Tenders will be received up to Monday, June 15th, for debentures of the City of New Westminster, B.C., amounting to $176,000. Debentures are for $1,000 each, payable on the 17th June, 1939, in the City of New Westminster, and bear 5 per cent. interest per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July in each year, from the date of the delivery of the debentures. Debentures will be ready for delivery at New Westminster, July, 1st.

Mr. J. D. Henderson and a number of other shareholders in the defunct Central Bank, have entered on action-at-law in Osgoode Hall to recover $1,954,603.93 and damages from the directors, David Blain, C. Blackett Robinson, Kenneth Chisholm, M.P.P., A. McLean Howard, Samuel Trees and H. P. Dwight. D. Mitchell Macdonald, who was also a director, is not included as a defendant, as he is out of the jurisdiction of a Canadian court. The amount named represents the net receipts of the liquidation on the double liability, $1,800,336.57, which the plaintiffs were called on to pay, and the amount of claims set off against the double liability, $154,267.36. The master-in-ordinary will be asked for an order directing the liquidators of the bank to bring this action, or in case they refuse to do so, the plaintiffs ask for power to proceed on their own behalf.

A bill has been sent by the Argentine Government to Congress creating a new National Bank, which it is proposed will take over the affairs of the old bank, and which will have a capital of $30,000,000 in paper currency and $30,000,000 in gold. The Board of Directors of this bank, according to the Government's propositions, is to consist of 15 members, the majority of the Board to be composed of natives of the Argentine Republic. The chairman of the Board to be appointed by the Government. The new bank is to take over all the realizable assets of the old bank in order to pay the liabilities of the last named institution. The new bank will enjoy all the old bank's privileges, but it will not issue paper currency until the Government has arranged for a conversion or for a reduction of the present currency. The new bank places its gold capital in the conversion *caisse*, receiving notes in return at the rate of two and a half dollars in notes to every dollar in gold held in the *caisse*.

A new era has dawned for burglars. Speaking of a robbery which was recently committed at a bank in Hanover, a continental paper says that though it was supposed at the time that the thief opened the safe by means of a gas jet and some sort of acid, it is extremely probable that the robbery was accomplished by electricity. With the aid of electricity, the paper states, any safe, however strong, can be opened in the space of thirty minutes. To do so the safe should be connected with one pole of the electric machine, while the other must be attached to a carbon point. The latter pole should then be placed against the safe, with the other a short distance away. In a few seconds a jet of flame will appear, and this in a few minutes would render the iron of the safe quite soft and easy to cut. The whole affair can be managed in a very short time and without any noise or smell. Burglars, as a rule, would not even have to incumber themselves with tools, as many banks are fitted with electric light, thus providing all the requisite implements on the spot.