

bare justice to the Dominion. So far from Canada having "meagre agricultural resources," she has the most extensive and richest agricultural resources on the face of the earth. No nation has such a breadth of the highest quality of farm lands as Canada. Nowhere is wheat grown equal to Canadian, nor can barley, nor oats, nor potatoes, nor apples, nor tomatoes, be grown elsewhere of the high grade of Canadian products. Canadian cheese is the best made in any dairies, except a few in England, and we run those a very close race. As to our having "few mines," let the Yukon, the Kootenay and Nova Scotia answer, districts whose mineral resources are unsurpassed. As to Canada "occupying the stingy fringe of perpetual ice," we admit the "fringe" but deny the "stingy." Mr. Stickney gives two sets of facts which are irreconcilable. How can Canada be a "stingy" country when she is able to "advance millions to move the enormous wheat crops of the States of Minnesota and Dakota"? Canada must be extremely liberal in means as well as generous in disposition to be able "to loan the credits to move the harvests" of two foreign States. "Stingy" indeed! Why Canada must be an El Dorado in wealth to have a surplus of monetary resources equal to the financial task of moving two foreign harvests as well as her own! As to Canada being "little" and having "scarcely 5 millions of people," Mr. Stickney is wrong by a million, as our population is nearer six millions than 5 millions. He is wrong also as to the size of Canada, for "little" Canada covers an area of 3,653,946 square miles, whereas the total area of the United States is only 3,616,484 square miles. The Dominion of Canada contains 17,914 more square miles than the entire continent of Europe and could sustain a larger population were all its agricultural lands cultivated. Our critic must know that "little Canada" is bisected by the longest railway in the world.

Mr. Stickney's interesting and flattering comparison between our banking system and that of the States is highly appreciated. His paper shows wide reading, a capacity for generalizing, and, though not free from error, it was a valuable contribution to the Milwaukee Convention of American Bankers. We beg to thank Mr. Burn, general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, for drawing our attention to Mr. Stickney's remarks.

RETIREMENT OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

The Citizens' Insurance Co., New York, has re-insured its risks with the Phenix of Brooklyn. The losses of 1901 were so heavy as to compel its retirement, after a career of 66 years. The com-

pany has always met its losses promptly and conducted business generally with credit. The President Mr. E. A. Walton, was highly esteemed by underwriters who, on several occasions, had elected him President of the U. S. National Board of Fire Underwriters. The policyholders are reported to be amply secured, retirement having been decided upon in order to avoid any chance of their interests being jeopardized by further losses this year.

THE LATE MR. WALTER S. LEE.

By the death of Mr. Walter S. Lee, Toronto loses one of its most valuable and most respected citizens. Mr. Lee, while diligent in his own business, was equally so in public business associated with the well-being of the city. He was just beginning to feel some relief from the strain caused by the amalgamation of the Western Canada Loan & Savings Co., of which he was managing director, with the Canada Permanent, the Freehold and the Ontario Loan Company, of which new organization he took charge. He had served as director of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, of the Industrial Exhibition and of the Confederation Life. He was for some years chairman of the Toronto General Hospital, in which he took great interest, was an active member of the Board of Trade, a Public School Trustee and Chairman of the Collegiate Institute Board. Besides these public positions Mr. Lee was prominently associated with social, ecclesiastical and political organizations, wherein his genial manners and sound judgment made him highly popular. Toronto has had few sons who have so wisely or so assiduously worked to promote her interests as Walter S. Lee. To him also Canada owes much for services in the national interest and for a lofty example of a public-spirited citizen.

FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, the census returns are now practically complete. Manitoba is shown to have a population of 254,303 or 7,838 more than the Province was credited with in the first bulletin and 101,796 in excess of the population as taken in 1891.

The population of the Territories is now placed at 159,248, which exceeds the figures published in August by 14,248, and is 92,449 ahead of the returns in 1891. The details in both instances are as follows:

Manitoba:—Brandon, 39,065; Ligar, 44,952; Marquette, 35,513; Provencher, 24,834; Selkirk, 32,556; Macdonald, 37,043; Winnipeg, 42,340. Total, 254,303.

The Territories:—Aberta, 65,926; Assiniboia East, 49,958; Assiniboia West, 17,692; Saskatchewan, 25,672. Total, 159,248.