

HALIFAX ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Railway Receipts.

Month.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Inc.
January.....	\$ 8,705	\$ 11,475	\$9,544	Dec \$1,931
February.....	7,531	8,982	8,042	" 940
March.....	8,577	9,766	9,148	" 318
April.....	8,461	9,359	9,371	" 12
May.....	8,481	9,185	9,167	282
June.....	9,689	11,062	11,339	277
July.....	11,967	12,936	14,204	1,268
August.....	13,743	14,680		
September.....	14,745	15,761		
October.....	9,714	10,995		
November.....	10,328	8,728		
December.....	9,714	10,645		
Week ending.	1900.	1901		Inc.
July 7.....	2,668	2,975		307
July 14.....	2,915	3,157		249
21.....	2,861	3,321		452
31.....	4,491	4,751		265
Aug. 7.....	3,165	3,660		495
14.....	3,375			

Lighting Receipts.

	1899	1900	1901	Inc.
January.....	\$7,909	\$9,583	\$10,716	\$1,133
February.....	6,620	8,037	9,418	1,384
March.....	6,594	7,337	8,391	1,051
April.....	5,976	6,839	8,092	1,253
May.....	5,586	6,134	7,392	1,258
June.....	5,308	5,865	6,593	728
July.....	5,249	5,934	6,738	804
August.....	5,927	6,542		
September.....	7,179	8,096		
October.....	7,664	8,619		
November.....	9,015	11,418		
December.....	9,600	11,676		

AMERICANS JUDGING AMERICANS.—The following terrible indictment is laid by the "New York Press" against its fellow country men. "Poverty thriftlessness and inbreeding have undoubtedly produced among our fellow Americans of the Southern States the most degraded type of humanity that walks the earth. The Borneans who killed out of suspicion and ate for food the German explorers the other day are noble specimens of humanity, beside the Alabamians, Georgians, and other proudly "Caucasian" citizens of this republic, who almost weekly of late have roasted a negro malefactor for sport." What does the "New York Press" think of the recent revelations in that city, showing that the police force from the chief downwards was in the pay of professional criminals of the most dangerous and most degraded class? New York is in no condition to rebuke other sections of the country for lawlessness.

FRATERNAL ORDER IS DECLARED NOT INSURANCE.—Judge Templeton, at Toledo, Ohio, has held that a fraternal order is not insurance, says "The United States Review." Charles Logee sued the Ætna for \$260, claimed under an accident policy. The company resisted on the ground that in his application he had said he had no other insurance, while he was insured in the Maccabees. The court held that if the Maccabees were an insurance order

that would invalidate the policy, but ruled that while the Maccabees paid sick benefits and the like, it was not in the same class as insurance companies and gave the plaintiff judgment for \$138.08.

PETER PATERNA is the name of a man at Dorchester, U. S., who wanted a fire. He offered a life agent \$50 to set fire to a building on which he, Paterna, had \$700 insurance. The agent introduced a man as willing to do the job. An appointment was made, the supposed incendiary turned out to be a detective, so Mr. Paterna, instead of his fire and insurance money, got a term in prison.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE produces more gold than any other political division of the world. The "Newfoundland Gazette" protests against the statement that the United States is the greatest gold producer. The United States produced in 1900 \$78,000,000 worth of gold, and the British empire, notwithstanding a serious falling off in Australasia and South Africa as compared with 1899, no less than \$124,000,000. Together the United States and the British produced about four-fifths of all the gold produced in the world during the past year, and under normal conditions the proportion would be even greater. Canada, already in the front rank of the gold producing countries of the empire, is increasing its annual output more rapidly than any other country either within or without the empire.

MESSRS. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS, Canada Life building, furnish us with the following list of Patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct:—*Canadian Patents.* W. Cox, motor gear cases for electric cars; W. C. Buck, eccentric chain lift pumps; F. F. Dow, lamps or burners; F. F. Dow, burners; J. J. Harpell, devices for removing insects from animals and destroying them when removed; W. L. Dwinell, heating apparatus; J. F. Hanrahan, improved process or method of handling or preserving fruit; M. T. Bachand, life boats; J. McVey, nut locks; H. McCorquodale, pneumatic straw stackers for thrashing machines; J. F. Malone, grain drills; W. J. Dobbin, grain drills; W. J. Elder, bundle compression mechanism for harvester binders; F. A. Colver, hand corn planters; W. H. Church, pillow sham holders; D. W. Mitchell, contrivances for holding bags; W. Brandon, band cutters and feeders for thrashing machines and grain separators; F. McNab, valves for flushing tanks; F. L. H. Sms, acetylene gas machines; J. V. Martel, apparatus for generating acetylene gas; C. H. Smith, radiators; C. H. Worth, motors; F. W. Cox, reflectors; F. S. Cormier, propeller governors; V. L. Emerson, vapour forming and burning apparatus; B. Strome, road graders; T. O'Brien, charcoal heaters. *American Patents.*—Walter S. Bowness, non-refillable bottle; W. Driscoll, railway foot guard; C. E. Harris, cattle guard; H. E. Haultain, sampling apparatus; T. H. McCauley, axle lubricator; B. E. F. Rhodin, electrolytic apparatus; B. E. F. Rhodin, electrode for electrolytic cells; G. A. Smith, cork extractor.