

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1936

Bank of Montreal Solid as a Rock

The Bank of Montreal is forwarding to its shareholders a particularly strong statement. The year has been marked by more active conditions in most branches of trade and commerce and this has been reflected by expansion in many of the principal departments of the Bank.

Total assets have increased to over the \$800,000,000 mark. This has been due largely to the healthy gains in deposits. With the improvement in business, profits are above those of the previous year.

The directors, following the Bank's well known policy of always adding to its strength, have set aside from accumulated profits a further \$1,000,000 to Rest Account, bringing the Rest up to \$39,000,000, as against the Capital of \$36,000,000.

Following the practice of the Bank, the Statement is presented in an easily understandable form in order that the general public may more fully appreciate its various features.

The annual statement, which appears in the principal centres of the country, shows total assets at \$805,081,998, up from \$792,772,872 a year ago. Of this amount, total liquid assets are \$606,472,587, equal to 83.27 per cent. of all liabilities to the public. The unusually high percentage of liquid assets is likely due to the lessened demand for current accommodation and the necessity of placing a greater amount in high grade government bonds. As a result the total holdings of government and other bonds and debentures have increased to \$442,781,097, from \$361,769,848. The greater portion of these holdings consists of gilt-edge securities, which mature at early dates.

At the same time, increases are reported in call loans both at home and abroad. Call loans outside Canada stand at \$25,400,166, as compared with \$18,835,238, while call loans in Canada total \$8,169,988, a gain from \$4,435,736. A further indication of the strength of liquid assets is afforded by cash holdings and deposits in the Bank of Canada of \$79,242,079; notes of and cheques on other banks \$29,222,231 and deposits with other banks \$20,264,891, bringing the available cash holdings well above \$125,000,000.

While general business throughout the country, particularly in the latter months of the year, has reported substantial increases, it is evident that many of the larger companies are availing themselves of their liquid resources to take care of any new business secured. As a result, current loans have declined and are reported at \$174,141,011, down from \$234,461,311. This situation probably also indicates the readiness with which former loans have been liquidated.

Another healthy sign is afforded by the manner in which the Bank's deposits continue to reach new high levels. Deposits payable on demand and after notice now amount to \$691,312,054, up from \$676,944,866.

Of special interest to depositors is the position reported, with total assets of \$805,081,998 to meet payment of liabilities to the public of \$728,315,850, leaving a margin of assets over liabilities of \$76,766,147.

Reflecting the improvement in conditions, profits showed a tendency to gain, as compared with the previous year. The total profits for the year, after making appropriations to contingent reserve fund, out of which fund provision for bad and doubtful debts had been made, were \$3,181,501, as compared with \$3,005,212. The profits were equal to 4.18 per cent. on the capital, surplus and undivided profits. From the total profit there was appropriated for dividends \$2,880,000 and \$200,000 was written off bank premises, leaving the amount to be carried forward for the year, of \$101,501. When this amount was added to the balance brought forward at the end of the previous year, it brought the total balance at credit of profit and loss up to \$2,036,534.

From this amount there was transferred to Rest Account \$1,000,000, bringing the Rest up to \$39,000,000 and leaving the balance of profit and loss to be carried forward at \$1,036,534.

The Kick of a Cow

Persons who claim some familiarity with the ways of cows—who have balanced themselves on a milking stool—will be interested in the question that recently came before Timothy A. Reardon, director of the California Commission of Industrial Relations—whether a cow can kick southward when facing north. This question came up when H. Guidotti, a dairyman, asked compensation for shin wounds which he represented were caused by the kick of a cow.

This north-south question may seem simple enough to persons who have no rural background; but it gives pauses to persons who have braced themselves against the flank of a cow to milk. Veterinarians testified at the hearing on this case that a straightline kick was structurally impossible for a cow. Wherefore Guidotti's claim was dismissed. However, there were protests from dairymen against the ruling, dairymen who were willing to display shins scarred by what they described as straight kicks of cows.

After all, what difference does it make whether the offensive leg movement of a cow is a pass, a thrust, a sweep or a kick? The experience of one who did his chore of milking some time back is that the movement by which the cow releases herself from unwelcome ministrations—by which she slams the milker against the barn wall, with the contents of his pail cascading over him, has all the force of a direct kick, with no lack of power behind it.

As a matter of simple justice, the question should be settled in terms that will assure compensation to the dairyman who comes bearing scars to those authorized to hear and determine claims based upon injury sustained in occupational pursuits. The California decision shames America. It is certain to occasion further and more vicious assaults by the so-called gentle cow on workers who make substantial contributions to the welfare of the nation.

Onion Crop Survey Throughout Canada

(Conditions of the onion crop during the past growing season were somewhat unfavorable in most parts of Canada resulting in reduced yields of many commodities with possibilities of higher prices. In the case of onions British Columbia reports a lower production but Ontario had a fair crop despite generally poor growing conditions until late in the season. During the harvesting and curing season the outlook for the crop was very favorable and the supply of onions in storage is generally of excellent quality.

Onion production in Canada is chiefly "yellows," with smaller quantities of red and Spanish stock. Commercial areas are practically limited to the Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, most of the other provinces producing comparatively small quantities. Canadian production, however, is not sufficient to supply the domestic demand throughout the entire year, and therefore, additional supplies are imported annually from the United States, Spain, Egypt and Australia. The total imports of onions from all sources during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936 were approximately 14,000,000 lb., of which the previously mentioned countries supplied more than 70 per cent. In this connection it is perhaps of interest to bear in mind that as a result of present conditions in Spain arrivals from that country have recently been very light. Ontario exports considerable quantities of onions to the British West Indies, while British Columbia growers ship to New Zealand with smaller quantities to the Orient.

SNAPSHOTS

The police should keep an eye on the old graveyard in the centre of the city. It is a disgrace the way the old tombstones, many of them of historic interest, have recently been broken and destroyed. Many years ago persons were severely dealt with for just this trick.

If the N. B. Phone Company would employ a local girl or boy to get out their Fredericton monthly bills instead of having this work done at Saint John, the gesture might be appreciated by the several hundred local telephone patrons in this section.

Charity is not puffed up, and seeketh not its own glory, according to St. Paul, but some dispensers of it employ persons who seek their own glory and administer it in a way to vent their own petty spite. They sometimes act in a way which is liable to cheapen any organization with which they are connected.

A story is told of an Irishman in Eastport, Maine, who is a great Roosevelt supporter. During the late election campaign in Maine a prominent lady speaker was praising Candidate Landon's wife. She closed by saying, "On the night of March 4th, Mrs. Landon will be sleeping in the White House." The Irishman who was listening, replied, "Well, if Mrs. Landon is sleeping in the White House on the night of March 4th, she will be sleeping with Roosevelt."

A little housecleaning would not hurt the auditorium of the Provincial Normal School.

A Bishop in the course of a parochial visit was at the home of a family in which there was a small daughter of four years. Little Mary was sitting on the Bishop's knee, and he said to her, "My, what nice plump knees you have, Mary." To which Mary replied, "Oh, but you ought to look at Mummy's knees."

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page One)

is the best answer to those pessimists who scoff at the idea of friendship of nations."

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—The speech of President Roosevelt at Rio de Janeiro in which he urged maintenance of peace in the Americas was described last night by Prime Minister Mackenzie King as of "striking and momentous character."

The prime minister issued the following statement:

"I have not yet had an opportunity of reading the whole of President Roosevelt's speech before the Brazilian Congress, but the quotations which have been brought to my attention by the press are sufficient to indicate in striking and momentous character."

"I am sure that Canadians will heartily endorse the president's desire to maintain and establish on still more enduring foundations the peace that now obtains in the Americas. In these times 'to encourage the peaceful progress of civilization' has become not only a noble, but a necessary endeavor, if civilization itself is to be maintained."

"Any step which serves to ensure permanence of peace in any part of the world is a contribution to the peace of the world. Co-operative effort towards this end cannot be too widely extended. Peace, like justice, has become the common concern of mankind. Civilization is a common inheritance, and a common possession. It can only be maintained by common endeavor."

Von Ribbentrop's

(Continued from Page One)

land, charged with our conversion to Nazism. It is a bold policy and I do not ignore its gravity. Though the Fascist movement in England is contemptible and has attracted no single figure of distinction to its ranks, there is here, as in other countries, a vast body of opinion with right sympathies which, if driven to choose one extreme or the other, would sway inevitably to the gospel of Hitler. And setting up the German embassy here as a sort of cathedral of that doctrine in England is calculated to vitalize the Nazi-communist issue in our midst and to strengthen the pro-German sentiment of a large part of the population.

New Trade Agreement Between Australia, France

(Special to The Daily Mail)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 28.—A new trade agreement has been signed between France and Australia which will deal with the export from Australia of apples, pears, barley and wheat.



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United States

(Continued from Page One)

which, the sponsors of the agreement agree, is worth a good deal. Exports of Canadian newsprint to the United States have increased from \$56,700,000 to \$66,990,000 in the ten months ended October, as against last year, while exports of wood pulp have increased from \$18,000,000 to \$21,800,000, and nickel from \$1,400,000 to \$2,100,000.

Predictions that the treaty would be advantageous to Canadian farmers are being fulfilled, for the exports of beef cattle, particularly stockers and feeders, have increased from \$5,000,000 tonarily \$8,000,000; horses to the value of \$1,921,000 have been exported to the United States, as against \$571,695 last year; dairy cattle shipments have increased from \$311,181 to \$396,558 and there have been increases in other farm products like potatoes and turnips. Canada's southward exports of cheese have climbed from \$58,680 to \$1,484,386.

It was anticipated that the trade pact would be helpful to Canadian whiskey distillers, and shipments of that commodity have increased from \$8,600,000 last year to \$15,900,000 this year, which removes considerable of the surplus stocks in Canada. Canadian manufacturers may be somewhat disappointed in this showing, especially as a fresh supply of United States whiskey, which was distilled after the Volstead law was repealed, will be available next year, and competition will be keener, but the Canadian product will be more mature, and should still get the call from discriminating users of the beverage.

There can be little doubt that, while the pact has promoted trade, a substantial proportion of the increment can fairly be attributed to the general revival of business both in Canada and the United States. It will be said in some quarters that Canadian commerce with the neighboring Republic would have expanded without the agreement, but it will probably be admitted that industries like cattle-raising and fishing, which were badly depressed last year, have been benefited by the concessions accorded to Canada by the United States.

Canadian imports from the United States have increased by about 15 per cent., and analysis of the returns shows that the American exporters have made their greatest gains in the following commodities: fresh fruits and vegetables, machinery, implements, tractors, radios, refrigerators, furniture, textiles, electrical apparatus, electro-plated ware, automobile parts, periodicals, advertising pamphlets and various paper products.

Inevitably such Canadian manufacturers as are finding their sales reduced by severe competition from the United States are not enthusiastic about the effects of the trade agreement, nor is the Conservative Party convinced that the pact was a good one for Canada. Conservative headquarters submits the results to a critical analysis and delivers this verdict: "There are some good fea-

Lieut.-Governor

(Continued from Page One)

W. Head, 1848-54; Hon. J. H. T. Mannes-Sutton, 1854-61; Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, 1861-66; Major General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, 1867; Sol. Hon. Francis Pym Harding, 1867-68.

Pictures of Lieutenant Governors of the province, which have been collected through the past and already are hung in the Lieutenant Governor's office, are as follows: Hon. W. L. Wilnot, 1868-73; Hon. S. L. Tilley, 1873-78; Baron Edward Chandler, 1878-80; Hon. Robert Duncan Wilnot, T.C., 1880-85; Hon. Sir Leonard Tilley, C.B., 1885-93; Hon. John Boyd, 1893; Hon. John J. Fraser, 1893-96; Hon. A. R. McClellan, 1896-1902; Hon. J. B. SSnowball, 1902-07; Hon. L. J. Tweedie, 1907-12; Hon. Josiah Wood, 1912-1917; Hon. Gilbert White Ganong, 1917; Hon. William Pugsley, 1917-23; Hon. William F. Todd, 1923-28; Hon. Major General H. H. McLean, 1928-35.

OUR MAIL BAG

APPRECIATION

North Devon, N. B.,
Nov. 19th, 1936.

Editor Daily Mail,

Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Sir:

The members of the Devon Women's Institute are very grateful to you for the publicity given their recent Maritime Products Dinner in your paper. We understand you have mailed a number of copies to different manufacturers and others throughout the Province.

Wishing you every success in your paper.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. Quartermain, Sec.-Treas.
Mrs. Frank Shortill, President.

THOSE CHRISTMAS SEALS

Editor Daily Mail,

Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Sir:

In last night's paper I read your Editorial about buying Christmas Seals, and I would like information about several matters pertaining to:

Where does the money go for the sale of the Seals? Who has the authority for selling, etc.? I know considerable about the amount of money collected in the U.S. for these seals, also the amount of good done by the sale of them, but I must say I have felt that the interest taken in T.B. in this vicinity is not what it should be in a country like ours.

For instance, there is a very sad case within gunshot of Fredericton, where a bright young man died a short time ago from this disease, and at the present time a member in the same family is falling daily. Why is not this patient taken to the hospital? I believe if people have not got the money to pay for this treatment, which I know by experience, takes time, rest and nourishment and a whole lot of money, then I don't see why a whole family should be exposed to this dreaded disease, and that is so in the case I have in mind, with a sanatorium in easy reach, and I know also it has done some splendid work, but it takes time to accomplish cures and if a patient suffering from this disease is not willing to go and take treatment, then I feel they should be compelled to go, and kept there until they are no longer a menace to others.

I feel strongly about this matter and should be very willing to buy seals and help in any way possible, but with this case in mind I can't understand why those patients have not been placed there as Seals were sold here last year for the same purpose, and should like some assurance that a case like this should never again be allowed to remain at home and be a menace to the rest of the family.

I do enjoy your paper, and your many up-to-date ideas for advancement, and this is one I am particularly interested in.

Thanking you, I remain,

DAVE DOOLITTLE.

(Note: The above suggestions are passed along to those who are working for the T. B. Cause.—Ed. Mail.)

tures to the Canadian-United States trade agreement. At best, however, it remains a pitifully imperfect arrangement."

There is plenty of scope for argument for and against the bargain and there will be no dearth of discussion in respect to it when Parliament meets. Certainly the agreement was not anything like as favorable to Canada as the Anglo-Canadian pact, which has resulted in a favorable balance for the Dominion of nearly \$700,000,000.

St. Andrew's Day

Annual Sale and Chicken Salad Tea at ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH HALL, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30th.

Tea from 4.30 until 6.30 o'clock
Christmas Cooking and Novelties for Sale.
TEA TICKETS 35 CENTS

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Grace Bradley

NOTICE OF SALE

To John R. Barter of the Parish of St. Mary's, in the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Annie L. Barter, his wife, and to all others whom it may in anywise concern: NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 14th day of June A.D. 1933, and made between John R. Barter and Annie L. Barter, his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned Peter J. Hughes, of the second part, which said Mortgage is recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of York in Book 220, pages 220 to 223, inclusive, default having been made in the payment of principal and interest monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, in the said County of York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1936, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises described in the said mortgage, as follows:

That certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being on the south side of the Pennyack Stream in the Parish and County aforesaid, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at the Pennyack Stream at Alexander Curcadin's lower line thence along said line, nearly a south course to the rear, thence a westerly course at a right angle to the said line till it embraces one-third part of the distance across the two lots No. 9 and 10 originally owned by the late Francis Walker, Senr., thence a northward course parallel to the upper line till it strikes the Pennyack Stream; thence up-stream to the place of beginning, and containing 100 acres more or less.

ALSO: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish and County aforesaid on the South side of the Pennyack Stream and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at the Pennyack Stream at the said William Walker, lower line, thence along said line nearly a south course to the rear, thence a westerly course at right angles to the said line until it embraces one-sixth part of the distance across the two lots No. 9 and 10, originally owned by Francis Walker Senr., or the half of what remained to him after deducting two acres from lots No. 9 and 10 to Alexander Curcadin and George Walker Senr., thence a northward course parallel to the upper line until it strikes the Pennyack Stream, thence up stream to the place of beginning and is intended to comprise one-half of the said lot, parcel of land and premises, and containing Fifty acres more or less."

The above being the same lands and premises as described in the Deed thereof from Alexander Allen et al to John R. Baxter, dated January 12th A.D. 1929, and recorded in the York County Records in Volume 207, page 77.

Together with all the singular the buildings and improvements thereon and to appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging.

Dated the Fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1936.

(Sgd.) PETER J. HUGHES, Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Provisions of the Towns Incorporation Act, 1927, and amending Acts and under and by virtue of a Warrant to me directed dated the 7th day of November, A.D. 1936, and issued by the Town Treasurer of the Town of Devon, in the County of York for taxes against Thomas Whitehead, I will sell at public auction in front of the Town Office, in the Town of Devon, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick on Tuesday the twenty-second day of December, A.D. 1936, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Thomas Whitehead in and to the following lands and premises, namely: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Devon formerly called and named the Village of St. Mary's Ferry in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick and described as follows: Commencing at an iron spike on the northwesterly side of the Miramichi Road at the easterly corner of a lot of land owned by H. M. Blair and running along the northwesterly side of a lot and fifteen inches distant from the house on the same in a northwesterly direction to Jeffrey Street so called, thence along the said Jeffrey Street in a northwesterly direction a distance of thirty-five feet and nine inches until it strikes the westerly corner of a lot of land owned by the Advent Christian Church, thence in a southeasterly direction along the said line of the said lot to the Miramichi Road passing the easterly corner of the house now occupied by J. Silwell 16 inches distant therefrom in a southwesterly direction above said road a rectangular distance of thirty feet six inches or to the place of beginning."

Terms: Cash.

Dated at the Town of Devon, in the County of York this twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1936.

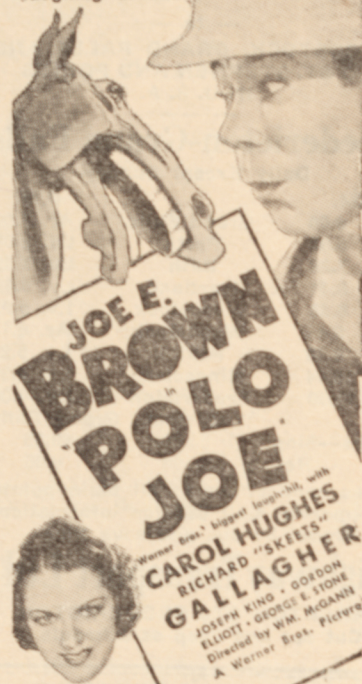
LEO F. HAYES, Marshal, Town of Devon, N. B.

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