. Yoke of tuck lawn and insertion. \$1.25 value. January Sale Price.....98c

COTTON GOWN (see cut). Dutch style, with square neck and square yoke of embroidery. Sleeves trimmed with frill of embroidery. \$1.35 value. January Sale Price.....\$1.19

CAMBRIC GOWN. Mother Hubbard style. Frill of embroidery around neck. Hemstitched tucked cuff with frill of embroidery. Front of lawn insertion and two rows of drawn work. Yoke with seven rows of parallel hemstitched tucks, and insertion to match front. \$1.35 value. January Sale Price.....\$1.19

Corset Covers Underskirts



WHITE COTTON CORSET COVER. Tight fitting. Seams double stitched. Trimmings of narrow embroidery. January Sale Price.....25c

WHITE COTTON CORSET COVER. Tight fitting. Edges bound with white lawn. A neat little style. January Sale Price.....15c

CORSET COVER OF FINE NAINSOOK. Trimmings of lace and heading around neck and arm holes. Tied with baby ribbon. Two rows of parallel lace insertion across front. Nice full style with skirt attached. January Sale Price.....39c

CORSET COVERS MADE OF FINE NAINSOOK. Trimmed with lace around neck and arm holes. Daintily tied with baby ribbon. 4 rows of insertion down front. Sizes 32 to 40. January Sale Price.....40c

FINE NAINSOOK CORSET COVER. (See cut). Arms and neck prettily lace trimmed. 3 rows of insertion across front. January Sale Price.....50c

LONG CUT STYLE CORSET COVER OF LAWN. Front of rows of fine Torchon lace. Arm holes and neck finished with lace, heading and ribbon. Skirt attached Tucked back. January Sale Price.....68c

DAINTY LACE CORSET COVERS. Full front. Tight back. Lace and ribbon trimmings. Peplum and shield covers. Neatly strapped and stitched. January Sale Price.....80c

DAINTY ALLOVER EMBROIDERY CORSET COVERS. Shoulder straps of beading and ribbon, with fine Valenciennes lace frilled on both sides. Also frilling of lace across back and front, and trimmings of silk wash ribbons. January Sale Price.....\$1.35



FINE ENGLISH COTTON UNDER-SKIRT. Lawn flounce with two rows of insertion and lace finished at bottom, over foundation of cotton. 85c value. January Sale Price.....69c

FINE ENGLISH COTTON UNDER-SKIRT (see cut). Lawn flounce finished by tucks and embroidery over cotton foundation. January Sale Price.....75c

NICE CAMBRIC UNDERSKIRT with dust frill of lawn. 18-inch lawn flounce with 9 rows of tucks and finished with 5-in. embroidery at bottom. \$1.75 value. January Sale Price.....\$1.39

PRETTY COTTON UNDERSKIRT. Wide, full flounce. Edging of open torchon lace. Cotton foundation. French band. January Sale Price.....50c

A Few Items For Children

LAWN APRONS. Full Hubbard style. Deep square collar with trimmings of open hemstitching. Armholes finished with wide frills. All sizes. January Sale Price.....50c

INFANTS' SHORT DRESSES OF FINE NAINSOOK. Square yoke of clustered tucks and hemstitching. Shoulder frills, neck and sleeves finished with narrow embroidery. January Sale Price.....65c

BEAUTIFUL FINE LAWN DRESS. Hubbard style. Yoke of blind embroidery. Neck, sleeves and yoke finished with narrow embroidery frills. Bottom of skirt with deep hem and tiny tucks. January Sale Price.....\$1.35

The medical profession in Germany less than \$700, and 5 per cent of the whole number do not have a sufficient income to return it for taxation. The new harness which the Khedive of Egypt ordered in England some months ago is the most costly ever made for four horses. It is valued at \$10,000. You are not likely to slay the enemy by drawing a long bow. Because a girl refuses a young man you needn't suppose it is a sign she isn't going to marry him. Nothing is so good for a sweetened head as a thorough application of mother-in-law.

Saved From the Surgeon's Knife

Never has any remedy proved more successful in curing piles than Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they give instant relief, restore natural conditions, and prevent the hemorrhoids from returning. Nor is proof lacking. "I suffered about the limit of human endurance," writes Miss Lueders, of Cornwall, Ont. "I was employed in a factory here, but had to give up work till I got cured."

I read about Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and after using them two weeks was cured. I can highly recommend them as a perfect safeguard against piles. Every person is benefited by Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they regulate the system, make you feel well and cheerful. Better try these good pills, 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1. At all dealers in medicine or by mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.