

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

A separate school will be opened in Woodstock.

Two new cases of smallpox are reported at Hamilton.

Winnipeg's tax rate will be 24 1/2 mills this year.

Manitoba's wheat crop may be the best in its history.

Kingston's revenue from taxes for 1901 totals \$158,217.62.

An outbreak of smallpox is reported at St. Jerome near Montreal.

The Hessian fly is doing damage to the fall wheat in Wentworth County.

Oil has been discovered on a farm in Springfield Municipality, four miles northwest of Winnipeg.

The building inspector of Winnipeg reports permits have been issued this season to the value of \$852,000.

The Barbers' Protective Association, Ottawa, will protest against their bosses calling them back to work on Sundays.

The prohibition law which has been in force in Charlottetown, P.E.I., for but a week is pronounced by many to be a failure.

Mr. Sidney Smith of the Post-office Department, Ottawa, leaves next month for Newfoundland to organize the mail system of that colony.

Mr. George Hunt, manager of the Ottawa Fruit Exchange, who has returned from a trip through Western Ontario, describes the prospects of the fruit crop as poor.

A fast steamship line to Southampton will be established from Sydney, C.B., and an extensive steel shipbuilding plant may be established at Sydney also.

Mr. James Keene, whose horse, Cap and Bells, won the Oaks Stakes has presented a cheque for \$2,650, half the stakes, to the Princess of Wales' Hospital fund.

Mrs. Julia Sandberg was acquitted on the charge of having obtained \$5,500 from the Chief of Police Smith of Hamilton by selling him a bogus spade permit. She claims she is a duchess.

There is an official denial to the story that Vanderbilt millions are behind the Dominion Securities Company to develop Nova Scotia's industrial and transportation business.

Hamilton and Wentworth County, London and Middlesex, St. Catharines and Lincoln, and Welland Counties may unite, and share the expense of erecting municipal sanitarium for consumptives.

Three prisoners, Andrew Epperson, Frank Abrams and John Siddell, broke out of Chatham jail in broad daylight Sunday afternoon and escaped.

A couple from Seattle, W.T., were married in Victoria, B.C., by two American Methodist Episcopal ministers. The marriage is void because the clergymen were aliens.

The Leyland Line steamer Assyrian, which went ashore off Cape Race and is now a wreck, was worth \$170,000 and her cargo \$180,000. The wrecking tug Petrol, which also went down, was worth \$40,000.

The Ontario Graphite Company, of Ottawa, is making arrangements for the installation of an extensive mining plant at their mine at Black Donald, in the township of Brougham, in the County of Renfrew. When completed, this property will be capable of turning out 30 tons per day of finished ore.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The rumor that Battle Abbey, the scene of the Battle of Hastings, is to be sold is premature.

Gen. Booth states that in the death of Sir Walter Besant, the Salvation Army loses one of its best friends.

It is announced that the New York Museum of Natural History and the South Kensington Museum will exchange exhibits.

Frederick Charles Raines, killed by lightning near London while standing under a tree, had the tree traced on his chest by the electrical fluid.

At London the half-year's returns of the penny postage show an extraordinary increase, the estimated year's deficit of £80,000 being reduced to £30,000.

Mr. W. R. Cramer, Liberal member of Parliament, and secretary of the International Arbitration League, was fined seven hundred and fifty pounds for libelling John Lowles, a former member of Parliament.

UNITED STATES.

The Dresden Credit-Anstalt Bank, Berlin, has been declared bankrupt.

Five negro murderers were hanged from one scaffold at Savannah, Ga.

Two Italians were killed by the explosion of dynamite in blasting operations at Watertown, N. Y.

Chief Swenke of the Chicago Fire Department has resigned after a service of 50 years.

Ex-United States Senator John A. McShane, of Nebraska, made \$1,000,000 by investments in Texas oil lands.

Of the fifty-one candidates, who presented themselves at West Point last week only twenty-two passed the examinations.

S. S. Goodman, a Chicago post-office clerk, says small wages and large family compelled him to steal to make both ends meet.

Yale University will confer the de-Workman's Peace Association and gree of LL.D. on Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul.

Marie Dressler, the well-known ac-

trous, has decided to wipe off a lot of debts by going through bankruptcy.

One hundred thousand dollars has been given to found a chair for the study of Chinese in Columbia University.

The wife of R. C. Sibley, promoter of the whiskey trust, has secured a divorce from him and \$350 a month alimony.

Dr. Runge, in an address at the Milwaukee Medico-Psychological convention, declared State insane asylums were slaughterhouses.

Everett-Moore syndicate buys street car lines of Toledo as part of scheme to merge all traction roads along lake shore between Detroit and Cleveland.

The battleship Illinois in a trial over sixty-six nautical miles off Cape Ann made an average sustained speed of 17.31 knots, which is the fastest speed on record for ships of its class.

John Wanamaker offers Philadelphia \$2,500,000 for street railroad franchise voted by council practice.

Three Indians have been killed in the mountains near Holbrook, in Northern Arizona, by cowboys. The Indians were discovered stealing cattle.

The police of Greater New York, numbering 7,500, must now provide themselves with buttons gilded with 24-karat gold. They will cost each policeman \$9 a year.

McCormick estate is planning to build a magnificent office building for the housing of professional men on the property where the Victoria Hotel now stands in Chicago.

Stewart Jelleff, who was arrested on suspicion of having robbed the First National Bank of Mineral Point, Wis., of over \$26,000 about three weeks ago, has confessed. All the money but \$5,000 has been recovered. Jelleff has informed the officers where this package is buried.

Germany will maintain a strong garrison at Shanghai.

A supposed volcanic eruption in the Hautes Alps has turned out to be a landslide.

Pekin palace was wilfully set on fire for the purpose of destroying the archives.

Queen Margherita is building a home in Rome for the children of murdered fathers.

A corps of Rhenish Westphalian coal miners will go to China, to open up mines in the German possessions.

Ten American locomotives, guaranteed to make 75 miles an hour, have just been delivered to the Paris-Lyons Railway.

Russia has increased the duty on several articles of American manufacture.

The allied powers will keep 6,000 troops in China, exclusive of the Legion guards.

The Belgian Senate has passed a bill prolonging for three years the existence of the gambling casino at Ostend.

Because the companies would not discharge Italian workmen there has been serious rioting at the La Motte and d'Aveillan's mines, France.

In Berlin there is a strong hostile feeling against the British Government's action on the Transvaal concessions.

The Island of Panay, in the Philippines, is being ravaged by rinderpest, and so great is the havoc caused by the disease that the natives are hauling carts to Iloilo.

A review of German troops will be held at Mayence on August 14th at which King Edward and the Czar will be the guests of Emperor William.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Farmer Blows the Top of His Head Off With a Shotgun.

A despatch from St. Catharines, Ont., says:—Wm. Hodgkinson, a farmer living in Grantham township, about four miles from the city, committed suicide on Tuesday evening by shooting himself. He had been in the city in the morning, and apparently all right, and returned home about noon. During the afternoon he did some plowing around the place, but about five o'clock went to his house and, taking a shotgun, deliberately loaded it with a heavy charge of No. 2 shot. He then went out in the yard, took off his shoes, and tore a hole in his stock, so his toe would pass through placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, and pulled the trigger with his toe, blowing the top of his head off. He leaves a widow, five sons, and two daughters. No cause can be given for the deed except despondency.

TO FORTIFY SYDNEY.

Officers From the British Admiralty to Visit Nova Scotia.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S., says:—It is announced that two officers connected with the Admiralty will shortly visit Sydney, with the object of looking into proposals of having Sydney fortified. One of these is Col. Biscoe.

GERMANY'S PEACE ARMY.

It Will be Increased by Twenty-Five Thousand Men.

A despatch from London says:—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says the Government is discussing the question of increasing the peace establishment of the army by 25,000 men.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, Grain, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, June 25.—Wheat—There was a quiet trade to-day, and prices rule steady. Ten cars of No. 2 white and red winter, sold at 65c middle freight, and No. 1 spring at 68c on Midland. Millers pay 66c for white and red on low freights. Goose is dull at 62 to 62 1/2, middle freight for No. 2, and a cargo offered at 67c, with 65c bid at lake port f.o.b. east of Toronto. Manitoba wheat quiet; No. 1 hard, 87c, grinding in transit; No. 2 hard, at 84 to 85c, and No. 3 hard, 79 to 80c. For Toronto and west 2 to 3c lower.

Milled—The offerings of bran are fair, and prices easier at \$11.50 west, and \$12 to \$12.50 Toronto. Shorts steady at \$12.50 to \$13.50 west, according to location.

Corn—The market is steady. Sales of Canadian yellow at 39 1/2 cent, and of mixed at 39 cent. Yellow on track here sold at 44 1/2.

Rye—The market is weaker, with offerings at 48c middle freight.

Buckwheat—Prices nominal, with one offering.

Pens—Market quiet and firm, with No. 2 quoted at 68c middle freight.

Barley—Market is dull, with prices nominal, and no business.

Oats—The local market is steady, with sales of No. 2 white at 33 1/2 on track here, No. 2 white sold at 30c high freight, and at 30 1/2 to 30 3/4 middle freight.

Flour—Market is quiet. Millers quote straight rollers at \$2.70, in buyers' covers, for export, and shippers quote 30 per cent. patents at \$2.62 to \$2.65, middle freight. For shipment in bbls. to Lower Provinces, \$3.10 to \$3.15 is quoted. Manitoba patents, \$4.25, and strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4.

Oatmeal—Market quiet and steady. Car lots at \$3.65 in bags, and \$3.75 in wood; small lots 20c extra.

Chicago, June 25.—Wheat—Dull and uninteresting all day; range of prices about 1/4c. Some cash enquiry, but little business reported. Receipts moderate. Quite heavy rains reported in Kansas, and more predicted. This may interfere somewhat with harvesting operations there.

Local sentiment is mixed, but majority of traders are bullish. Weather conditions for next few weeks will be quite a factor in making values.

Corn—Firm; at its best up to 1/2 to 3/4 over yesterday's close. Small Western offerings and small local receipts continue the principal bulk.

The July got to 4 1/2c, and September 4 1/2c. Crop announcements were bullish; decidedly improved condition.

Oats—Strong and popular, with the outside speculator. Crop advance has been of both sorts. The weekly crop bulletin favorable, as a result of which two members of the Toronto Mounted Rifles lie in tents at the Field Hospital recently injured. The bodies of both their mounts, Jordan and Nimrod, two spirited old racers, mark the spot where the accident occurred.

After supper the cavalry sports were continued on the old race track. Several of the Second Dragoon, Governor-General's Body Guard, and the Mounted Rifles rode up and their horses to see the events. Reid and Sutton were in the party. After looking on for a while, Sutton, who was riding Jordan, started to race around the track with two friends. Reid was cantering slowly around the ring in the other direction, with another friend, when a man riding barback came galloping along and challenged the khaki boys to a dash.

Nimrod, with the instinct of a race-horse promptly accepted on his own account, and dashed off on the inside, soon outstripping his challenger. Jordan, who also had the rail was several lengths ahead of his competitors, coming in the opposite direction. The two flying horsemen came each other at the same moment, and both turned the heads of their horses to go behind the judges' stand hoping to avoid a collision.

The fact, however, that they both made the same move precipitated the accident.

A TERRIBLE CRASH. The galloping horses came together with a terrible crash, and fell in a shapless heap. The shock broke both their necks, and death was instantaneous.

The riders were flung headlong in opposite directions, and lay stunned and bleeding. Willing handed picked them up, and several riders galloped off to the hospital. The hospital men were just sitting down to a banquet in their marquee when the news came. Two stretchers were hurriedly gotten out, and in a very short time the bodies of the two horses were carried to the hospital lines.

Both cases are serious, but there is no likelihood of their injuries proving fatal.

DAIRY MARKETS. Toronto, June 25.—The demand for butter continues good, and prices are steady. Pound rolls job at 15 to 16c; large rolls 14 to 15c; inferior, 10 to 12c; creamery, boxes, 18 to 19c, and rolls, 19 to 20c.

Eggs—Receipts are fair, and prices unchanged for good stock at 11 1/2 to 12c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—Market quiet. Full cream, September, 9 1/2 to 10c; do., new, 9 1/2 to 10c.

DRESSED HOGS & PROVISIONS. Dressed hogs continue firm at \$9.25 to \$9.60 for small lots. Hog products firm, as follows:—Bacon, long clear, loose, in car lots, 10 1/2c; in case lots, 10 1/2 to 11c. Short cut pork, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 13 1/2c; rolls, 11 1/2 to 12c; backs, 14 1/2 to 15c; and shoulders, 10 1/2 to 11c.

Lard—Pails, 11 1/2c; tubs, 11c; tierces, 10 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Toronto, June 25.—The receipts today at the western cattle yards were 67 carloads of live stock, including 1,600 hogs, 1,123 cattle, 560 sheep and lambs, 100 calves, and 160 milch cows.

There was a fair enquiry for ready good shipping cattle at from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c, and for a few choice lots 5 1/2c was paid. There was a fair clearance.

Good to choice butcher cattle are

worth from 4 to 4 1/2c per lb., medium from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c and common stock is a slow sale and weak around 3c per lb. Too much poor grass-fed cattle is coming in just now, and for all but the best grades of cattle prices are weak.

For bulls, feeders and stockers there is little inquiry; the receipts are light, and prices are nominally unchanged.

The milch cows coming in are mostly of inferior quality, and prices ranged to-day from \$20 to \$45 each. More choice cows will sell.

Good to choice veal calves are much asked for, and the right kind will fetch up to \$10 each. Prices this morning ranged from \$1 to \$8 each. Cull sheep are worth from \$2 to \$3 each.

Export ewes sell at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per lb. to 4 1/2c per lb.

"Barnyards" sell at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c per lb. Bucks are worth 2 1/2 to 3c per lb. Spring lambs are worth from \$2.50 to \$4 each.

Prices of hogs are unchanged to-day, but the market is decidedly weaker, and an early decline in price may be expected.

The best price for "singers" is 7 1/2c per lb.; thick fat and light hogs are worth 6 1/2c per lb.

Hogs to the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle. Shippers, per cwt., \$4.50 \$5.12 1/2; do light, 4.25 4.50; Butcher, choice, do., 4.25 4.50; Butcher, ordinary, 3.50 4.00; good, 4.00 4.50; Each, inferior, 2.75 3.25; Stockers, per cwt., 2.50 3.25; Export bulls, per cwt., 3.50 4.00.

Sheep and Lambs. Choice ewes, per cwt., 3.50 3.75; Yearlings, grain-fed, 4.00 4.50; Lambs, baryard, per cwt., 3.75 4.25; do spring, each, 2.50 4.00; Bucks, per cwt., 2.50 3.00.

Milkers and Calves. Cows, each, 20.00 45.00; Calves, each, 2.00 10.00.

Hogs. Choice hogs, per cwt., 6.75 7.12 1/2; Light hogs, per cwt., 6.50 6.62 1/2; Heavy hogs, per cwt., 6.50 6.62 1/2; Stags, per cwt., 0.00 2.00.

AT NIAGARA CAMP.

Serious Accident to Toronto Men—Collided While Racing.

A despatch from Niagara-on-the-Lake says:—The cavalry sports of the military camp were brought to a tragic conclusion here on Thursday evening by a distressing accident, as a result of which two members of the Toronto Mounted Rifles lie in tents at the Field Hospital recently injured. The bodies of both their mounts, Jordan and Nimrod, two spirited old racers, mark the spot where the accident occurred.

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THEY HAVE MADE TRADES

GREAT INDUSTRIES SPRING FROM SINGLE BRAINS.

Father of British Tramways—The Galvanised Iron Trade—Gave Britain a New Metal.

Over half a million Britons owe their entire living, and the trade they work at, to John Warren, who made, singlehanded, the whole great business of tramways, and all connected with them. A few years ago this half-million would have had to find some other way of getting its bread, says London Answers.

John Warren—he was a Manchester man—conceived the idea, of the first tram, partly with his own hands, and nursed the whole great trade from a weakly baby into a millionaire giant, before anybody.

He got his schemes through Parliament, saw to the laying of every inch of his street lines, engaged every one of his workmen, and paid them well. He had not a penny to start with, but began life as a metal polisher, being the son of one, Manchester had the first tramway, though only a mile long, and on it proceeds he built up the world's tramway system. Birkenhead came next, under a rival firm; but Warren was his own firm, and in fourteen months he had 900 people at work making the tramway gear, 1,500 running the trams, and tending the horses, of which he owned over 4,000, and ten large towns, including London and Birmingham, were using his tramways.

Today scores of rival companies have sprung up; but they all owe their birth to John Warren's invention, and owe it to him that they are not menudus opposition at first from all quarters.

At present 500,000 people thrive in the tram business, 300,000 horses were employed in it last year, and a revenue of \$17,500,000 was brought in. There are 1,500 miles of tramways in Britain, and they carried 600,000,000 passengers last year—a stupendous total.

FIFTEEN TIMES THE POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES. Moreover, the business has added \$5,000,000 a year to the iron and farming trades, and \$30,000 a year in horseshoes alone.

With Henry Grant, of London, invented and built up the first of the galvanised and corrugated iron trade he made a thriving business for 260,000 British workers—enough to stock three or four large towns. A little while ago this trade was unheard of, but he made it into one of the biggest industries in the country, and for the past ten years 100,000 families have lived entirely on it, and brought their children up on it.

Grant worked in his own workshop for ten long years, turning out the new iron with his own hands and by the help of his son, before it "caught on." Then the world suddenly woke up to find it could not do without this wonderful stuff, and now there is not a corner of the earth where it is not to be found.

There are whole towns of galvanised iron in many parts of the colonies, and the value of the trade amounts to

OVER \$20,000,000 A YEAR.

Scores of firms turn out the iron now; but not one of them would have been in existence had it not been for Grant and his idea; and over a quarter of a million people would be flooding other labor markets, and forcing wages down.

The country gains a clear \$5,000,000 a year, which still goes walking up the ladder at a marvellous rate.

If Jacob Astley had minded being laughed at some while ago Britain would be poorer by \$15,000,000 a year, and 200,000 people would not be drawing the wages they are. He gave the country a new metal, which made a big business of the trade with his own hands as we are ever likely to see, for he found a process for obtaining aluminum cheaply. Not being the kind of inventor who racks his brains for capitalists to reap the profits, he borrowed \$1,000 in his native town of Wolverhampton, and laid the bed-pedals of a new and huge trade.

Everybody laughed at his aluminum and the prices he claimed to produce it at; but in three years he had four thousand people working at his invention, and the whole world clamoring to buy. However, he made just as much aluminum as he liked—which was a good deal—and no more, and had the satisfaction of seeing the metal-dealing world at his feet at the age of thirty-six. If ever a man deserved a peerage it was Jacob Astley; but he went to the United States, conquered them as he had conquered Britain, and died there last year. The trade he made is still increasing month by month, and will turn out its millions annually when Jacob Astley is forgotten.

One of the oddest of the great BRAND-NEW TRADES

was created, lock, stock and barrel, by Robert Scrope, for he was the founder of the brown boot. There was no such thing as a little shoe back as a "russing" boot, and now they are worn by everybody, and they nearly three-quarters of a million people make them. The trade is spread out now, but Scrope made it within twelve months of its birth, into a compact business of twenty branches, employing 200,000 men—a record at that time. A combine of rival boot-makers tried for three years to wreck Scrope's new trade, but he was too strong, and eventually all the firms of the combine "went under."

A little thing which made a great industry, for 800,000 people, is the pointed screw. A few years ago there was no such thing as a screw with a point, until Nettiefield conceived the idea, brought it out, and gave Birmingham a huge new trade, which has now spread to a score of other towns. Besides making a vast fortune, he presented the country with a field for labor worth \$10,000,000 per annum, for when the patent ran out the

WHOLE NATION WAS FREE to take the trade up, and it has grown from a pocket-trade to an immense industry. There is practically no other kind of screw nowadays. The building up of this trade took Nettiefield two years, and it was in this business that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made his fortune.

For a "slap-up" trade—one of the most flourishing industries we have—Britain owes a big debt to James Woodhouse, the "Ginger-beer King."

He invented, made, pushed, and created the whole business of ginger-beer brewing, which is a newer thing than electricity. It is practically a national beverage, for over 30,000,000 gallons per year are drunk, being nearly twice as great as the amount of wine consumed. Twenty years ago there was no such thing as ginger-beer as it is now understood, and Woodhouse, who brewed the first output in a kitchen copper at his own cottage in Stepney, kept it in his own house, and never "caught on" with the same rapidity, and twelve months later Woodhouse had a factory with thirty hands. In another two years he was employing 6,000 men.

and a year after that there were 80,000 working at ginger-beer breweries all over the kingdom. Today there are hundreds of firms that owe their birth to James Woodhouse's invention, and a total of a million and a half workers, male and female, get their living at this trade. There are a hundred and fifty "bean-feasts" given every summer to ginger-beer workers, all paid out of the profits of the trade, and costing \$40,000 to provide.

Finally Mayne Roberts, who invented and nursed into a source of material wealth the business of toffee-making, should for ever be blessed. It is not a business to be laughed at, the toffee trade, for it now keeps 150,000 families busy, and brings in a joint revenue of \$4,000,000 a year.

FEES TOTALED \$71,874.

Nearly 500 Company Charters and Licenses Issued in 1900.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The Ontario Provincial Secretary and Registrar has just issued his report for 1900. It is noteworthy among other things in showing a decided decline in the number of mining company charters granted, only 44 such companies being incorporated in 1900.

During the year 1899, 426 letters patent, supplementary letters patent, and licenses were granted. During 1900 the number of charters, supplementary charters and licenses issued was 467. The fees derived from this source of revenue during 1899 were \$62,052, and during 1900, \$71,874. The entire revenue of the office for the year 1898 was \$28,520; for the year 1899, \$67,851; and for the year 1900, \$76,997.

The following is a statement, by months, showing the fees received by this office during the year 1900:—January, \$6,986.25; February, \$5,615.25; March, \$6,267.60; April, \$5,498.61; May, \$8,598; June, \$5,923.10; July, \$5,245.45; August, \$4,044.10; September, \$3,929.62; October, \$10,048.30; November, \$7,539.70; December, \$7,391.23.

The following sets forth the services rendered by the fourth the fees received by the office, and the fees received, during 1900—467 letters patent, supplementary letters patent, and licenses, \$71,874; 33,670 Marriage Act forms, \$3,367.67; commissions for notaries public, \$552.45; searches, \$430.26; 36 consular fees, \$111.18; notarial orders in council, \$111.18; notarial certificates, \$28; 13 Surrogate Court certificates, \$26; 3 County Court certificates, \$7.50; total, \$76,997.21.