

M. J. BUTLER WITH DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

From comments heard, following the announcement that Mr. M. J. Butler, C.M.G., had been chosen to the dual position of second vice-president and general manager of both the Dominion Iron and Steel and Dominion Coal companies, it would seem that not even the slightest intimation of the appointment had preceded the announcement. Everyone received the news with an exclamation of astonishment and sometimes of incredulity. Mr. M. J. Butler they had known only as Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals or as head of the Intercolonial Railway Commission or, it might be, as a civil engineer. Never once had his name been mentioned, either now or in the past, in connection with iron and steel or coal matters, ever once had it been associated with the steel or the coal company, much less as a possible candidate for the position he has taken.

That Mr. Butler will justify the confidence of the directorate is the general opinion of those who profess to have any knowledge of him. He is a man with a very wide experience in executive matters and in organization, and while his knowledge of the iron, steel and coal business is limited, the qualifications he is credited with, are more scarce and difficult to obtain, and therefore more essential for the position he will fill. The general view is that the directors know their business and that they exercised their best judgment in selecting Mr. Butler for the important office of general manager of the two companies.

The new general manager's experience appears to have been mainly in railway work. He studied engineering at the Toronto University. After graduating he worked on Ontario railways—from 1882 to 1884. In 1885 he was engineer of bridges for the Acheson, Topeka and Santa Fe. He returned to Canada and from 1889 to 1899 was in the employ of the Rathbun Company, of Deseronto. Afterwards he was with the Montreal Locomotive Works. In 1902 he took service with the Canadian Government, later being awarded with a C.M.G. He has also studied law, graduating at the Chicago University. He is a member of the English, American and Canadian Civil Engineers societies.

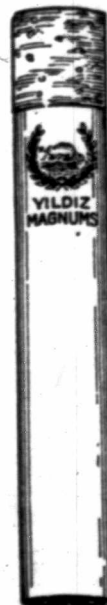
DEVELOPMENT OF MOOSE JAW.

The annual report of the Moose Jaw board of trade shows that three new bank branches were opened during the year, being the Imperial, Dominion and Bank of Montreal. In addition to this a large number of new stores, lumber yards, etc., were opened, while the completion of the flour mills and the commencing of grinding marked a new era in making Moose Jaw famous.

The outlook for 1910 is excellent as money is plentiful, while railways are coming, the overhead bridge will be built, also the Land Titles office, the Boys' Residential College, and at least half a dozen wholesale houses, two new banks, and many large business blocks. The enthusiasm born of success will impel farmers in the whole district to do a little better than in 1909, and by increased crop areas, thoroughly tilled, give the climax to a prosperous year for Moose Jaw.

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CROWN RESERVE MINING COMPANY.

The statement presented at the annual meeting of the Crown Reserve Mining Company, held in Montreal, on Wednesday last, is deserving of notice, as being most favorable. The balance at the beginning of 1909 was \$347,117, and the surplus at the end of the year was \$549,275. Yet, during the year, the company paid in dividends and bonuses no less than \$1,238,169, as against \$353,762 in 1908. The cost of mining the ore was about 10½¢, which is probably a record. The profit on operating in 1909 was \$1,436,398, the company paying the government in royalties \$190,661. The development during the year was 4,046 feet, or five times that of 1908, so that the company now has almost one mile of underground workings, and as yet four-fifths of the property is undeveloped. The average value per ton of ore in 1909 was 4,784 ounces, against 4,156 in 1908, so that the ore was 628 ounces per ton richer last year than the previous year, and at the 200-foot level the showings continue good. The policy for 1910 will be to continue the payment of the dividend of 24 per cent. with bonuses of 36 per cent. and to gradually increase the company's surplus.

Mr. John Parson, president, occupied the chair, a couple of hundred shareholders being present.



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