THE CITY COUNCIL

Alderman Picard Effectively Blocks the Passing of the Clause in the Tax Rate By-Law Providing for a 10 Per Cent. Discount, and the Addition of 5 Per Cent. on Arrears—Investigation of Health Department Will Be Made By Committee of Council—Council Endorses Commissioners' Recommendation to Not Accept Tenders for Debentures—The Routine.

The by-law fixing the rate of taxation for the current year at 13½ mills was formally passed at the regular meeting of the city council Tuesday night. The members of the council were all present with the exception of Alderman Smith, who is still on his protracted honeymoon trip.

The rate of 13¼ mills is made up as follows:

For $53,764.93 required for sinking fund and interest on debentures—2½ mills.

For $175,152.25 required for current expenditures—8 mills.

For school purposes—2 5-6 mills.

A special rate of 1 mill will be levied on all property served by 5r within 300 feet of water mains.

An almost interminable discussion centred on the clause in this by-law providing for a discount of 10 per cent. to ratepayers who paid their taxes before November 30. In previous years this discount has been made for prompt payment, but if Alderman Picard can carry the council with him the system will be abolished. There is another clause associated with this requiring ratepayers who fail to meet their taxes within a month after November 30 to pay an additional sum of 5 per cent.

The objection raised by Alderman Picard was in effect that the ratepayer who failed to take advantage of the discount was compelled to pay an addition of 15 per cent. This he considered a pronounced injustice. He figured it out this way. A certain amount of money had to be raised by taxes. To permit of a 10 per cent. discount it was necessary that an estimate of the amount of money which would be paid during the period in which the discount was obtainable had to be made, as well as an estimate of the amount which would not come under the discount clause. No matter what discount was given, the same amount of money had to be raised by taxes, and consequently to provide for the discount it was necessary to add a certain amount to the actual taxes of the ratepayer. This might be as broad as it was long for the ratepayer who availed himself of the discount, but for the ratepayer who failed to take the discount it resulted in his being compelled to pay the 10 per cent., which, as had been shown, was, as a matter of fact, 10 per cent. over his actual taxes, as well as another 5 per cent. if the taxes were not paid within a month after the due date, and the date up to which the discount was allowable.

With the exception of Alderman Picard, the aldermen were all in favor of the 10 per cent. discount, but they were divided on the charging of 5 per cent. on arrears.

A motion was made to make the additional charge 2½ per cent. This was followed by an amendment to impose a charge of 5 per cent. per annum on all arrears. This meant that if a ratepayer paid his taxes when only one month in arrears he would not be placed in the same position as the ratepayer who was 12 months in arrears, which, in effect, was that which was contemplated by the motion.

But Alderman Picard was the key to the situation. He voted against both the amendment and the motion, with the result that both were lost, and in consequence the discount clause was struck out. He made his position the more tenable when he said he was emphatically in favor of imposing a charge of any per cent. per annum up to 10 on all arrears.

Member of Montreal Harbor Board.

A distinguished visitor was present at the meeting in the person of L. E. Geffrion, of the Harbor Board of Montreal. Mr. Geffrion was asked to address the council, and he did so.

"I have nothing to say," he declared, "in reference to municipal affairs in Montreal. Some things are better left unsaid. But I must tell you that the harbor board, of which I am a member, is at present seeking to so equip the port of Montreal as to be able to adequately take care of your grain and to ship it to the old country at the lowest possible cost, not merely in Canada, but at the cost of any point on the Atlantic. This, I have no doubt, is of great moment to you in this country. The harbor board has engaged an English engineer to advise us as to the means to be taken to acquire this result, and we confidently expect his investigations will prove successful.

"I must take this opportunity of congratulating you on the success with which you are handling the business of this new city. Your progressive spirit is manifest. I am amazed at the wonderful advancement of the west. This is my first visit here, an' I had no conception previously of your importance. When I return to Quebec I shall be one of your most ardent apostles in inducing settlers to come here."

Mr. Geffrion was applauded, and the aldermen settled down to work after the visitor left the meeting, feeling that their efforts had not all been in vain.

A session in camera was held previous to the regular meeting, when the tenders for the city debentures were discussed. No information as to the offers made has leaked out as yet.

Bad Spot on Jasper.

John Killam, W. C. Cunningham, Henry Ewing and Jackson Harby wrote declaring that the condition of portions of Jasper avenue, west of 16th street was still impassible. They protested that the commissioners had disregarded the Council's instructions in the matter, and had not improved the street, as had been promised. It was suggested that the gravel now blocking the road should be spread out. Alderman Manuel considered there were other streets of more importance than this which should receive attention.

Alderman Walker moved that the gravel referred to should be spread out as suggested.

Commissioner Pace said the street could be temporarily repaired to advantage. Alderman Manson considered the gravel might well be spread out and the street fixed.

Alderman Daly said it would be expensive repairing to use gravel in these holes at $1 per yard.

Alderman Manuel further protested against fixing the street while others were torn up and had no prospect of being improved immediately.

"There are no holes in the city as bad as these," said Alderman Manson.

Alderman Manuel demurred, but the motion to spread out the gravel and temporarily fix the street was carried.

No Encouragement This.

H. R. Mountifield in enclosing a cheque for $10.25 for water rates protested against the $5 charge for his lawn service. He stated he had used practically no water, not more than if he had had a vegetable garden. He stated such a charge was not in the interests of beautification of the city by the laying out of lawns. It was stated that in every city lawn services were charged. The letter was therefore filed.

Sale of Old Stable.

E. S. Mathers wrote in reference to the sale of the stable which was sold to Mounted Constable Miller for $10. Mr. Mathers claimed he offered $25 for the building. It was explained that when this offer was received from Mr. Mathers, Constable Miller was notified and he consented to raise the amount he was willing to pay for the building to $25. The letter was in consequence filed.

Application Premature.

Hector L. Landry, representing Arthur Harrison, applied for a remission of license fee for restaurant. The letter stated he had been in business for three months and had paid the yearly fee. He purposed going out of business. The letter was laid on the table until Mr. Harrison actually goes out of business, then the application for a remission might be considered.

Those Election Irregularities.

W. L. Hull asked the Council to reconsider the charges of irregularities in the recent aldermanic by-election against Returning Officer Hellriwell, stating that the authorities he had consulted had expressed the opinion that it was within the province of the Council to undertake the investigation of the charges. The letter further stated that the opinion of the City Solicitor had undergone a change.

City Solicitor Beck stated that his opinion had not changed. He was still of the opinion that the Council could not effectively deal with the question. A committee of the Council might consider it, but no action of any definite character could be taken. The letter was therefore filed.

Report of Arbitrators.

The report of arbitrators Stewart Campbell, W. C. Engle and H. R. Mountifield on the Isolation Hospital contract was received, awarding $792.32 damages to the contractors by reason of the loss occasioned the contractors, Beaton & Mallett, by compelling the temporary discontinuance of work on the contract, owing to the delay in installing the heating system. The claim was that material advanced during the delay and the contractors thus suffered a loss.

From the tenor of the report the arbitrators evidently undertook to consider only the justice of the claim of the contractors. They did not go into the whole question, to fix the responsibility for the delays which occasioned the losses. Alderman Picard took a strong position when he opposed the payment of the award until the responsibility of the necessity for paying out so large an amount of extras on this contract was placed either on the architect, contractors or some one. The question was referred to the City Solicitor and a committee of the Council to report.

Will Not Pass By-Law.

The solicitors for the Edmonton Produce Company requested the Council to finally pass the exemption bylaw which failed to secure the required two-thirds majority of the ratepayers, and which was consequently defeated. The Produce Company wanted the Council to take this action and leave it to some interested citizen to move to quash the by-law. The Council was not disposed to grant this request on the ground that since, under the solicitor's opinion, the by law had been defeated, it was neither right the Council should undertake to pass the by-law over the heads of the people nor place the responsibility of moving to quash it on any citizen.

When this opinion was made clear, after diverse perigrinations hither and thither by various aldermen in discussing the question, the company then asked to be permitted to take the matter to the courts to ascertain if the ambiguity in the charter was such as to permit the passing of the by-law on a mere majority. The whole matter was referred to a special meeting Thursday afternoon.

Will Investigate Department.

As a result of an account for livery hire contracted by the Medical Health Department for $57, an investigation of the administration of this department will be made by a committee of the Council, composed of Aldermen Manson, Manuel and Walker. For a number of weeks there have been large livery bills authorized for payment by this department, and they have been the subject of comment. While no charges were made the Council was unanimously of the opinion that there appeared to be a leak somewhere. The committee appointed by the Council will investigate the scavenging system and will make an effort to devise some scheme of auditing the accounts of this department.

The mayor was particularly insistent that the motion should not be assumed to mean that the department was under suspicion at all. This was not the case, but at present there was no method of definitely knowing as to the accuracy of the accounts submitted for payment.

Dam Builder Heard.

Frederick Borrow, of Ellersburg, Wash., a dam builder, addressed the Council in reference to the question of building a dam on the Saskatchewan, by which electric power for the city might be produced. Mr. Borrow was asked to put into writing his proposition, giving an estimate of the cost of building a dam for the city, or what he would consent to supply power for were he given a franchise to supply the city with electric power for its lighting and for the pumping of water.

Tenders for Debentures.

The session held in camera before the regular meeting was called to order was explained when the report of the commissioners recommending the non-acceptance of any of the tenders for the five-per-cent. debentures offered for sale by the city, was presented. The report was as follows:

"In accordance with the advertisement calling for tenders for the purchase of city debentures, your commissioners were in attendance to receive them on Saturday, Aug. 31st. After consideration, your commissioners beg to report that in their opinion no tenders so far received are satisfactory in view of the fact that no matter what the stringency of money is at the present time, any tender based upon this stringency results in a high rate of interest for periods running from twenty to forty years. Your commissioners have other projects in view with regard to the sale of these debentures which they believe will be satisfactory to the Council."

Transfer of Land.

The commissioners presented a report recommending the formal transfer to the crown of the land granted by the city to the Alberta Government for the extension of the Legislative building grounds. This report was passed in view of the fact that the city expects the Government to assist in some matters now pending. The report was as follows:

On the 18th of December, 1906, the Municipal Council of the city of Edmonton passed a resolution agreeing to convey to the Government of Alberta certain lands for the above-named purpose, free of charge. These lands comprised the fractional part of lot 86, Block 8, 1 and 2 and 85 and 86 Block 7, and 21 Block 6, H. B. R., together with the streets and lanes lying south of the Saskatchewan avenue extension and adjoining the Parliament building site and immediate north of the land acquired by the Government from the Hudson's Bay Company for the Parliament building site. These lots, together with others necessary for streets, had been acquired by the city for the purpose of diverting Saskatchewan avenue, the total cost to the city being $4,305.32 and also the whole southwest block number 6, H. B. R., which had originally been sub-divided into lots numbered 1-10 and 117-126, which land had originally been acquired by the city for a gravel pit at a cost of $5,000. The closing of the streets and lanes concerned has already been accomplished.

To carry out this resolution the Council it will be necessary to execute a transfer conveying the property to the Crown:

The cost of the Saskatchewan avenue diversion property namely, $4,305.32, is still standing on the books of the city as a city asset, as it was supposed to be worth the full cost of the lands purchased for the street diversion purpose. As this asset will now have to disappear its value will have to be replaced by an increase of the debenture debt on the general credit of the city as no provision has been made for the payment of this money in the current year's tax levy. The cost of the gravel-pit property is already included in the city's debenture debt, debentures having been issued for this expenditure on September 1st, 1905, spreading the cost over a period of fifteen years.

G T P Right of Way.

In response to a request made by Alderman Walker for information in reference to the land acquired by the city for the Grand Trunk Pacific right of way and other purposes, the commissioners reported as follows:

Under the agreement between the city and the G.T.P. Railway Company, the city agreed to give the company certain lands for "right of way" 33 feet in width, between Syndicate avenue and First street, and the Council decided that it would be advisable to buy complete lots holding the surplus land available for manufacturing sites to be dealt with from time to time as opportunity offered in the way of encouragement to new industries. Arrangement having been made for the purchase of these lands purchases were made as far as possible. A full statement of the lands so purchased is herewith attached. It was found impracticable to deal with certain properties involved, a circumstance which was foreseen and dealt within the agreement which provides that the railway company may expropriate any necessary land that the city fails to purchase, the city agreeing to recoup them for this expenditure. The following lands remain to be dealt with in this way: Thirty-three feet in width through lots 116-124, R. L. 6; 33 feet in width through School Block, R. L. 8; small fractional part of lot 8, Block 8, R. L. 10; 33 feet in width throught lots 20-22, Block 14, R. L. 12; 33 feet in width through lots 15, Block 14, R. L. 12.

The authorization by-law provides for an expenditure of $75,000 for this purpose and debentures for this amount have already been issued and sold. The total expenditure up to the present as shown in statement is $50,728.20, leaving an unapplied balance $24,271.80 available to meet the cost of railway expropriation and this sum if necessary may be augmented by the sale of surplus land and rents collected from the occupants of dwelling-houses thereon prior to such sale or transfer to the railway company. Of the surplus land only one block has so far been disposed of; it, however, was probably the most valuable as it was the largest one in area. This refers to the sale of the west 13 feet of block 17, and all lots 18, 20 1-2, and the fractional part of lot 23, Block 13, R. L. 14, sold to the Edmonton Ironworks for the purposes of their new foundry and machine shops. This property was sold for $11,750., one tenth down, balance in nine annual equal instalments with interest at five per cent., a consideration of great benefit to the Edmonton Ironworks which however costs the city nothing to grant. The buildings upon the property purchased are all rented at reasonable rentals the business being handled by the Western Realty Company, who of course will be entitled to the usual commission for their services. A statement of the rents collected to date is also herewith attached showing a sum of $1,756.98 standing to our credit in the bank. We would recommend that this transaction should be carried in the books of the city as an open account until such time as the necessary land has been conveyed to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the surplus lands have been disposed of, and that in the meantime all charges for interest and sinking fund upon the debentures should be debited to this account and form no charge upon the ratepayers at large and when the account is finally closed up a sum sufficient to meet the unpaid balance of debenture debt might be deposited in the sinking fund and annual payments made therefrom to relieve the current liabilities of future years from any charge in this connection and we believe that a judicious disposition of the surplus lands will produce this desirable result. At the same time considerable advantage to the progress of the city might be effected by the sale of this surplus land to small industrial concerns opening up business here. Unfortunately, however, the area of land available is not sufficient in extent to interest any large concern.

The Weekly Accounts.

Accounts amounting to $25,072.69 presented, duly certified, were passed and ordered paid.

Alberta Elec. Co.	$ 5.57
Andrews, A.	120.00
Bertrand, M., St. Albert Hotel	.50
Beauchamp & Chenier. Strathcona	.25
Cairns & Bros.	9.12
Cumming, F. J.	70
C. N. R. Co.	20.54
C. P. R. Co.	1,477.00
Driscoll & Knight	500.00
Elec. Light, Cash acct.	147.79
Edmonton Ice Co.	1.65
Edmt Tent & Mattress Co.	.50
Field, H. C., collector	.75
Fraser, D. R., & Co.	658.35
Fitness, C. R. & Co.	503.64
Gariepy & Lessard	.50
Griffith, C. J.	9.30
Great West Saddlery Co.	4.25
Gorman, Clancey & Grindlay	1,918.85
Gerla, G.	20.56
Hill, J. W.	15
Ibbotson, W. C.	43.65
Johnston, J. C.	22.38
Johnston & Warreh	1,776.50
Journal Co., Ltd.	46.25
Hellriwell, H. J.	61.50
Kemp, E. A. & Sons	.50
Lockerbie, J. A.	1,554.00
Lee, A., & Co.	707.62
McRae, J.	6.75
Robinson, W. C.	22.15
Revillon Bros.	223.43
St. Elmo Hotel	34.60
The Shareholder	15.00
Windsor Livery	57.00
Wire & Cable Co.	5,499.75
Water Dept., Cash Acct.	.69
National Trust Co.	250.00
Fortnightly Pay Sheet	524.55
Fortnightly Pay Sheet	1,184.35
Pay Sheet, Finance	1,753.34
Pay Sheet, Elec. Light and Power	510.00
Pay Sheet, Water	320.25
Pay Sheet, Isolation Hospital	157.14
Pay Sheet, San. and Relief.	411.67
Pay Sheet, Telephone	975.80
Pay Sheet Fire	904.85
Pay Sheet, Power House	624.00
Pay Sheet, Police	1,100.00
Pay Sheet, Engineers	710.00
Pay Sheet, stores and works	175.00
Total	$25,072.69

Will Go To Foothills For Coal

Continued from Page One.

Great Lakes, although they were within 150 miles of one of the greatest coalfields in the world.

"The whole foothill country from the Yellowhead Pass to the international boundary is an immense and continuous coal field," said Mr. Mann, "and it is imperative for the safety of the settlers on the plains that a continuous and cheap supply of coal be available. The needs of railway traffic in this respect as well as the safety of the settlers, renders it imperative that we extend our system as quickly as possible to tap the coalfields of the foothills. This coal will then go as far east as Manitoba and possibly to Winnipeg, where it will come into competition with foreign coal."

Mr. Mann stated that the extension of the C. N. R. system to achieve this result would engage the first attention of the company next year.

He also stated that in his opinion the government should give liberal assistance to exploit the bituminous coalfields west of Edmonton, as it was one of the essential methods of solving the fuel and transportation problem in the western plains.

EIGHT KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

Toronto, Sept. 3—An exhibition special train was wrecked on the C. P. R. near Caledonia today. It was running fast to make up lost time and jumped the rails. Six passengers are dead and 21 injured. The dead are:

Norman Tuckerm, Flesherton.
John Thurston, Walters Falls.
James Banks, Perth.
Three bodies unidentified.

Bridge Disaster

Continued from Page 5.

Joncas, Harry French, Jas. Biron, Gus Wilson, Albert Esmond, Michael Reedy, Chas. Hanson, Stanley Wilson, Eug. Dorval, Aime Trebel, John McNaughton, Phillias Contoure, Omer Fontaine, Honore Beaudry, nineteen in all.

Indians Dead.

The missing Indians are: Thos. L. Deer, Solomon Angus, Louis Diebo, Peter Diebo, Joseph Dove, John Norton, James Daillbout, Jos. Deer, Louis Le Oames, Rood Leaf, Angus Blue, Joseph French, M. Delisle, Thomas Bruce, Angus Montour, Jos. Lefebvre, L. M. Jocko, John Jocko, Mitchell Adams, Andrew Rice, James Mitchell, J. C. Orris, Jos. Dionne, Louis Deer, twenty-eight in all.

Difficult to Find Bodies.

Though the search was kept up all day no other bodies were found. Officials of the company say it will probably be very difficult to get the remaining bodies. Most of the men were working on the very farthest edge of the bridge and the probability is that the bodies are entangled in the wreckage which lies in 200 feet of water. Officers of the Phoenix company are expected here tomorrow and directors of the Quebec Bridge company will also hold a meeting.

Estimate Loss at $1,500,000.

The estimates of the loss and death list are vague. The latter is now put at seventy and the former at $1,500,000. The loss rests upon the Phoenix Bridge company, Pennsylvania. The cause is also still shrouded in mystery. Mr. E. A. Hoare of the bridge company, feels the situation keenly but is unable to offer any explanation of disaster. It was too late and dark to attempt any explanation last night, but Hoare was early on the scene today without discovering anything, however, that he was willing to communicate.

Can Not Explain It.

He has been in telephonic communication almost all evening with his assistant engineer on the works and with Hon. Mr. Parent, president of the bridge company, in Ottawa. The latter, he said was as calm and as business-like as ever in discussing the affair, though naturally feeling much distressed. So carefully, Mr. Hoare said, had he seen all work executed, and watched that it was most difficult to see where the defect could have been. The inquest will open on Monday.

Bodies Recovered First.

The following were recovered in the evening though it was a long time before some of them were identified. Victor Hardy, New Liverpool; James Hardy, New Liverpool; Wilfrid Proulx, New Liverpool; Nap. Lebache, Caughnawaga; Louis Albany, Caughnawaga, Lephrin La France, St. Roch.

Another List of Dead.

Among the other dead are said to be Chief Engineer Bruke, general foreman; Gansen, foreman, Idaho, foreman. J. W. Haley, Michael and Caliste Hardy are also missing. In addition to the two other members of the same family, whose bodies have been recovered, two brothers named Proulx are dead, the father having been saved thrugh badly injured. So are Geo. Cook, Honeas, two Wilsons, Beaudry, Garant, Biron, Binet, Beaudry, all of New Liverpool. Henry French, two Hazemans, Noton, Mere. dila, Fast, from Ohio, and Carl Swanson.

Still Other Dead.

The Caughnawaga men are nearly all Indians, who were engaged on the bridge, having learned the business with the Dominion Bridge Co. About fifty of them were employed on the works. The few at work on the bridge at the time of the accident who are known to have been saved are: Laberge, who had a broken leg; Robert Caderet, Johnson, Chas. Davis, who has a broken back and will likely die; a man named Hailey, of New York; Jess, an engine driver and Thos. Sewell, of Fredericton.

Official Figures Put Death Roll at Seventy-Five.

Montreal, Aug. 30—The Phoenix Bridge company today gave out a list of the dead, injured and missing since the collapse of the Quebec bridge yesterday evening. They figure out that there were 61 missing, fourteen found dead and eleven injured. It is conceded that all the missing must be dead, but it is not thought any of the wounded will die, many having only slight hurts.

Body Cut in Half.

Another body was taken from the wreck late this evening. It had been observed early in the afternoon, but the water was high and the body was so pinned in between girders that it could not be moved. Finally at low tide the body was taken out, it being found necessary to cut it in half to get it out. Mr. Waitnete, who is in charge for the company, is certain that the list of casualties given out as summarized above contains all the victims.

The company keeps full details of its employees and also the address of his nearest friends in case of accident. All the relations of the killed have been notified.

THE COINAGE OF CANADA

Interesting Review of the History of the Coins of Canada.

The Utica (N.Y.) Herald-Despatch has the following interesting article on the past and present coinage of Canada: With the opening of the mint at Ottawa on January 1, the Canadian government will begin to coin its own money. At present all Dominion coins are struck in the royal mint in London, some 16,000,000 pieces being annually turned out for this purpose. When the Ottawa mint is in full running order, there will be sixty hands employed. It is expected to issue between sixteen and twenty million pieces annually.

The coins of Canada are among the most interesting that are collected and studied by numismatists. Their history dates back to the early years of the French regime. The first coins were a silver fifteen-sel piece and a five-sol piece in silver, issued in accordance with an edict of Louis XIV., dated February 19, 1670, for the purpose of furthering the commercial transactions of La campagnie des Indes Occidentales en Amerique. By second edict, dated November 18, 1672, the first named piece was made current for 20 sols, and the second for 6 sols 8 deniers, a sol being the equivalent of an English penny.

Rare Canadian Coin.

The first mentioned piece is one of the rarest of Canadian coins, and is estimated as worth $200. On one side is a bust of the King, surrounded by the inscription, "Lud. XIIII. D. G. Fr. Et. Nav. Rex." On the other side is the French coat of arms, surrounded by the date, 1670, and the inscription, "Gloriam Regini Tui Dicent." The second place is of like design. Although not common, it is found in a number of collections.

By an edict dated Dec., 1716, a copper coin of 12 deniers, equivalent to one sol, was ordered to be struck at the mint in Perpignan, France, for circulation in the American colonies. The edict was promulgated at Quebec by an order in council dated March 9, 1717. The coins bore that date, but the Perpignan mint struck a very limited number of them. The reason for this is explained by an edict of June, 1721, which states that the poor condition of the copper at Perpignan prevented the further striking of this coinage. It was not really carried into effect until the coinage of 1721-22. A copper coin of 6 deniers was struck in 1717 under the same circumstances. It and the 12-denier of the Perpignan mint are very rare. The 9-denier pieces coined in 1721-22 to replace them are common, with the exception of the one struck at Rouen.

Another Rarity.

On one side are two Ls crossed, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by the inscription, "Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum." On the other side is the inscription, "Colonies Francaise" in two lines, with the date and mint mark below. In 1738 billion coins for 18 and 12 deniers were struck for the colonies and made current in Canada. The last named is of extreme rarity. In various years from 1751 to 1758 ten different kinds of copper jetons were struck that circulated eventually as money in Canada. The designs of eight relate to colonization, and those of two to the victories of Louis XV. None of them is common and some are rare.

With the occupation of Canada by the British came the issue of tokens by the various provinces, banks, business firms and individuals. They are of all sorts of designs, nearly 500 types, including late store cards, being described by P. N. Breton in his exhaustive work. In 1820 the British government struck for circulation in the West Indies four silver pieces, representing sub-divisions of the Spanish dollar, which are now classified among Canadian coins.

The province of Canada, composed of Ontario and Quebec, coined in 1858 silver pieces of one denominations of 20, 10 and 5 cents, and in 1858 and 1859 a bronze cent similar to that now in circulation.

Issue of Silver Money.

The Dominion of Canada began the issue of silver money in 1870, when pieces of the denominations of 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents were struck for it in the royal mint. In 1876 it began the issue of the present bronze cents. In the case of each denomination there were years when there was no coinage. For example, there were no cents struck in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1885 and 1889. For over a dozen years past, however, coins of each denomination have been struck regularly. Previous to the consolidation of the provinces into the Dominion coins were issued for each of them by the British government, but the Dominion coins are now the money of all British possessions in North America except Newfoundland.

No gold pieces have ever been struck by the Dominion or any of its provinces. Whether the Ottawa mint will coin in this metal has not yet transpired. It is said, however, that there will be at least one new piece—a two-cent nickel. This will be the first time the Dominion has used this metal for money, although it is one of Canada's greatest minerals. Another innovation may be to cut down the size of the cents, which are too bulky. It may be remarked here that the United States had used nickel for coinage purposes since 1865, when three-cent pieces were struck in it. The coinage of this denomination ceased with 1889. The nickel 5-cent has been coined since 1866. The first nickel coin struck at the mint was a two-cent pattern piece made in the pure metal in 1836. There was a pure nickel cent struck as a pattern piece in 1853. The five-cent pieces are made of nickel alloyed with some copper to make it take an impression more smoothly.

WITH TH

THE SUMMER FALLOW WEEDS.

Mr. Frank Shutt, chemist minion experimental farms sing the question of summ ing in Western Canada there is very little additi soil of plant food by plowin crop of weeds, especially chief weeds like lamb's quar pergrass and ball mustard, of these are legumes they d rich the soil by forming n the absorption of free nitro the air. It is quite possible for the soil to be improved ing down a green crop of w the food elements of phosph and potash are liberated in in a more available form, not cited to recommend or d growing of weeds. It is m ing results of the incorpor green vegetable matter.

The weeds in their gro large drafts upon so, moisture is transpired to the extent tons per acre through the le tendency of the weed crop to dry out the soil and con obviates the whole aim of fallowing which is to provi mulch over the field to pre face evaporation. It is cl some that the moisture in weeds when plowed under amount transpired during th ing period. This is a mistak amount returned is but a fr that removed by growth. T summer fallow has no weeds

CHICAGO GRAIN MAR

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29.—Lie in the September option ca higher nervous market in w day. At the close Septemb was off 5-8 to 3-4c at 89 5-8 Corn was 1-8c higher. Oats w 1-4c. Provisions were 5 to 30

The wheat market opened despite the general selling December option. Septemb not sold so heavily at the but later liquidation in this set in, and the market fell ily whenever strong pressure pled. Prices did not respond ly to the bullish news re Among these were higher L cables, a decrease of 1,200,00 els in Minneapolis, and smal ments from Argentine. Repo damage by frost in the C Northwest were numerous to-d the weather was reported in t tion as being generally cold a Whenever the market ad slightly in response to these ences, the advance was met flood of selling orders that prices down again. The dec the close resulted in a good d for export.

September wheat opened 3- 1-8c higher at 91 to 91½c; s tween 89 1-2 and 91 1-2c, and weak at 89 5-8 to 3-4. Cleara wheat and flour were equal to bushels. Primary receipts we 000, against 476,000 on the sa last year. Minneapolis, Chica Duluth reported receipts of 2 against 327 cars last week, a cars a year ago.

The corn market opened fir declined later in sympathy wheat. The early bulges follo ports of heavy rains in Iowa a nois, which it is believed will good to the crops at the presen Cables were higher and a fair demand was reported. A scar yellow corn, which is badly by shippers who were filling to pay a big premium for it, als dered the market nervous.

September corn opened 3-8 higher at 60 to 60 1-4, sold b 59 3-4 and 60 1-4, and closed 59 3-4c. Local receipts were 1 with 29 of contract grade.

The oats market was dull a but prices withstood the bear ment far better than any other The wet weather throughout and Iowa was a strong bullish as only a small proportion o crop has been stacked or thr and heavy rains mean more da September oats opened 1-4c hig 50 1-2, sold at 50 1-8 and closed 1-4. Local receipts were 217 ca

Provisions were easier on a run of hogs at western point the close September pork was 27 1-2 to 30c at $15.47 1-2 to $ Lard was down 10c at $8.90. were 5 to 7 1-2c lower at $8. 47 1-2.

Estimates for to-morrow: W 171; corn, 111; oats, 421 cars; 25,000 head.

Chicago receipts—Cattle, 4,500 ket steady. Hog receipts 30,000; market 10 to 15c lower. receipts, 22,000; market weak dull.

A TON OF MILK IN A MON

Very few men wish to be a measuring themselves up again cord breakers; but they do li make comparisons with what might call "really good men." somewhat the same with dairy They and their owners may no to make comparisons with wor cords, and may find more inspi in records of a more ordinary n In this connection we quote t cord of one cow, Rose Rattler, by Geo. Rice, of Tillsonburg, published in the latest report secretary of the Holstein-Friesia sociation of Canada. This rep issued about every week or two we do not present this record a thing more than a high record pure-bred Holstein cow. Still a parison between the figures give those that represent the perform of your own herd might be ver teresting. This cow is five years months and seven days old. milk for a week weighed 462.2 (more than 26 quarts of milk a She produced in the week 18.80 ter fat, equivalent to 21.94 lbs. ter. In her thirty days' test she 2,138.4 lbs. milk; butter fat, 79.6 equivalent to 92.96 lbs. butters. think of it! More than a ton of in a month.