

The TRADERS BANK of Canada

Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

HELD AT THE BANKING HOUSE IN TORONTO

Among those present were: Messrs. C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, C. Kloefer, W. J. Sheppard, Alex. Stewart, Seneca Jones, W. J. McAllister, Geo. Watson, E. Galley, H. R. Plattner, J. S. Williamson, L. Bauer, H. H. Strath, K. C. Frank, Hansel, Jas. Young, J. P. Steedman, A. M. Scott, Geo. Blair, Harry G. Horton, J. B. Fairgrieve, Dr. Garriety, J. L. McMurray, A. T. Lowe, J. A. M. Alley, A. D. Robertson, F. W. Bain, R. P. Sherris, C. S. Wilcox, E. F. B. Johnston, K. C. H. S. Strath, Jas. Linton, A. H. Brown, George Le Riche, Archibald Filsbie, R. M. Gilkinson, Thomas R. Parker, Albert Kleiser, S. Dillon Mills, J. A. Halbhais, Joseph Morris, J. K. Niven, J. Wallace, M. D., J. P. Hodgins, A. G. Knowles, P. J. Winkler, M. G. Gwin, G. Reid Simpson, E. Cork, N. Ross, J. A. Laird, N. Hillary, Lieut. W. A. P. Durie, A. B. Ord and Frank W. Strath.

Moved by Mr. Seneca Jones, seconded by Mr. J. S. Williamson, that Messrs. E. Galley and J. K. Niven be appointed Scrutineers. Carried.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. C. D. Warren, and Mr. Stuart Strath was requested to act as Secretary.

The General Manager then read the following statement:

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Twelve Months Ending 31st December, 1908.

The net profits for the twelve months, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and reserving accrued interest amounted to	\$500,217 60
Premium on New Stock	100 00
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss last year	25,304 39
Total	\$525,681 99
Appropriated as follows, viz:	
Dividend No. 48, quarterly, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum	\$ 76,168 29
Dividend No. 49, quarterly, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum	76,174 11
Dividend No. 50, quarterly, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum	76,178 44
Dividend No. 51, quarterly, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum	76,178 66
Written off Bank Premises and Furniture	20,000 00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	5,000 00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	5,000 00
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss new account	190,982 49
Total	\$525,681 99

General Statement, 31st December, 1908.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid up	\$4,353,592 00
Reserve Account	2,000,000 00
Dividend No. 51, payable 2nd January	76,178 66
Former Dividends unpaid	406 27
Interest accrued on Deposit Receipts	8,786 80
Balance of Profits carried forward	190,982 49
Total	\$6,629,946 22
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$2,600,905 00
Deposits bearing interest	\$21,285,685 00
Deposits not bearing interest	4,099,432 02
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	14,021 99
Deposits from Banks in U. S.	229,600 21
Total	\$28,229,644 11
Total Liabilities	\$34,859,590 33

ASSETS.	
Gold and Silver Coin current	400,327 00
Dominion Government Demand Notes	2,632,234 00
Notes and Cheques on other Banks	771,818 85
Balance due from other Banks	685,202 62
Balance due from Foreign Agents	1,219,465 06
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	614,084 03
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	955,937 84
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	1,871,773 93
Bills discounted current	\$23,512,673 63
Notes discounted overdue (estimated loss provided for)	23,532 83
Loans to other Banks secured	23,532 66
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of general Bank Note Circulation	148,270 49
Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises)	5,928 66
Bank premises (including sales, etc.)	1,991,808 89
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by Bank	3,000 00
Total	\$34,859,590 33

STUART STRATHY, General Manager

Toronto, 31st December, 1908.

The General Manager, having read the foregoing report, made the following comments:

From the statement submitted it will be observed that the results of the year's operations have been satisfactory, notwithstanding the severe financial period under review. The wave of depression is apparently lifting, and we face another year with good prospects of a general return to normal conditions in several lines of business. A brief consideration of the yearly statement will readily show how successful the Bank's business has been during the past year. The net profits, after making allowance for all probable contingencies, and crediting interest to all interest-bearing accounts, amount to \$500,217.60. Adding to this the balance carried forward from Profit and Loss the previous year, with one or two small additional items, makes the sum of \$525,681.99, which was available for distribution. The amount was apportioned to pay four quarterly dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, amounting to \$304,699.50. \$20,000 has been written off Bank Premises and Furniture Accounts, and \$10,000 has been added to the Officers' Guarantee and Pension Fund, leaving the substantial sum of \$190,982.49 to be carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss new account.

The paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank amounts to \$4,353,592, and the Reserve Account

and the Rest Account

Of this sum over \$4,000,000 is non-interest bearing, and the total deposits of the Bank have increased \$2,000,000 during the year.

The assets, which are immediately available, amount to over nine millions of dollars, being about thirty per cent. of the liabilities to the public, a condition which places the Bank in a very strong position.

Attention should be called to the excellent character generally of the assets of the Bank, as set forth in the statement.

During the year seven new Branches were opened, and two were closed, making a total of eight-one Branches open at the end of the year.

The Bank continued throughout the year, to increase both in volume and character of its business. It is interesting to note its growth by comparison with the figures of ten years ago:

	1898.	1908.
Paid-up Capital	\$ 700,000	\$ 4,353,592
Surplus	50,000	2,000,000
Deposits	4,980,817	25,285,117
Circulation	697,580	2,600,905

The general depression of a year ago has resulted in a contraction of business throughout the country. Now, that it would appear that the period of depression is passing away, and provided the incoming year is a prosperous one, it is natural to infer that more activity in commercial lines will ensue, followed by a more active demand for money. We find again this year, a considerably larger acreage will be ready for early seeding in the Northwest, consequently upon the continued flow into those lands of a most desirable class of settlers, principally from the country to the south of us, the effect of which must benefit this country at large. The greatly increased transportation facilities will also prove an important factor, not alone in the temporary large expenditure, which continues to be made on this account, but by this very large extension of our Railway System, making it possible to bring to the Seaboard the steadily increasing crops of our great Northwest, with the possible delay. We have established several important Branches in this field, and as the country develops, extension in this direction, no doubt, will meet with your approval.

Before concluding, I wish to express my appreciation of the cordial co-operation of all the officials of the Bank in the work of the year. All the books and documents of the Bank have been carefully examined, and the affairs of all the Branches have been looked into, and reported upon in a manner permitting the Board to deal intelligently with all the assets of the Bank.

Mr. C. D. Warren, President, in moving the adoption of the Report, said: I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report which has been presented. The Management and Shareholders may well congratulate themselves on the result of the year's business. The Report affords strong evidence of the prosperous condition of the Bank, and of a satisfactory increase in the general volume of business. The period of prosperity which Canada enjoyed until about a year ago, led to extensive, and in some cases, unsuccessful expansion on the part of many capitalists and business men, and the resources of all financial institutions were taxed to the limit of their capacity

to meet the demands of this abnormal enterprise. Depression followed, bringing about conditions that caused a restriction of financial enterprises, thereby resulting in a withdrawal of capital from business undertakings, and an increase in the amount of comparatively idle money not yielding the average return of profits. Last year was, therefore, not to be regarded as one favorable to profitable financial operation, but the results have nevertheless been very satisfactory.

A growing country like Canada, with unbounded resources, naturally has great power of recuperation. Trade depression consequently affected Canada less than almost any other country, and as a result, commercial and manufacturing interests are rapidly recovering from the embarrassment which retarded their progress for the past twelve months. The probability is that in the immediate future, the limit of the available resources of our financial institutions will be reached by the requirements of various legitimate undertakings, which are already beginning to show vigor and vitality.

The Agricultural returns from the Dominion for 1908 indicate a large yield of grain and other crops, and this condition tends materially to create business confidence. With the prospect of fair prices and an increase in the wealth of the country from its natural products, commercial undertakings must receive a great impetus, and manufacturing and all its branches will be greatly extended. The distribution of this increased wealth rests largely with Banking Institutions, and whilst the rate of interest may be somewhat lower than it has been for a year or two, the increased volume of business will, it is believed, maintain the earning power at the same level.

The lumber industry, one of the great national sources of wealth, is rapidly reviving, and increased activity in railway extension and incidental enterprises has given a new impulse to our iron and steel works. Our mining interests now call for large outlays for operation, and our trade, increasing at home and abroad, gives good ground for the hope that Canada in a short time will more than make up for the temporary delay in her course towards the highest point of commercial greatness.

The employment of money is absolutely necessary for current operations, and as these are now extending in all directions, it is not unreasonable to look forward to several years of prosperous development of a substantial character. To meet the demands involved in the interests I have briefly mentioned, as well as others that readily suggest themselves, our Banking and financial institutions may expect a largely increased volume of business and a ready and safe outlet for all their surplus money during the present year.

The Northwest is extending its cultivated area, and is being opened to the people by means of great trunk railway lines, and many local extensions. Here we have the true source of wealth. The mere interchange or investment of money does not add materially to the general wealth of the country, but the products of the soil, the forest and the mine create new and additional capital, most of which finds its way into Banks, Loan and Insurance Corporations, and other similar institutions. By keeping a constant and energetic 'lookout,' we hope to obtain a fair share of the handling of this increased wealth, and with this object in view, we have already established Agencies in some of the more important Western points. Yet, without unduly extending the Bank operations, there is still room for other openings, and advantage of this fact should be taken as occasion arises and circumstances permit.

Whilst the value of money chiefly depends on the conditions of the great financial centres of the world, there are many local demands which affect the money market here. It is true that municipal debentures principally find a market in Great Britain. Corporation bonds, such as railway, electric, etc., are largely sold abroad, but much of the cash resulting therefrom reaches our Banks eventually. To show the practical situation more forcibly, I might state that the value of Municipal and Corporation Bonds of this country sold in Great Britain in 1908, was over Nineteen Million Dollars, and that Canadian investors bought only Twenty-one Million Dollars' worth, but the total of over One Hundred and Ten Millions is likely to find its way here, to be used for Local and National Development. In view, therefore, of the growth of our transportation and transmission lines, and the development of municipal works, in every town and city in the Dominion, and the large foreign capital which will be brought into this country for these purposes, our Banks may anticipate, not only a large amount of money in circulation and on deposit, but a greater demand for those local needs which cannot be supplied through foreign Agencies. The great industries of the country must be carried on, and these look to our Banking facilities for assistance, and with the return of prosperity the avenues of investment will materially increase. Your Directors have availed themselves of every favorable opportunity to meet this demand, but always having in mind that prosperous times demand greater care and watchfulness than periods of depression.

Instead of increasing a sufficiently strong reserve to meet all probable demands and thereby locking up a large amount of unproductive money in the treasury, we have invested considerable sums in high-class municipal debentures and other bonds, yielding the Bank a profitable return, and being almost as available as cash if occasion should arise in the future. The price of these securities is not much affected by the local market, the purchasers in Great Britain practically controlling values, and it was felt that no better or safer investment could be made with surplus or reserve funds which must be constantly and immediately available in every well-managed banking institution.

In call loans, we pursue a very conservative policy, so that no large amount of any particular stock shall be held as security by the Bank at any one time. The margin of safety is always large, and the fluctuations of the ordinary market do not affect the security.

Your directors examine practically all credits and accounts in the books of the Bank. No advance of any moment is made without their sanction, and whilst this method entails a large amount of work, we feel it to be the only safe way to discharge our duty. The various agencies have been carefully inspected, the returns scrutinized, and the state and nature of investments thoroughly considered. In this work, we find the services of the Directors' Auditor, Mr. Willis, most valuable, and through him, important information regarding the Bank's transactions is readily available to the Board.

Our inspectors are competent and efficient officers, and it affords me much pleasure in being able to testify to the great care and ability which they bring to bear in the performance of their duties.

I am glad to be able to state that every part of the Head Office building is rented, yielding a good return, and there does not appear to be any doubt as to this condition being continuous. The same satisfactory state of affairs exists in regard to the Yonge and Bloor Street Office.

We hope that before long, the result of the careful attention and efforts of your Directors and the management may reach the Shareholders in a substantial and gratifying manner.

I move that the Report be adopted.

The Vice-President, Hon. J. R. Stratton, seconded the motion and said: The ground has been pretty thoroughly covered by the remarks of the General Manager and the President, but I can at least re-echo the congratulations and repeat the expression of pleasure which the report warrants.

I have personal knowledge that the directors have all devoted themselves faithfully to the service of the Bank during their tenure of office. This was to be expected from their high standing, high sense of duty, and ability. Besides, they are among the largest holders of stock, and are, therefore, the most directly and largely interested. Any indifferent or perfunctory performance of service or duty on their part would naturally more prejudicially affect them than shareholders with less interest at stake. It is certain, therefore, that when the responsible officers of the Bank are so directly and personally interested, there exists a guarantee of careful and effective administration. The Bank has more than 1,800 shareholders, many of whom are prominently associated with important and industrial enterprises. The character of these shareholders, associated with the rapid increase of the paid-up capital at the Bank, testifies to the confidence which its stability and excellent management inspire.

The business of the Bank is expanding in every direction; and it is the aim of the Directors to keep the Traders Bank abreast of the great progress this Dominion is making. Of this, its past is a guarantee, which the year just closed strengthens. To see gratifying results achieved, to see business and profits satisfactorily increased, and to see an increase in the face of conditions such as have prevailed during the greater part of the year, seem to be indications of good and efficient management. A financial institution which comes so creditably through a difficult year, can, with improved conditions in every important national interest, reasonably anticipate a prosperous future.

It affords me great pleasure to second the motion for the adoption of the report.

The motion for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. R. M. Gilkinson, seconded by Mr. Geo. Watson, that the thanks of the shareholders be due, and are hereby tendered, to the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Bank for their attention to the interests of the Bank during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Alex. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Jas. E. Brown, that the ballot be now open for the election of Directors, and to be kept open until three o'clock, and that five minutes elapsed after closing of the ballot shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose, only this meeting be continued.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thos. R. Parker, seconded by Mr. J. B. Fairgrieve, that the scrutineers report the following gentlemen duly elected to act as Directors for the ensuing year, viz: C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, C. Kloefer (Guelph), W. J. Sheppard (Waubushene), C. S. Wilcox (Hamilton), E. F. B. Johnston, K. C. H. S. Strath.—Carried.

The Scrutineers reported the following gentlemen duly elected to act as Directors for the ensuing year, viz: C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, C. Kloefer (Guelph), W. J. Sheppard (Waubushene), C. S. Wilcox (Hamilton), E. F. B. Johnston, K. C. H. S. Strath.—Carried.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Directors, Mr. C. D. Warren was re-elected President, and Hon. J. R. Stratton Vice-President by a unanimous vote.

STUART STRATHY, General Manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada, Toronto, 26th January, 1909.

GIRL BURNED.

Left Behind When Family Escaped From Flames.

Laval, Ont., Jan. 26.—Another horror was enacted near here last night, when the residence of S. Shino, mail carrier, was burned to the ground, and his little six-year-old daughter, Gertrude, perished amidst the ruins. Flames had enveloped almost the entire central portion of the house before they were discovered, and spread with alarming rapidity. A family of four boys and one girl

left upstairs, and were awakened with difficulty.

The hero made their escape through a window out on the shed roof, and it was then noticed that their sister was missing. The interior was then a mass of flames, which made her rescue impossible, and she had to be abandoned to her fate. Mr. Shino was handicapped by the fact that he has only one arm.

The family are left practically destitute, as everything they owned was burned. Only the fact that a large gathering was attending a Burns concert nearby prevented the flames from endangering the entire village.

Magistrate Kingsford, of Toronto, holds that a recreation area must have a city license to play billiards or sell cigars.

The Right House

"HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE"

Winding up the January sales

Only 3 days more: Come now

THIS store is thronged every day with eager customers. Why is it? The answer is easy. Our January sales are without a rival in value-giving, in quality and in desirability of the goods offered. The public of this vicinity are realizing as never before that Right House January sales mean the saving of many dollars to every family hereabout. Have you shared in the splendid savings yet? Don't delay longer.

Just three days more—three days of such bargain opportunities as would be utterly impossible to any other store hereabout—are left of these great January sale events. And no doubt other stores will be glad when January is over and these Right House sales past so that business may be resumed.

Come to-morrow, come again next day, and then come the last day, for these January sales sold of below will send the month out in a whirlwind of value-giving that no thrifty or economical person can afford to miss. Some of the sales—

Household Linens	Separate Skirts	Carpets and Rugs
Embroideries	Winter Coats	Curtains and Draperies
White Underwear	Elegant Furs	Linoleums and Oilcloths
White Blouses	Dressy Blouses	Furniture Coverings
Lawn and Muslins	Winter Millinery	Bed Coverings
Laces—all kinds	New Dress Goods	Flannelette Underwear
Men's Furnishings	Lovely Silks	Women's Petticoats
Flannelettes and Cottons	Knit Underwear	Women's Gloves

THOMAS C. WATKINS

FREE all this week: Just read

ALL carpets made, laid and lined free. All curtains hung free. Sheetings and pillow cottons hemmed free. Free lessons in all kinds of embroidery work. A handsome sealtette coat tailored free for every woman, if she buys the materials here. Free trips to Hamilton and return—your round trip fare refunded according to amount of your purchase. Freight charges prepaid to any point in Ontario on all orders of \$5 or more. Free to all, the greatest bargains in all Canada, and these free offers last for just three days more. Get in your order at once.

CORNER KING EAST AND HUGHSON STS. **THOMAS C. WATKINS** HAMILTON, ONTARIO

J. WALTER GAGE BY ACCLAMATION.

New Warden Speaks Warmly on County Poorhouse and Beach Taxes.

Reply to Mr. Guest on County Expenditure—Dinner at the Waldorf.

The inaugural session of the County Council for 1909 was held yesterday afternoon, and, for the first time in many years, the election of Warden was unanimous. Liberal and Conservative voted for J. Walter Gage without a dissenting voice. At an informal meeting of the Liberal members, held in the grand jury room, before the meeting of the Council, Mr. Gage was given the choice of the wardenship on a division of 3 to 4.

When the Council was opened by County Clerk Jardine, Councillor French, of Glanville, seconded by Councillor Spittal, of Dundas, moved that Mr. Gage be Warden of the county for the year. The clerk called the roll, and there was not a "nay" heard. Amid the hearty applause of the councillors and audience Mr. Gage took his seat.

The retiring Warden, Mr. W. E. Emery, had a few words to say, in escorting Mr. Gage to his seat of honor. There was no man he could have greater pleasure in welcoming to the position of warden than Mr. Gage. He was quite sure that the view of the work of Mr. Gage as a councillor he was well qualified to take the responsible position to which he had been elected, and what the deliberations of the Council might be, he had every reason to believe that Mr. Gage would rule with a firm and consistent hand, and would wisely direct the affairs that came before him.

There was another enthusiastic outburst of applause when Mr. Gage rose to give his inaugural address, which was as follows:

I thank you, Mr. Warden, for the kind words which you have spoken, and I assure you I will do my best to prove myself worthy of them. The Warden of 1908 will long be remembered throughout the county, and especially by those who have been closely connected with you, for the kind, courteous and pleasant manner in which you treated us during the past year. We will long look back with pleasure to the year spent with Warden Emery, and we all join in wishing you health, peace and prosperity in whatever sphere of duty you may be called upon to fill.

Gentlemen of the Council, I thank you for the honor you have bestowed upon the Township of Barton by electing me as Warden for the year 1909. I am pleased to meet with so many of the old councillors; we have lost some good, careful workers, but no doubt they have been well replaced. I realize that the council, to a great extent, make the warden. You have to prepare the work, and if the chairman of the different committees are prompt with their reports, and, being able to profit by the good work of the Council of 1908, I do not see why this Council will not be able to leave as good, if not better, record than the Councils of previous years.

THE BEACH MATTER.

There are some very important questions to come before the Council this year—the Beach question for one. Mr. Van Allen, chairman of the Beach Commissioners, has already been to Toronto seeking exemption from county and school rates for that portion of the Beach controlled by the Beach Commissioners. In my opinion this portion of the Beach is liable for county rates, as it forms a portion of the county and

receives the same benefit of the county roads, administration of justice, and all other advantages that other portions of the county receive. During the June session the adjustment of the assessment for county purposes will be taken up, and the Beach should be dealt with in the same manner as any other municipality forming a part of the county, and if they deem themselves unfairly rated they will have the same right of appeal as other townships.

COUNTY HOUSE OF REFUGE.

This question has been up for discussion, at the expense of the county, for the past two years, and no doubt you have seen the reports appearing in print, from time to time, as to how the county is being criticised, caused by misrepresentations. At the opening of the Assize Court on January 12th, 1909, the Sheriff reported that there were ten inmates in the jail, because there was no money to put them there. If correctly reported, the Sheriff did not say that these parties belonged to the county, but at the same time inferred that meaning, and the county suffers from it. There is one or there may be two there, who, they claim, belong to the county. One, by the name of O'Neil, was dismissed from the House of Providence for his profane and abusive language, and I think the proper place for such men is the jail, and, if I have not been mistaken, the same man belonged to the city of Hamilton, and was put in that institution by the city eleven years ago.

I say there are a few people in the jail belonging to the county other than those who should be. In the grand jury room they call attention to the need of a County House of Refuge. If such an institution were built, they say the need of housing "some" of the ten inmates of the jail would not exist. How many of the ten? I would like Sheriff Middleton, when this question comes up for discussion, to be prepared to give the names of those lodged in jail belonging to the county who would be fit inmates for the county poorhouse. I want it distinctly understood that I am not opposed to caring for the unfortunate of our county, and I am proud to say that at the present time they are being better cared for than the most of other counties are doing for their poor, owing to the fact that the county of Wentworth is better provided with institutions for that purpose. There is the House of Providence, Dundas, the Home for Incurables, Main street east, and the Home of the Friendless and Infants' Home, Caroline street south, where we are now keeping and caring for our poor. Then why should we build a poorhouse when half the interest on the amount necessarily invested would pay for the keep of more poor than our county has to provide for. Two years ago I was appointed on the Building Committee, and therefore prepared to give figures as to the cost of building an institution of that kind. The site committee had selected a farm, at a cost of \$8,000, a building in keeping and to accommodate fifty people would cost \$28,000, out-buildings \$3,000; stock and implements \$2,000; furniture \$4,000; superintendent and assistants' salaries \$2,000; fuel, \$300; lighting \$200; water supply \$100; medical attendance and sundries \$1,000, making a total of \$62,200. The interest of this amount for one year at five per cent. would be \$3,115. To

this add the yearly cost of salaries, lighting, water, medical attendance and sundries, making the total yearly expenditure \$8,915, saying nothing about the additional cost of food and clothing. This amount, at an average of what we are now paying for our poor in other institutions, would care for fifty people, or the full capacity of the proposed poor house. I see by the official reports of different charitable institutions throughout Ontario, that some maintain their inmates at an average cost of fifty cents per week. We would be ashamed to publish such a report. They must feed them on porridge and water, and if they lived anywhere near the city of Hamilton they would not be able to get the water, for the city officials have yet to learn the love and reward of giving a cup of cold water in the name of the Lord.

COUNTY ROADS.

We had a series of lectures given throughout the county as to why the county rate was raised, which the lecturer tried to prove was caused by the reckless and extravagant expenditure of money on the county roads. He said the total yearly expenditure was \$8,915, saying nothing about the additional cost of food and clothing. This amount, at an average of what we are now paying for our poor in other institutions, would care for fifty people, or the full capacity of the proposed poor house. I see by the official reports of different charitable institutions throughout Ontario, that some maintain their inmates at an average cost of fifty cents per week. We would be ashamed to publish such a report. They must feed them on porridge and water, and if they lived anywhere near the city of Hamilton they would not be able to get the water, for the city officials have yet to learn the love and reward of giving a cup of cold water in the name of the Lord.

A letter was received from Mr. E. Van Allen in regard to the controversy between the county and the Beach over the question of taxes.

Grants were asked for by the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Prisoners' Aid Society, National Sanatorium Association, The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis asked for the co-operation of the county in advocating the establishment of municipal or county sanatorium.

The concluding business of the afternoon was the appointment of a committee for the purpose of striking the different standing committees.

The Warden said that he would like to see the whole Council deal with the matter, instead of having only the reeves act. This did not meet with the views of the Councillors, however. The Warden contended that the deputy reeves should have the right to act with the reeves, as they were elected by the ratepayers of the county. The reeves, however, were firm in the opinion that their rights should not be interfered with, and it went through as they wished it.

The Striking Committee reported this morning as follows:

Finance—Whole council, F. Hills, chairman.

Court House—Warden, Councillors French, Rinkley, Lawson, Smiley and Vane.

Printing—G. Miller, chairman; Councillors DeGow and Pickard.

Educational—W. Burgess, chairman; Councillors Spittal, Humphrey, Wait, Rinkley and Dewar.

Legislation—Warden, Councillors Miller, Vance, Smiley, Lawson, Hills and Dewar.

Roads and Bridges—Whole council, S. Wait, chairman.

Roads Machinery—W. Lawson, chairman; Councillors DeGow, Pickard and Burgess.

Treasurer's Securities—L. P. Spittal, chairman; Councillors Wait and Hills.