

MONTREAL LEADS IN WHITE PLAGUE DEATH RATE

Scourge More Prevalent There Than Any Place in the World

OVER 5,000 DIE IN PAST SEVEN YEARS

Canadian Banks Slow to Increase Paid Up Capital for Fear of Not Being Able to Maintain High Dividends—Business Outlook in the Dominion Not Affected So Far by Depression Abroad.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—In Montreal, as in other parts of Canada, the white plague is an important part of the religious life of the community. At St. Paul's church, the handsome edifice in Dorchester street, the Rev. Dr. Barclay is now active. He is the Rev. Robert Barclay Taylor, who came from strong Presbyterian church at St. John's Wood, one of the inner residential suburbs of London. Mr. Barclay Taylor's work in London has become widely known and there is every indication that he will maintain the high level of intellectual which has been associated with St. Paul's all over Canada, through the long connection with it as minister of Rev. Dr. Barclay, who has probably done more in Montreal for education than any other man, and still happily remains with us, after his retirement from St. Paul's, to carry on that good work.

At Esplanade church, in Sherbrooke street, a second call, which is anticipated here, will accept, has just been given to the Rev. Dr. Hanson, of Belfast (Ireland), leader of Presbyterianism in that country, and already well known in Canada, which he visited last year as a delegate of the Evangelical Alliance. With leaders of the cause of the low level of intellectual which has been associated with St. Paul's all over Canada, through the long connection with it as minister of Rev. Dr. Barclay, who has probably done more in Montreal for education than any other man, and still happily remains with us, after his retirement from St. Paul's, to carry on that good work.

High Mortality from Tuberculosis. A few weeks ago reference was made in this correspondence to the high mortality rate from tuberculosis in Montreal, and to the unfortunate fact that apparently deaths from this cause are on the increase. The extent of the ravages of the "white plague" in Montreal was forcibly brought home this week to a party of presumes who were given the privilege of inspecting the Royal Edward Institute, an establishment recently founded two years ago by Col. Jeffrey Burland, president of the board of trade, and his sisters for the purpose of undertaking preventive work in the early stages of tuberculosis.

There is no charge to the patients of this institution, whose work is chiefly advisory and diagnostic in character. An important part of it is the instruction of patients in class twice a week in the methods which they must use for treatment in their own homes. As a wall of the room where they classed are hung a map that appealed to me at the time of inspection as the most tragic document I had ever seen. It is a map of the city of Montreal, shaded with black ink, one black pin for every death from tuberculosis there has been in every street in Montreal during the last seven years. There are more than 5,000 pins stuck in the map altogether, representing the same number of deaths from the dread disease. The pins, as was to be expected, were clustered most thickly in the slums at the east end of the city, where the population is crowded and the air is thick with the germs of tuberculosis, but there is not a district that is free from the ominous sign.

Worst in the World. How serious is this matter was made clear at this gathering by Dr. Blackader, a distinguished Montreal physician, who stated that tuberculosis is the most prevalent disease in Montreal and in the province of Quebec and that in Montreal more persons die of tuberculosis every year than of all other contagious diseases put together. And this sorry state of affairs is merely "the result of ignorance and neglect."

In England, the mortality rate from tuberculosis has been brought down by nearly 75 per cent. in less than a century, and in Germany and the United States the anti-tuberculosis campaign has met with equal success. The facts cry aloud for an active campaign against this plague in Montreal.

The truth is, of course, that people do not appreciate either the extent of the disease or that at least a certain amount of necessary in the case of tuberculosis as with other infectious diseases. Dr. Blackader remarked: "Our campaign is in reality, as it were, a campaign of making known the actual extent of the ravages of the white plague." Given a thorough understanding of the condition of affairs, it would not be long before our present disgrace in this respect is removed.

Increase in Banks' Capital Slow. It appears from the August bank statement that the paid-up capital of the active Canadian banks has at length reached \$100,000,000. The actual figure at August 31 was \$100,760,000. The banks have been a long time achieving the round figure. So far back as 1900, their capital stood at \$85,000,000, their reserves at that time being under \$70,000,000. In the interval, their capital has been growing by \$5,000,000, their reserves have increased to practically \$80,000,000, and their liabilities by \$25,000,000.

Bank failures account, in part for the slow growth of paid up capital in the last five years, the actual increase from August to August in the last twelve months being \$4,500,000. During the same period the reserves of the banks increased by \$9,500,000. The reasons of policy which have led the banks to increase their capital accounts but slowly in proportion to the increase in their business, have already been alluded to in this correspondence. They are:

Hewson's Pure Wool Unshrinkable Underwear

weighty reasons. That any decrease in a bank's rate of dividend, due to a lean year following upon an extension of capital, would react unfavorably upon the standing of that bank, there is no doubt, and the extra caution which marks conservative bank management in this connection can be readily understood.

Nevertheless, it is matter for satisfaction, in view of the expansion of the country, that month by month, substantial additions are being made at the present time to the capital. Apart from new announcements, which may be made at the forthcoming series of annual meetings, the present indications are that in the course of a few months the paid-up capital of the going banks will reach \$105,000,000.

In this connection, the interesting announcement has lately been made that French investors have purchased \$200,000 stock of the new Bank of Vancouver, and have an option on a further large block. This bank, which was established last year, appears to be making headway in its own field, and has the distinction among the Canadian banks of possessing a Chinese branch—that is to say, a branch run by a Chinese manager for the special benefit of Chinese customers.

Large Expansion in Loans. The feature of the August bank returns is the large expansion in the banks' current loans and discounts. These, reflecting the beginning of the harvest-financing are up to \$24,858,952, an increase of approximately \$11,000,000 over the end of July. Canadian call loans also kept a high level, being but \$200,000 below the July total at \$85,100,110. During September, there has been, however, some considerable calling of these in order to meet harvest demands and it is very probable, too, that the banks' foreign call loans, which were lowered by \$2,500,000 during August, will show a further considerable decline when the September statement comes out.

Deposits of the public in Canada are slightly lower than in July, a gain in notice deposits of \$3,000,000 being offset by a loss in demand deposits of \$6,000,000. So their total is \$88,852,824, against \$87,763,215 a month previously. But the August total is \$85,000,000 higher than a year ago. The effect of the movements of the leading items in the banks' accounts, as might be expected at this time of year, to lower the proportion of immediately available assets to liabilities. The upward trend is, however, slight, the proportion being 26.27 p. c. at the end of August against 26.54 p. c. at the close of July. It is a normal proportion for active times, and in view of the crop movement is satisfactory one.

This week, the "excess" circulation has become available to the banks. The available amount of this circulation, which is equal to 15 p. c. of the total paid-up capital and reserves of the banks at September 30, would appear to be about \$38,000,000—an amount which should be sufficient for the purpose. Under the existing law, however, "excess" circulation is to be retired and the circulation "brought within the ordinary limits by January 31, and it is subject to a 5 p. c. tax, there is practically no profit in it for the banks. As has been previously pointed out in this column, it has been strongly urged in some quarters that an extension of the period within which this circulation may be issued, is advisable, and the experience of the current month suggests that it may be desirable for an earlier date than Oct. 1st to be fixed upon for the commencement of this excess issue.

Provision of the privilege of issuing again when the Bank Act comes under parliament's consideration. During the last few weeks, customers of the banks drawing cash have been overwhelmed with notices of withdrawal of "excess" circulation. The banks have been obliged to issue the circulation in the ordinary limits by January 31, and it is subject to a 5 p. c. tax, there is practically no profit in it for the banks. As has been previously pointed out in this column, it has been strongly urged in some quarters that an extension of the period within which this circulation may be issued, is advisable, and the experience of the current month suggests that it may be desirable for an earlier date than Oct. 1st to be fixed upon for the commencement of this excess issue.

Business Outlook in Canada. The outlook for the local stock markets is currently difficult at the present time. Too much importance must not be attached to the rise which has taken place since the elections, and to the prognostications which have been freely made in some quarters that there will be for some time to come, marked advance in prices. Bullish feeling of this sort is a familiar enough phenomenon to the student of affairs at election periods when the course of events is somewhat coincident with the wishes of the stock market professionals. Sentiment is at the bottom of the feeling, and when sentiment happens to clash with economic circumstances, it is apt to go by the board rather quickly.

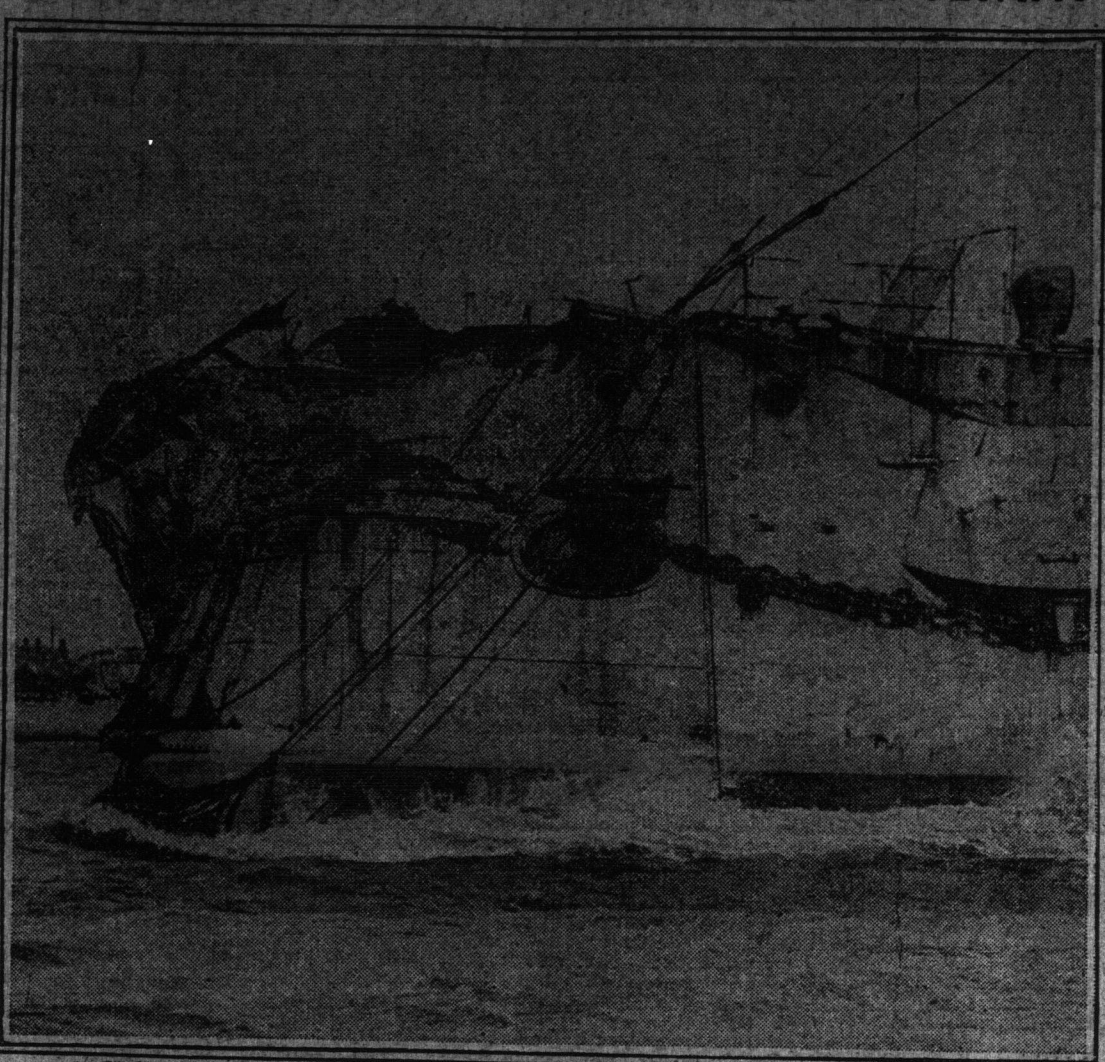
Putting sentiment on one side there are left to be considered two sets of circumstances which are in striking opposition. On the one hand, the monetary conditions in New York are in a disturbed condition, and securities are at a very low level; there have been serious bank failures in more than one country; neither London, Paris nor Berlin is in a position to take new securities at the present time, and, additionally, there is a European war in progress, which may possibly eventuate even more seriously, and in any case means the sheer waste of a large amount of capital. On the other hand, here in Canada, we have a harvest which, if not of the proportions expected at one time, is "good enough," and all the indications point to continued activity. In view of the troubled outlook abroad, I have been at pains to discuss this week with a number of bankers and prominent business men the subject of the immediate outlook for another twelve months. Interior conditions are sound, the banks' reports are distinctly encouraging, and there is a general feeling of confidence.

It is recognized that there may possibly be a less free flow in the immediate future than for some time past of capital from abroad into the dominion, owing to the fact that the great European centres are not in a position to send it. This would necessitate some "cutting the coat to fit the cloth," but well prepared for, would be little more than a temporary inconvenience.

The really difficult questions are, whether the depression abroad will attain such serious proportions as to affect our trade, or whether money abroad will come up to a prohibitive level. Both are within the range of possibility, though, as has been said, bankers and business men have no present fears with regard to them. As regards the local stock market they have lately gone clean contrary to the movements in the leading centres. But it is not certain that this attitude can be long continued. The whole stock market outlook, indeed, is obscure; the only thing that appears reasonably clear is that at the present time it would be particularly foolish to go on the long on a small or even normal margin. It is necessary, at least, to be prepared for emergencies.

"Fan," said George, "you know how I feel toward you. Do you reciprocate?" "George," Fan said, with a slight glance, "does this mean annexation?"—Chicago Tribune.

BRITISH CRUISER AFTER RAMMING STEAMER OLYMPIC



CLOSE VIEW OF THE HAWKE, SHOWING HER DAMAGED BOW, AND A COLLISION MAT IN POSITION

This photograph conveys a very good idea of the damage done to the British cruiser Hawke when that vessel rammed into the White Star line steamship Olympic recently in Osborne Bay, Isle of Wight.

HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Municipal Council Adopts Recommendation of Doctors

Greatly Needed

New Wing is Also to Be Added to the General Public Hospital at a Cost of \$30,000—Importance of Aid for Both Projects Urged by Strong Delegations.

Wednesday, Oct. 4.

A new wing to the general public hospital costing \$30,000 and providing accommodation for about fifty patients, and a home for advanced cases of tuberculosis on the outskirts of the city, were both authorized yesterday by the municipal council after strong delegations had urged the need of municipal aid for such institutions.

Dr. Emery pointed out that there were 1,100 cases of tuberculosis in the city last year and 118 deaths. Nearly all efforts dealing with the disease were directed at the incurable, but the advanced cases needed more attention. The public were being educated to fear the disease and the consumptive was stigmatized almost as if he were a leper. Indeed, the leper was better off in some respects than the consumptive, for he was not so much feared and he was not so much stigmatized.

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BIG REVIVAL COMING TO NORTON

The pastors and representatives of the church boards of Norton at a meeting on Friday decided to co-operate in holding a series of revival services.

They have succeeded in securing the services of one of America's most renowned evangelists, the Rev. C. P. Goodson, B.A., D.D., who is related to the great Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman.

Rev. Mr. Goodson is a preacher of great power, his knowledge of scripture and the number of quotations he uses nightly in his sermons are well known. He is a man of great practicality, his preaching is direct and to the point, and he is a man of great practicality, his preaching is direct and to the point, and he is a man of great practicality, his preaching is direct and to the point.

Rev. Mr. Goodson will begin services in Norton on Sabbath, Oct. 8th, in the Temperance hall. Sabbath services will be held at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and at 7 p. m. During the week-long services will be held from 7:30 to 8 p. m. Preaching services from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m. will be held by a united choir from the different churches, and all who will assist.

Rev. Mr. Goodson recently held a great revival campaign at Port Arthur (Ont.) which was a great success. He is a man of great practicality, his preaching is direct and to the point, and he is a man of great practicality, his preaching is direct and to the point, and he is a man of great practicality, his preaching is direct and to the point.

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WANT CONTRACT FOR GREAT HARBOR WORKS AWARDED

The Leading Men of Both Parties Sincerely Hope the Matter Will Be Put Through by Hon. Dr. Pugsley.

The news from Ottawa is being eagerly scanned these days in anticipation of the awarding of the contract for the big harbor works in Courtenay Bay. Mayor Frink said yesterday that from conversation with leading men of the city he found that without regard to their political affiliations they were hopeful that the contract would be signed before the Laurier government gave up the seals of office.

Men of both parties seemed to believe, he said, that it would be in the interests of St. John to have the matter closed up at once rather than have it remain in abeyance.

MACKENZIE AND MANN

Two Self-made Canadians Who Built a Transcontinental Railroad.

"One spring morning early in the eighties, when the heavy breath of the first 'chink' was loosening the snow in the gorges," writes Isaac F. Marcossin in Munsey's Magazine, "two men met near the little town of Kicking Horse Lake, at the foot of the Canadian Rockies. One was a big, bronzed, and bearded, an upstanding giant of a contractor, who got more work out of the 'harvest' than any other boss up and down the Canadian Pacific. The other was a thin, snappy, but with an intense and concentrated energy that had overpowered him and flooded on trail and river. They called him 'Bill'."

"Morning," answered Dan. "Going to town?" asked the first. "Yes, grub is getting low," was the reply.

"Together they followed the path of the glistering new steel rails laid on tamarack ties still fresh with the forest smell. Dan had been laying accounts of the big setting up snow-sheds and saw-mills, both of which were part of the heroic but unending work that was blurring the way of the Canadian Pacific across the backbone of western Canada. Each had heard of the other, and now they were making their way to the prairie. Strength was measuring strength. It was the first meeting between William Mackenzie and Donald D. Mann.

BIG GAIN IN EXPORTS FROM HERE TO STATES

Increase of Nearly \$40,000 in Quarter Ended Sept. 30—Wood Items Large.

Indicating an increase of \$39,222.48 over the corresponding quarter of last year, the statement of exports from this port for the quarter ended September 30, 1911, shows a gain of nearly \$40,000 over the same period of 1910.

A detailed statement of exports for the quarter ended with September 30, 1911 follows:

Foodstuffs:
Fish and fish products 1,272.13
Canned goods 832.35
Pickled alewives 1,321.45
Salmon 1,321.45
Salt alewives 1,321.45
Lard 1,321.45
Flour 1,321.45
Canned fruit 1,321.45
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Canned sugar 1,321.45
Canned coffee 1,321.45
Canned tea 1,321.45
Canned spices 1,321.45
Canned herbs 1,321.45
Canned flowers 1,321.45
Canned fruits 1,321.45
Canned vegetables 1,321.45
Canned meats 1,321.45
Canned fish 1,321.45
Canned eggs 1,321.45
Canned milk 1,321.45
Canned cream 1,3