

cash-notes of different sorts and notes in dollar cents) then the Board when the time comes will make special arrangements to deal with this question.

From next year every bank must each month report to the Board on a form supplied by the Board the amount of notes issued that month and the amount of reserve held.

Official Inspection of Banks

The Board shall send officials to the official banks, to make investigation from time to time and in the event of their reserve funds not corresponding to the amount of the notes issued by them, or their having made untrue reports or otherwise broken these regulations, they shall be punished by the Board.

Mercantile banks will be periodically inspected by representatives of the local officials and of the Chamber of Commerce. If the reserve is insufficient or the returns inaccurate or other abuses are disclosed, then the matter will be reported for inquiry by the Board.

The regulations for periodical inspection will be carefully considered and drawn up by the Board for the guidance of all parties.

Any slight breach of these regulations will be punished by the local officials by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$500. Any serious breach will be reported by the local officials to the Board.

These regulations are for safeguarding the coinage and protecting commercial interests. If any one should take advantage of them to extort, then the banks can directly petition the Board or the High Provincial authorities, who, after a careful examination of the facts, should severely deal with the offender. The banks are also at liberty to petition the local officials to punish severely those people who spread rumours and stir up trouble.

In the event of any amendments having to be made to these regulations, or, if they should be suspended or abolished, then the Board will consider and deal with the matter.

It is also reported from Peking that the government has decided to forbid the currency of foreign paper money in China after five years.

LOANS OF THE DOMINION.

How Maturing Issues Have Been Dealt With—Loans Placed on the London Market Since 1903.

The statement of the Dominion's public accounts for the year ended March, 1909, reviews the Dominion's loan situation during that period. On November 1st, 1908, the 4 per cent. loan of 1878-9 for £4,500,000 or \$21,900,000 matured and was dealt with as follows:—

\$8,422,797, redeemed in cash;

6,946,398, converted into 3¾ per cent. loan of 1908-12;

2,386,855, converted into 3½ per cent. 1930-50, (October issue);

3,751,597, held in the various sinking funds and cancelled;

392,349, held in consolidated fund investment account and cancelled;

\$21,900,000

In June, 1908, a 3¾ per cent. loan of £5,000,000, due 1st May, 1912, was floated in London. The loan was issued at par and was raised for the purpose of providing for maturing obligations and construction of public works.

Holders of 4% bonds and stock, due 1st November, 1908, were offered in exchange an equivalent nominal amount of this issue.

An option, up to September 30th, 1910, was allowed, to holders of this 3½ per cent. stock and bonds, of conversion into 3 per cent. inscribed stock 1938, on the basis of £106 of that stock for each £100 of 3½ per cent. stock or bonds.

In October, 1908, a loan of £5,000,000 3½ per cent. stock, due 1st July, 1950, with option to the government to redeem at par on or after 1st July, 1930, on giving six months' notice, was placed on the London market. The loan was issued at par and was raised for the purpose of providing for obligations in connection with the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway and for other purposes.

Holders of 4 per cent. bonds and stock which matured November 1st, 1908, were offered an exchange for an equivalent nominal amount of this stock.

Big Issue in January

In January, 1909, a loan of £6,000,000 $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. bonds, due 1st July, 1919, with option to the government to redeem the whole or any portion of drawings at par on or after 1st July, 1914, on giving three months' notice, was issued at $99\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in London for the purpose of meeting maturing obligations, to provide funds for the construction of public works, and for general purposes.

Holders of these bonds have the option, up to 30th No-

ember, 1913, of conversion into the existing 3 per cent. inscribed stock 1938, on the basis of £110 of that stock for every £100 bond.

In July, 1909, a further loan of £6,500,000 3½ per cent. stock due 1st July, 1950, with option to the government to redeem at par on or after July 1st, 1930, on giving six months' notice, was issued at 98½ per cent. in London for the purpose of providing for the outstanding balance of the loan maturing 1st January, 1910, and to provide for the advance of \$10,000,000 (say £2,054,794/10/5) to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to assist in the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway.

Funded Debt of Canada

The funded debt of Canada payable in London, taking into account the loan of £6,500,000 placed on the market in July last, and also allowing for the redemption of the £6,443,136/2/9 Canada reduced loan of 1885, which will mature January 1st, 1910, will be £57,163,917/15/1; being an increase of £10,332,060/17/0 or \$50,238,896.13 over £46,840,856/18/1, the amount of such debt on the 30th June, 1903, the date just previous to the commencement of the redemption of the several loans which have matured in recent years.

The following statements give in detail the amount of the debt redeemed and redeemable in London from October 1st, 1903, to January 1st, 1910, together with the new issues made during the same period.

LOANS WHICH HAVE MATURED IN LONDON SINCE 1903.

	Year of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Amount Sterling.
Intercolonial Railway Loan guaranteed.. 4p c.	1869	Oct. 1. 1903	£1,500,000 0 0
" " " " " " " " " "	1873	Apr. 1. 1908	1,500,000 0 0
Reperts Land Loan..... 4 "	1873	Oct. 1. 1904	300,000 0 0
Intercolonial Railway Loan unguaranteed 5 "	1869	Oct. 1. 1903	500,000 0 0
Loan of 1874..... 4 "	1874	May 1. 1904	4,000,000 0 0
" extended to 1st May, 1907... 4 "	1904	May 1. 1907	1,925,654 15 11
Loan of 1875..... 4 "	1875	Nov. 1. 1905	1,000,000 0 0
" " " " " " " " " " 4 "	1876	Nov. 1. 1906	2,540,000 0 0
" " " " " " " " " " 4 "	1878	Nov. 1. 1908	4,500,000 0 0
" " " " " " " " " " 4 "	1879	Nov. 1. 1908	4,500,000 0 0
" " " " " " " " " " 4 "	1885	Jan. 1. 1910	6,443,136 2 9
Canada Reduced Loan..... 4 "			
			£24,169,790 18 8

LOANS PLACED ON THE LONDON MARKET SINCE 1903

4 p.c. Loan of 1908-12	1907	Oct. 1. 1912	£1,500,000	0	0
34 " Loan of 1930-50 [February issue].....	1908	July 1, 1930-50	3,000,000	0	0
34 " Loan of 1908.....	1908	May 1, 1912	5,000,000	0	0
34 " Loan of 1930-50 [October issue].....	1908	July 1, 1930-50	5,000,000	0	0
34 " Loan of 1909 [January, 1909].....	1909	July 1, 19 4-9	6,000,000	0	0
34 " Loan of 1909 [July issue].....	1909	July 1, 1939-50	6,500,000	0	0
4 " Loan of 1874 [extended to May 1, 1907]	1904	May 1, 1907	2,500,000	0	0
4 " Loan of 1874 [extended to May 1, 1911]	1907	May 1, 1911	1,831,398	1	5
Total.....			31,331,398	1	5
Canadian Pacific Railway Loan [assumed by the Dominion July 10, 1906] 34 per cent 1888	1888	July 1, 1938	3,093,700	0	0
Additions to Funded Debt by conversion of stocks and bonds of Sundry Loans into 3 per cents. of 1988 at a premium—					
1874 Conversions into 3 per cent., 1938			32,349	14	8
4 p.c., 1908-12 Loan Conversions into 3 per cent., 1938.....			6,020	0	0
34 " Loan 1914-19			22,607	0	0
34 " Loan of 1908			6,786	0	0
Total.....			67,783	14	3
Grand Total			34,462,851	15	8
Deduct matured loans as above.....			24,169,790	18	8
			£10,323,060	17	0

In the non-jury High Court, Hamilton, judgment, with costs, was given for Mr. Stewart McPhie in his suit against the Universal Signal Company in which he sought to recover money he had paid for stock and for the cancellation of his stock.

Commenting on recent boiler explosions which caused loss of life as well as great destruction of property, the Fidelity and Casualty Company say:—"The truth of the matter is that the general public do not know or fail to grasp the full significance of the fact that 'the energy in a cubic foot of highly heated water is equal to the energy in a pound of gunpowder.' They do not seem to know that heating boilers although built to stand only low pressure are often accidentally subjected to high pressure."

The Union Bank of Canada, announces the following appointments to the western head office staff, which is under the jurisdiction of Mr. F. W. S. Crispo, western superintendent; Mr. F. W. Smith, formerly chief accountant and manager of the Quebec office, has been appointed western inspector; Mr. Ph. Vibert, assistant inspector, Calgary, appointed supervisor of Alberta branches; Mr. J. S. Hiam, assistant inspector, appointed supervisor of Saskatchewan branches; Mr. Thos. McCaffry, manager at Vancouver, appointed supervisor of British Columbia branches; Mr. R. H. Baird, acting manager at Pincher Creek, and Mr. G. S. Orde, accountant at Winnipeg office, have been added to the western head office inspection staff.