An exceptional opportunity for the investment of savings in a high-grade Municipal Security

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We offer the unsold balance of $1,200,000 One Year Notes, dated 1st September, 1912, of a Western municipality. They are in denominations of $100 to $5000 and especially suitable for the investment of small savings or money which is now earning only 3 per cent. or less.

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FRUIT SHOULD BE GRADED

Special Market Commissioner at Winnipeg Says Care Must Be Taken.

A despatch from Toronto says: Competition for the fruit trade of Western Canada is so keen that Mr. James Parnell, Special Market Commissioner at Winnipeg, in a report issued on Thursday, warns Ontario shippers that only the very best must be offered if they expect to control the market. Ontario fruits are acknowledged to be better quality than British Columbia shipments, but shipments from the Pacific Province and the western States show excellent stock, well graded and packed, which reaches the market in a splendid condition.

Mr. Parnell suggests that prices for apples are likely to decline. Good sales are reported in the country, but city buyers are making light purchases in the hope of cheaper prices later on. "With the keen competition between east and west it looks as if the growers will have to take lower prices. Shippers should exercise great care in packing their apples, as there is an extra staff of inspectors on, who are examining carefully each shipment, and all shipments should come up to the 'fruit market act.'

"Many of our Ontario growers are shipping out fruit that will hold its own with the best of quality, pack and condition on arrival. In other cases, however, too little attention is being paid to grading and packing, some varieties of plums and peaches being shipped here that will not hold up and are arriving in bad shape, which has a tendency to lower the prices of fruit coming in right."

Mr. Parnell states that the market has been crowded all week with foreign fruit, which has caused quite a drop in prices.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

LONDON'S APATHY HAS REDUCED PRICES OF MUNICIPALS.

Prices Lower than for Many Years—Likelihood of Further Reduction in Opinion of Experts is Remote—Many Bargains on Market.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible, of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

(By Investor.)

The apathy of the London market for Canadian municipal debentures has continued all summer, and now with the beginning of autumn there appears to be no improvement in the situation. The result has been that such municipalities as have recently come on the market with bonds have been forced to sell them at abnormally cheap prices or have had to seek temporary relief through financing by means of short-term notes or treasury bills. Investors, therefore, start this fall season with numerous opportunities for purchasing cheap municipal debentures or occasional chances to purchase securities maturing from six to twelve months of fairly high yield, but secured by the assets of excellent municipalities. Just this week, for example, one house is offering one year notes of a suburb of Vancouver at a price to return the investor five and one-half per cent. on his money. Many of the larger cities of the middle West are now returning from 4 3-4 to 5 1-4 per cent.—a fact that has not taken place since the bad year of 1907.

The question that many investors are asking is not whether debentures are cheap at present, but whether or not they may not become even cheaper. This question is not easy to answer and I can only express an opinion based on the opinions of many of the most expert bond men in Canada. But while their opinions are well worth having they are unfortunately hampered by not being gifted with prophetic powers and their knowledge of the future is only that based upon probabilities. What they think is this: The market has now reached a point where debentures are returning as high a rate of income as they have within the past fifteen years or more. General conditions are excellent, and prices are unquestionably attractive. Therefore, although London may not again come into the market for some time to come the absorbtive power of Canada and the States will prove sufficient to keep the market from going any lower. This, coupled with the fact that municipalities will considerably moderate their financial requirements for the next few months will probably keep prices at about the present level. Any resumption of buying on the part of London, however, will soon exhaust the present supply of securities and the result will be a beginning to an upward movement that will tend to replace prices somewhere near the levels of a year or eighteen months ago.

It cannot be said that this feeling was general a few months ago, but so far as I can learn the above reflects pretty well the general opinion now. Municipal debentures are cheap and there is a fair demand for the bargains. Should the demand follow the usual course and come up to the average enquiry of October and November there should be no question of the stability of the present level of prices and possibly even an advance in some cases.

At all events, if one has money to invest at the present time there are many unquestionable bargains in municipal debentures, and the likelihood of these bargains falling further in price is remote. As one hard-headed investor remarked the other day:— "It is only a beginner who expects always to buy at the bottom and sell at the top and this is near enough the bottom to suit me."

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO INVEST

write for our September List of

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

and our free Booklet: "What a Bond Investment means." They may help you

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TRIBUTE TO DEAD EMPEROR.

Nogi, Famous General, and His Wife, Commit Suicide.

A despatch from Tokio, says: General Count Maresuke Nogi, Supreme Military Councillor of the Empire, and his wife, the Countess Nogi, committed suicide on Friday night, in accordance with the ancient Japanese custom, as their final tribute to their departed Emperor and friend, Mutsuhito. The taking off by their own hands of the famous General and his wife was as dramatic as it was sad. The General cut his throat with a short sword and the Countess committed hari-kari. Following the Samurai custom, the couple had carefully prepared their plans for killing themselves and timed them so that they would be coincident with the departure forever from Tokio of the dead Emperor.

CHILD KILLED IN ELEVATOR.

Attendant in Halifax Building Failed to Close Car Door.

A despatch from Halifax says: Enid Griffith, a three-year-old girl, was killed in the elevator shaft in the Metropole Building in this city on Thursday. The child was in the elevator with her aunt. The elevator boy omitted to close the door as the elevator went up from the third storey. The child had hold of the grill work on the edge of the shaft. The elevator going up, left the girl hanging by her hands. In a moment she dropped to the bottom and was killed.

AMERICANS STILL COMING.

175,000 Will Have Crossed Into Canada by End of Fiscal Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: According to W. J. White, who returned on Wednesday from an inspection of Canadian immigration agencies in the United States, the American influx to the West is continuing at a rate unprecedented. Mr. White estimates that in the current fiscal year 175,000 people will cross the border. They are not settling in particular localities or any one province, he says, but are scattering everywhere that good land is available. Mr. White speaks optimistically of the crops.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent. patents, $3.75 to $3.80 for new, f.o.b. mills, and at $3.90 to $3.95 for old, f.o.b. mills. Manitoba flours (these quotations are for jute bags, in cotton bags 10c more):—First patents, $5.70; second patents, $5.20, and strong bakers', $5, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 2 old Northern quoted at $1.10 to $1.10 1-2, Bay ports. Feed wheat, 65 to 66c, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white, red and mixed, 97 to 98c, outside; new wheat, 93 to 94c, outside.

Oats—New No. 2 oats quoted at 41 to 42c here, and old at 45 1-2 to 46c, Toronto. No. 2 W. C. oats, 47c, Bay ports.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—No. 3 nominal at 60 to 65c, outside. No. 3 extra, 58c, and No. 3, 55c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 84c, on track, Bay ports, and at 88c, Toronto; No. 3, 87c Toronto, and at 83c, Bay ports.

Rye—65 to 70c per bushel.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $22 to $23, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $26.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Dairy rolls, choice, 25 to 26c; bakers', inferior, 21c; choice dairy, tubs, 23 to 24c; creamery, 27 to 28c for rolls, and 26 to 27c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 26 to 27c per dozen; fresh, 24c.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-4 to 14 1-2c for large, and 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $3 per bushel, primes, $2.90.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 1-2 to 12 1-2c per lb. for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2.25 to $3, wholesale.

Poultry—Wholesale prices of choice dressed poultry:—Chickens, 16 to 18c per lb.; hens, 13 to 14c; ducklings, 14 to 15c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—90c per bag.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $24.50 to $25; do., mess, $21.50. Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 17 1-2c; heavy, 15 1-2 to 16c; rolls, 14 to 14 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 1-2c; backs, 20 to 20 1-2c.

Lard—Tierces, 13 1-2c; tubs, 13 3-4c; pails, 14c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 49 1-2 to 50c; do., No. 3, 48 to 48 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 49 to 49 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 60 to 65c; malting, 75 to 80c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 74 to 75c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80; do., seconds, $5.30; strong bakers', $5.10; Winter patents, choice, $5.25; straight rollers, $4.85 to $4.90; do., in bags, $2.25 to $2.30. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.80; bag of 90 lbs., $2.27 1-2. Millfeed—Bran, $23; shorts, $27; middlings, $28 to $29; mouillie, $30 to $34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15 to $15.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 14 to 14 1-8c; do., easterns, 13 1-2 to 13 7-8c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 27 to 27 1-4c; seconds, 25 1-2 to 26c. Eggs—Selected, 28 to 29c; No. 2 stock, 19 to 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 75 to 80c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 17—Wheat—September, 85 3-4c; December, 88 1-2c; May, 93 1-8 to 93 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 89 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 87 1-4 to 88 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 83 1-4 to 86 1-4c. No. 3 yellow corn, 72 1-2c. No. 3 white oats, 30 to 30 1-2c. No. 2 rye, 61 to 63c. Bran, $20. Flours—First patents, $4.35 to $4.65; second patents, $4.20 to $4.55; first clears, $3.20 to $3.50; second clears, $2.30 to $2.60.

Duluth, Sep. 17.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 90 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 89 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 87 1-8c; September, 88 1-8c asked; December, 88 1-4c; May, 93 1-8c asked.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—Prime beeves about 6 3-4; medium, 4 3-4 to 6 1-2; common, 3 to 4 1-2. Milch cows, $30 to $70 each; calves, 3 to 6 3-8; sheep about 4 cents; lambs about 6 cents; hogs, 8 1-2 to 8 3-4c.

Toronto September 17. - Choice — Choice butcher, $6.50 to $6.75; good medium, $5.60 to $6.25; common, $4.50 to $5; cows, $3 to $5.50; bulls, $3 to $4.50; canners, $2 to $3. Calves—Good veal, $8 to $8.50; common, $3.50 to $6. Stockers and feeders, 500 to 900 lbs., $4.25 to $5.60. Milkers and springers, $50 to $75. Sheep and lambs—From 25c to 50c lower; light ewes, $4 to $4 50; heavy ewes, $3 to $3.50; lambs, $5 to $6.25. Hogs—$8.75 fed and watered and $8.35 to $8.40 f.o.b.

NEW ZEALAND LEPERS.

Condition in Cook Islands Officially Reported as Deplorable.

A despatch from Christchurch, N. Z., says: An official report from Cook Islands says leprosy is prevalent to a great extent. The lepers live in the most disgraceful conditions and the general health of the islands is deplorable. Drastic measures are necessary to save the population.

JUMPS FROM HOTEL WINDOW.

Well-Known Resident of Quebec Ends His Own Life.

A despatch from Quebec says: Jumping from a window of the third flat of the Mountain Hill House, Ludger Beauregard, a well-known Quebecker, committed suicide on Wednesday morning. Mr. Beauregard formerly was purchaser of right-of-way for the Transcontinental Railway Commission in the district of Quebec. He was living in Defosses Street with his four daughters.

TWO OUTLAWS TO DIE.

Floyd and Claude Allen Sentenced to the Electric Chair.

A despatch from Wytheville, Virginia, says: Floyd Allen and his nephew, Claude, two leaders of the gang that shot up the Hillsville courthouse, were brought into court here on Thursday and sentenced to be electrocuted on November 22nd. They were found guilty of murder in the first degree several weeks ago.

THANKSGIVING, OCTOBER 28.

Date Recommended by State Department for This Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Although the formal Order in Council fixing the date for Thanksgiving Day this fall has not yet been passed, it is understood that the date recommended by the State Department is Monday, October 28th, and a proclamation will be issued shortly.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

SOME INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

The Minister of Lands and Mines—Northland's Possibilities—Trades Union Movement—Exhibition Criticism.

While Provincial politics in general are enjoying a rest considerable public attention is centered on the work and personality of the newest member of the Cabinet, Hon. Mr. Hearst, who, a few months ago, succeeded Mr. Cochrane as Minister of Lands and Mines. The other day when Sir James Whitney was asked to address a public gathering he contented himself with a few words and introduced Mr. Hearst in his stead, "one of my young men," the Premier described him. Mr. Hearst took Northern Ontario as his text and delivered an important address on its possibilities. Coming from Sault Ste. Marie, where he is a leading lawyer, the subject is close to his heart.

Mr. Hearst does not resemble his photographs. They do not reproduce his sandy complexion or his almost fiery hair and moustache. In manner of speech Mr. Hearst is not unlike his leader, Sir James Whitney. He has the same downrightness and something of the same force of deliverance. Assuming that those qualities in speech reflect similar qualities of the head, it is not difficult to understand why the Premier selected him out of his large following for promotion.

SILVER CAMPS REVIVING.

All the news from the northland serves to strengthen the optimism that has been developing during recent years. The known agricultural area is widening. Instead of 16,000,000 acres in the clay belt the figure has now risen to 20,000,000 acres. Settlement is slow, but the point is rapidly being reached when it will be cheaper to clear New Ontario farms than it will be to buy prairie lands. Then it ought to be easy to divert the westward stream of immigation to the north. The mining industry is making progress. The news from Porcupine continues to be encouraging in a moderate way. One mine is understood to have produced a quarter of a million dollars of gold up to the first of September. But the feature of the summer's work has been the revival of the silver camps. In Cobalt twenty-three properties have been reopened. And in Elk Lake and Gowganda operations are under way in twenty-two camps. And, doubtless, there will be a fresh crop of wild cats for the unwary.

LABOR UNIONS IN ONTARIO.

The annual meeting in Guelph of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, held in Ontario for the first time in several years, has served to call attention to the progress and present strength of the Trades Union movement in this province. While the organization is strong numerically and has secured in some trades an almost masterful position it is not without its weaknesses. It would be more exact to say that it has not yet taken advantage of its opportunities for the improving of the condition of the great body of workers.

Up to the present in Canada, the great objective of the trades unions has been to increase wages, and the one weapon they have used for this purpose has been the crude and often-dangerous and cruel form of warfare known as the strike. In innumerable cases strikes or threats of strikes have been successful, and it would be impossible to estimate the advances in wages the unions have to their credit by this means. Possibly in many trades they have doubled the rate of pay they would be receiving if there were no unions. In other trades they have failed, and the curious fact is that in the strongly unionized city of Toronto many of the largest industries are absolutely non-union, or open shops. The employers in some of these industries have no objection to high wages, and voluntarily pay the union scale or higher, but it is also unfortunately the case that some of the others pay absolutely inadequate wages. There are many competent workmen in Toronto to-day, working 10 hours a day, receiving not more than $10.00 a week. If there is a family of any size, with no other wage earners in it, this means, with rent and the cost of clothing and provisions what they are, that these people are on the ragged edge of penury. Compare such wages with those that prevail in such a trade as the printers, who are at present negotiating a new scale and have refused to accept a minimum rate of $21.00 a week for an eight-hour day.

WORKINGMEN POOR POLITICIANS.

Some of the labor leaders are coming to realize that the question of wages, while of vital importance, is but one of many things which are of the utmost importance to the working classes' material condition. The question of land values in its relation to rent is one of these. So is the question of public ownership of natural monopolies. So is the question of taxation, including that most powerful and all embracing engine of taxation, the tariff. These things affect the earning power of the workers just as much as the rate of wages he receives. But the strike is useless as a weapon to grapple with them. And so far the labor unions of Canada, knowing only the strike as a weapon, have done practically nothing toward grappling with these problems. The labor man needs a new weapon. He scarcely knows yet what it is. He realizes clearly only that there is need of something, that conditions are rapidly stratifying into a form which does not bode best for the classes generally. Some day he will see that what he needs is political organization. But at present the efforts in the Province to organize a workingman's political party have fallen flat. That party's dependable strength in the city of Toronto is probably not more than a few hundred voters.

KIER HARDIE SCENTS TROUBLE.

Kier Hardie, the powerful but somewhat intemperate Scotch socialist labor leader, a former collier, but the match in mental equipment for political leaders anywhere, has been telling his Canadian brothers some plain facts along these lines. He declared that in some respects privilege has already become entrenched in Canada in a way that it will take generations to rectify, if it can ever be rectified.

No doubt one reason organized labor has been slow to agitate in political questions is that well organized labor has been so successful in keeping its wages up to a good standard, that it has thought the other matters were of trivial importance. Besides, on some of the most important issues labor men are by no means united in their opinion. A good example is the tariff question. At the moment some of the most forceful men in the unions in Toronto are free traders, or, at least, low tariff men. But while the union men of the city would follow these leaders over a precipice if a strike were involved it is doubtful if more than a small fraction would follow them in a free trade campaign. Judging by concrete results the labor men of Toronto are strongly protectionist.

One result of the Canadian labor men's large attention to the question of wages has been to arouse against him some resentment on the part of the great army of other workers and salaried people generally who are disposed to accept the statement that much of the high cost of living must be charged to the unions with their unending demands for higher wages. As a matter of fact, the interests of the union man, the farmer, the storekeeper, the clerk are largely in common. The problem is to find a basis for united action.

CRITICS OF THE BIG SHOW.

Now that the Exhibition is over, loyal critics who would not say a word while its success was in the balance, are raising their voices in protest on account of conditions in some of the departments. The chief complaint is that the Fair has been losing its agricultural character. It is a significant fact that the entries in live stock this year were much below those of previous years in point of number, and no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming of why this was so. The live stock sheds and accommodation generally for this class of exhibits are far below what they ought to be and no doubt before another year a great change will be made in this regard. Those in charge of the Exhibition realize that if the Fair is to be truly representative of National, as it is termed, it must not be allowed to become lopsided.

MANY brands of Baking Powder contain alum, which is an injurious acid. The ingredients of alum baking powder are never printed on the label.

Magic Baking Powder contains no alum and is the only baking powder made in Canada that has all the ingredients plainly printed on the label.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

ESTIMATE OF WESTERN CROP

G. T. P.'s Report Shows 179,828,000 Bushels of Wheal, Half of Which is Harvested.

A despatch from Montreal says: According to figures compiled by the Grand Trunk Pacific the western wheat crop this year will reach 179,828,000 bushels. Their report shows that an average of over 50 per cent. of the grain had already been harvested, but the work has been greatly delayed from one end of the prairies to the other by heavy rain. In several places it is reported that the early cut grain has begun to sprout, but in the majority of districts no damage has yet been done to it. Thrashing has not yet commenced, and in some places it is feared that unless the weather clears a promising crop is going to be badly damaged. There has been no frost to hurt. The yield generally is a large one.

Estimates carefully prepared by experts for the company place the total crop as follows: Wheat, 10,584,000 acres, at 17 bushels per acre, 179,828,000 bushels; oats, 5,245,000 acres, at 42 bushels per acre, 220,290 000 bushels; barley, 1,500,000 acres, at 32 bushels per acre, 48,000 000; flax, 1,111 000 acres, at 11 bushels per acre, 12,210,000 bushels. The total wheat crop last year was 177,109,000 bushels, so that this year's estimate places the yield at between two and three million bushels in excess of that of last year.

TURN YOUR TIME INTO MONEY

There is a firm in Toronto who give hundreds of men and women an opportunity to earn from $250.00 to $1,500.00 every year with but little effort. This firm manufactures reliable family remedies, beautiful toilet preparations and many necessary household goods, such as baking powder, washing compounds, stove, furniture and metal polishes, in all over one hundred preparations that every home uses every day. Just one person in each locality can secure exclusive right to distribute these preparations to their neighbors. They pay 100 per cent. commission to their agents. Write and secure sole agency before it is too late. Address The Home Supply Co., Dept. 20, Merrill Building, Toronto, Ont., for full particulars.

LIFTED BY BLAZING BALLOON

Aeronaut, 2,000 Feet Up, Cut Loose Just in the Nick of Time.

A despatch from Toledo, Ohio, says: Hundreds of terrorized spectators on the county fair grounds on Thursday watched the fight against death made by Frank Armstrong, an aeronaut, when he was carried 2,000 feet into the air by a blazing balloon. Armstrong was preparing to make an ascension and was straightening out his parachute rigging when the balloon caught fire and his helpers let go. Fighting to release his parachute, the aeronaut was carried up in a tangle of ropes. He succeeded in cutting loose a moment before the flames reached the parachute, and the blazing balloon collapsed. Armstrong made a successful drop, landing inside the race-track.

OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS.

Sir Percy Girouard Tells How People Abroad Regard Canada.

A despatch from Montreal says: Sir Percy Girouard, formerly Governor of British East Africa, is in Canada on a visit. "I am afraid Our Lady of the Snows is a back number so far as the popular imagination is concerned. A great change has come over opinion abroad in regard to Canada," he said in an interview. "People no longer think of it as a polar country. They now regard it in the true light, as a land where there are greater agricultural opportunities than anywhere in the United States, and as a country with one of the finest climates in the world."

CONDOR CHARLIE.

Lord Charles Beresford is still prophesying the crack of doom, and is as firmly convinced as ever that there is no hope for the navy unless things are done exactly as he desires.

Lord Charles is the second son of the Marquis of Waterford, and his earliest ambitions were directed towards the navy. On the boy's thirteenth birthday, the Marquis called his son into his study, and

Lord Charles Beresford.

asked him whether he had any desire to enter a profession.

"I'm going into the navy!" he replied.

"And why the navy?" inquired the Marquis.

"Because I'd like to be an admiral like Nelson."

"Pshaw! like Nelson," exclaimed his father. "But even if you join the navy, why do you think you'll become an admiral?"

"Because I mean to!" replied young Beresford.

NEW STEAMER BRITANNIC.

Titanic's Successor Can Float With Six Compartments Flooded.

A despatch from Liverpool says: The White Star Company announces that its new 50,000-ton steamer will be named Britannic. It will have a complete inner skin, and the bulkheads will be increased. It will be capable of floating with six compartments flooded.

BRITAIN BEST CUSTOMER

Exports of the Dominion to the United Kingdom Last Year Worth Over $150,000,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Corrected customs for the year ending March 31, 1912, show that the aggregate foreign trade of the country was $874,637,794, made up of exports of $315,317,250, and imports of $559,320,544. The total duty collected was $87,576,036, as compared with $73,312,367 in 1910.

The United Kingdom was the best customer of Canada, taking $151,853,413 of her exports. The United States took $120,534,634. Other countries to which Canadian goods were exported were: West Indies, $6,900,940; South America, $4,825,030; Newfoundland, $4,284,313; Australia, $3,947,015; Germany, $3,814,914; Belgium, $3,732,222; France, $2,123,705.

Canada bought most heavily from the United States, her imports from that country being $356,354,478; those from Great Britain were $116,907,022, while those from other countries were: France, $11,744,664; Germany, $11,090,005; South America, $10,533,310; West Indies, $8,490,878; Switzerland, $3.458,006; Belgium, $3,686,419; China and Japan, $3,112,982. Of the duty collected $49,177,584 came from the United States, and $22,367,069 from Great Britain. The percentage of duty on all goods imported for consumption was 16.