The statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1901, as published in the official Gazette, shows:

RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada	$1,278,987
Lands, forests and fisheries	1,465,003
Interest on price of Q. M. & O. Railway	300,117
Administration of justice, building and jury fund, law stamps, fees, etc.,	249,182
Licenses—Hotels, shops, etc.,	661,968
Direct taxes on commercial corporations	214,157
Duties on successions	163,511
Maintenance of insane	71,338
Reformatory and industrial schools	23,595
Registration stamp, mines and miscellaneous	138,533
	$4,566,391
Proceeds of sales of property	46,046
	$4,612,438
Trust funds and deposits	135,711
Proceeds of inscribed stock issued in conversion of debt	68,068
Total Receipts	$4,816,218

EXPENDITURE.

Public debt	$1,549,275
Legislation	235,596
Civil government	278,307
Administration of justice	534,114
Police	26,296
Public instruction	427,589
Public works and buildings; Ordinary, $123,390; extraordinary, $24,165	147,555
Agriculture	199,217
Lands, forests and fisheries	138,425
Colonization and mines	189,390
Charities	44,570
Lunatic asylums	345,000
Reformatories and industrial schools	60,000
Miscellaneous services	199,688
Registrars' salaries and contingencies	35,390
Provincial Board of Health	14,500
Educational	47,953
Miscellaneous	46,131
	$4,519,217
Trust funds and deposits	45,102
Railway subsidies	123,318
Redemption of debt and premium (conversion)	68,068
Total Expenditure	$4,756,002

THE DEBT.

The statement of the public debt and temporary loans and deposits of the Province at the 30th June, 1901, is as follows:

Funded debt, total,	$35,007,898
Sinking fund invested	10,074,453
Net funded debt (including increase of capital by conversion)	$24,933,444
Temporary loans and deposits—	
Temporary loans	700,000
Teachers' pension fund	187,223
Protestant council of public instruction	35,317
Security and trust deposits	216,434
	$1,138,974
Total	$26,072,419

A MILLION ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Kimball C. Atwood, secretary of the Preferred Accident Insurance Co., has made for the "Insurance Press," New York, an approximate apportionment of a million accidents as follows:—

Hazard of Falls.—On stairs, pavements, chairs, ladders, through trap doors, &c.	212,000
Horse Carriage-Waggon Hazard.—Runaways, runovers, horse kicks, horse bites, horseback riding, &c.	101,000
Laceration-of-the-Body Hazard.—Cuts with glass, edge tools, machinery, hooks, &c.	99,400
Bicycle Hazard.—Collisions, breakdowns, headers, &c. &c.	86,000
Smashed-Finger Hazard.—All sorts of smashes	57,000
Hit-by-Something Hazard.—Falling objects of innumerable variety	59,500
Lifting-too-Much Hazard.—Injuries while lifting heavy weights	41,000
Street-Car Hazard.—Collisions, runovers, &c. (accidents to employes not included)	39,900
Railway Hazard.—On trains, at crossings, &c. (accidents to employes not included)	35,100
Burn-and-Scald Hazard.—By fire, hot fluids, molten metal, &c.	34,000
Athletic Hazard.—Injuries in various athletic games	25,300
Eye Hazard.—External injuries of all kinds	24,500
Stepping-on-Nails Hazard.—Including tacks and sharp pieces of metal	14,500
Miscellaneous.—Slipping on stones, banana peels, &c.; drowning; gunshot wounds; blood-poisoning from injuries; assaults by thieves, etc.; bites by dogs, cats, insects, &c.; lightning strokes; injuries in elevators; automobiles	179,800
Total	1,000,000

DO BRANCH BANKS DO THE LOCAL BUSINESS?

The question, "Do the branch banks do the local business?" is one of those queries that excite surprise at its being raised, the answer seems to be so necessarily, so obviously, Yes! It seems, however, that there are persons who dispute this being the case. Our Toronto contemporary takes sides against the banks in this matter. It says:—

"The World is compelled to say from information supplied to it that scores of the smaller places in the Province of Ontario have asked to have branch banks, and they have been refused, and thousands of farmers and local business men in these smaller places are prepared to say that they cannot get banking accommodation at many of the branches and that they have to do business with local bankers and local money lenders, and that they have to pay unusual rates of interest for this accommodation. This, we say, is the charge made against the Canadian banking system, and it is for those defending it to say whether these charges are true or not."

We say emphatically that the above charge is not true—it has not even a scintilla of evidence in its support. If branch banks do not do the business of the locality in which they are established, what business is it they are occupied with? Surely no sane person imagines that any merchants or manufacturers of large cities travel to country towns to do their banking? Now every business person in a place where there is a branch bank knows that there is a staff therein never smaller than a manager, accountant and teller. What are their duties but to attend to the local business? Those who affirm that such branches do not do the local business are in this dilemma, they must either believe that the staff of a branch bank is discharging certain duties as bank officers, or that each official is enjoying a sinecure—drawing pay for no work. If the managers and clerks are working they must either be doing the local business of local customers, or doing the business of customers in a distant city. But it is impossible for a branch bank to be doing the business of merchants and manufacturers whose offices are in a distant city, therefore it follows that the business done at a branch bank is local business. It cannot be denied that such offices refuse to grant what is called "accommodation" promiscuously. There is a class of local business offered to a branch manager that he cannot accept, not because his office is a branch one, but because he is a prudent banker. The World lets the cat out of the bag in this matter by stating that those who cannot get the accommodaion they require at a branch bank secure it from local money lenders at "unusual rates of interest." Why have they to pay unusual rates of interest? Because of the old financial law, "High interest means bad security." The local branch bank is not allowed to transact