

which requires that they shall be issued by July 1st, 1902. The field work concerning manufactures is completed more than a year earlier than was done in 1890, when it required eighteen months to collect the manufacturing schedules.

The cost of this census has exceeded six millions of dollars. A friend in Washington sends us the following memoranda on this point. Preliminary work, in preparing schedules, etc., cost \$2,310,000, and the sum of \$4,351,501 has been expended in supervision and enumeration. Where in the previous census it was eight or ten months after the work was done before all the enumerators were paid, the improved method in use this year results in all the enumerators and supervisors, over 53,000 in number, being already paid, with the exception of fifty-five, whose accounts are held over for reasons principally technical. Having now made known practically the population of the Great Republic, the officers of the Bureau will in six or eight months more have completed the enormous additional task of making known the figures relating to agriculture, manufacture and vital statistics.

#### THE "SOUND MONEY PARADE."

A Scotchman, who has the traditional disregard of things he is not used to which has been said to characterize the inhabitants of the British Islands, asked the writer, *apropos* of the McKinley parade in New York last Saturday: "Can you see any sense in twelve thousand, or ten times twelve thousand, men marching through the streets of a city in a pouring rain, with a flag over every man's shoulder? Is there any reason in it? Is it not a piece of bombast—a childish sort of school-boy or theatrical parade?" Our usually sensible Scotch friend has missed the real significance of this demonstration. The meaning of the extraordinary New York procession of Saturday last, where men we know, of fifty and even sixty-five years of age marched hour after hour, regardless of the weather, is that the business community of that great city desired to show by their presence in the procession that they had no sympathy with the dangerous financial doctrines of Bryan, the Democratic nominee, but were resolved to uphold the gold standard and thereby maintain the reputation and credit of their country. When one thinks of the parade in this light, it ceases to be a piece of youthful display and becomes a means, curious if you like, but still a means peculiar to America, but perhaps not to be despised, of asserting convictions and of influencing public opinion.

#### MONTREAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

The first gathering of the newly formed Insurance Institute in Montreal referred to before in these columns, was held on Friday last in the shape of a smoking concert and inaugural meeting, at which some 250 persons were present. In his address, Mr. W. M. Ramsay, president of the Institute, explained that the objects of the organization were the reading of papers and lectures and subjects connected with the insurance business in general; the discussion of questions relating thereto; the establishment of educational classes; the collection of information, maps and statistics bearing upon the science and the promotion of social intercourse among the members of the profession. He then continued:

"Some of you, especially of the younger generation, may not be aware or may never have troubled yourselves to look into the magnitude of the life insurance interests of Canada. As a simple way to show the large extent of the business and the rapidity with which it has grown, I may say, speaking in a general way, that in 1869 the total life business transacted in Canada was only \$35,680,000, while in 1899, or thirty years later, the total amount came to over \$404,000,000. These are large

figures, but they are nothing to the figures which our successors will, say ten, fifteen or twenty years hence, have to chronicle. Many of the richest people of the world are now largely insured; indeed, many policies, some of them for such sums as high as \$1,000,000, are not uncommon, while among people of the middle classes it is almost an exception to find family men uninsured. This goes to show the popularity of the system of life insurance now in vogue, and may, therefore, be looked upon as a certainty that the business will steadily increase as the years go on."

Mr. G. F. C. Smith, vice-president, remarked that once the Montreal Insurance Institute became thoroughly organized, and an interest was created in its objects, it would compare favorably with any similar institute anywhere. The sister society in Toronto had more than satisfied its promoters. There were ten institutes in Great Britain, and they have formed a federation with good results. For instance, they have instituted annual examinations on different subjects. The first of these was held last April, when 129 members presented themselves to write upon twelve papers or subjects that were selected by the council. Out of the forty companies (members), only five were not represented in this competition.

#### OUR BUTTER EXPORT.

It is disappointing to learn from the published figures that exports of Canadian butter across the Atlantic are by no means maintaining the volume that might have been expected. Our Montreal correspondent tells us that while cheese shipments from that port thus far in 1900 have been 1,930,699 boxes, as compared with 1,750,735 boxes last year to like date, the butter shipments, which were 434,482 packages, are this year but 250,388 packages. Further figures concerning our butter are given in Weddel's Colonial dairy produce report for Oct. 26th, which remarks thus upon the deficient supply: "Canadian butter continues to decrease in quantity, and "Choicest" quality in London makes 104s. to 106s., against 108s. to 110s. for choicest South Australia. The shortage from Canada this season is 4,400 tons, and from recent advices it appears that Canada will require nearly all the future make for home consumption."

Of the total quantity supplied to the United Kingdom by the colonies in twelve months ended 20th October, Canada sent less than one-fourth. The respective quantities were:

Australia .....	372,325 hundredweights	52.59 per cent.
Canada .....	168,591 "	23.81 "
New Zealand .....	167,093 "	23.60 "
Total .....	707,909	100.00

This quantity, of 707,909 hundredweights, it must be remembered, is but a small part of the enormous aggregate of butter supplied to the United Kingdom. This supply from all over the world ranges from 240,000 to 300,000 hundredweights *per month*, the year round. In a single twelve-month in 1899-1900 the import of butter into Great Britain and Ireland was 3,446,612 cwts., as compared with 3,390,780 cwts. in the year preceding. Of this quantity the following countries contributed as under:

	Hundred-weights.	Per Cent. of whole.
Denmark .....	1,447,326	41.99
France .....	327,157	9.49
Holland .....	282,079	8.18
Sweden .....	196,805	5.71
Russia .....	182,755	5.30
United States .....	90,684	2.63
Belgium .....	78,062	2.26
Germany .....	37,417	1.08
Argentina .....	28,681	1.44
Norway .....	25,357	
Other countries .....	2,061	
Australia .....	370,408	10.75
New Zealand .....	164,450	4.77
Canada .....	220,370	6.40
Total .....	3,446,612	100.00