

Name and date of Origin.	Year of Record.	No. of Mem- bers.	Cost per \$1,000.	Year of Record.	No. of Mem- bers.	Cost per \$1,000.
(8) A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge, Nashville, Tenn., 1877.	1884	1,912	21 45	1892	1,945	22 00
	1885	1,875	23 54	1893	2,004	23 75
	1886	1,996	17 94	1894	1,851	20 08
	1887	2,199	17 35	1895	1,756	31 70
	1888	2,316	16 90	1896	1,673	27 47
	1889	1,977	22 71	1897	1,704	24 26
	1890	1,863	22 25	1898	1,847	25 90
9) A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge, Dallas, Texas, 1890.	1891	1,946	24 55			
	1884	1,895	12 10	1892	4,178	17 40
	1885	1,757	18 79	1893	3,966	20 32
	1886	1,576	21 76	1894	3,892	18 50
	1887	2,135	22 00	1895	4,274	17 78
	1888	2,480	19 60	1896	3,294	18 00
	1889	3,228	13 46	1897	3,459	15 55
(10) A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge Lacrosse, Wis., 1877	1890	3,316	16 53	1898	3,881	16 60
	1891	3,489	17 80			
	1884	4,834	11 87	1892	7,333	16 18
	1885	5,461	10 75	1893	7,300	15 89
	1886	6,074	12 80	1894	6,890	17 24
	1887	6,736	13 57	1895	6,423	17 50
	1888	6,730	14 09	1896	5,772	19 58
(11) American Legion of Honor, Boston, Mass., 1876	1889	6,729	14 65	1897	6,692	19 40
	1890	6,779	13 57	1898	7,481	18 30
	1891	7,077	14 01			
	1884	57,005	13 30	1892	60,544	20 40
	1885	58,192	14 80	1893	60,075	20 00
	1886	60,145	14 00	1894	56,060	20 00
	1887	62,111	15 80	1895	53,210	22 40
(12) Bay State Beneficiary Assn., Westfield, Mass., 1881	1888	62,276	17 72	1896	36,028	23 00
	1889	62,457	16 72	1897	21,315	32 00
	1890	62,574	17 31	1898	19,119	38 30
	1891	61,355	19 60			
	1884	5,413	11 43	1891	13,385	13 11
	1885	6,493	9 83	1892	15,193	14 56
	1886	8,382	12 33	1893	16,387	15 73
(13) Catholic Benevo- lent Legion Brooklyn, N.Y. 1881	1887	10,394	14 60	1894	17,012	15 16
	1888	11,012	12 30	1895	18,831	19 40
	1889	11,344	13 14	1896	14,041	18 50
	1890	12,258	13 50	Closed up.		
	1884	4,306	9 62	1892	29,530	17 60
	1885	6,934	11 77	1893	31,772	17 62
	1886	8,971	14 00	1894	35,155	15 36
(14) Chosen Friends, Supreme Council, Indianapolis, Ind., 1879.	1887	13,073	13 40	1895	41,120	16 74
	1888	16,276	14 60	1896	45,051	17 30
	1889	19,778	15 30	1897	46,998	14 40
	1890	23,553	16 70	1898	47,430	16 00
	1891	26,967	17 20			
	1884	22,737	\$11 95	1892	37,644	\$19 53
	1885	26,175	12 64	1893	37,892	20 99
(15) Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, Galesburg, Ill., 1877.	1886	29,271	14 70	1894	37,779	20 24
	1887	32,295	14 10	1895	29,571	22 78
	1888	37,699	15 27	1896	26,133	23 04
	1889	39,492	19 11	1897	24,433	21 61
	1890	39,074	18 90	1898	21,928	23 61
	1891	37,958	19 58			
	1884	17,380	10 50	1892	42,317	14 06
(15) Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, Galesburg, Ill., 1877.	1885	21,382	10 50	1893	45,014	14 25
	1886	24,844	11 00	1894	45,322	15 66
	1887	27,282	12 60	1895	44,255	16 78
	1888	29,007	12 66	1896	42,312	18 52
	1889	33,701	12 90	1897	44,491	19 69
	1890	32,719	14 48	1898	33,122	20 17
	1891	35,042	14 44			

THE WEST WANTS LUMBER.

Activity in the building trade of Manitoba and the West has brought about a remarkable increase in the movement of lumber to Western Canada. At the present time, something like a lumber famine exists in Winnipeg and the neighboring towns. We were informed this week that there was no dry pine to be had in Winnipeg, and that the usual sources of supply were so filled with orders that it was only after great delay that deliveries could be expected. Western Canada will witness during the next few years a marked trade expansion, and lumber will be among the products showing increased movement. Some changes in transportation are taking place, which will greatly benefit trade with the West in lumber. During the last year or two the shipment of grain to the Atlantic seaboard, via Georgian Bay ports, has grown into prominence. This means that large vessels arrive in the very heart of one of Ontario's two great lumber centres, and owners of such

vessels will naturally be willing to carry lumber as a return cargo westward at low rates. Otherwise the vessels touching at these ports must, with the exception of a few parcels of general merchandise, make their up trip light. Some of the Georgian Bay lumbermen have already made a beginning in this Western trade, but we are not in a position to state what results have attended their shipments.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

It is almost a century since the adoption by France of the metric system of measures and weights, for it was on the 2nd November, 1801, that it received legal sanction there. Since that time its advantages have steadily been making themselves felt, and we believe it is now in use by all civilized nations, except Great Britain, the United States, and Russia. The metric system is based on a simple unit, the metre, of 39.37 English inches, and all calculations are on the decimal principle. From the metre are derived the other principal units of measure and weight, for instance, the litre, which is 0.22 of a British imperial gallon; the gramme, 15.43 grains troy weight; the franc, of 100 centimes, weighing five grammes silver, nine-tenths, fine.

For some time, influential persons and journals in the United States, the New York Dry Goods Economist among them, have been urging the adoption of this system by that country. And in Great Britain its advantages have long been perceived by those doing business abroad. But in both countries old use-and-wont have thus far proved too strong to admit an official adoption of the change. Now, however, according to the Canadian Minister of Inland Revenue, there are indications of its early adoption by Great Britain, both on account of its undeniable superiority over the present system, and as a matter of necessity for the preservation of British foreign trade. The Minister has sent out to various boards of trade a set of weights and measures and charts of the metric system, along with a summary of its advantages, showing the necessity of Canada's preparing beforehand for its inevitable adoption. The Dominion, having long since chosen the decimal system of currency in preference to pounds, shillings and pence, ought not to be slow to adopt the convenient and widely-approved metric system of measures and weights.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

We gave, on August 25th, a synopsis of the programme of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association to be held at Cleveland, Ohio. This convention was held last week, extending over three days, and was very largely attended. An important subject for the consideration of banks was that introduced by Mr. James G. Cannon, of New York, namely, uniform statement blanks and credit department methods. To show how much need there is for securing more information about persons or firms who ask for credit, the speaker cited the following instance: "In the month of August there was filed in New York city a voluntary petition in bankruptcy and the liabilities of the debtor were \$740,000, with assets of \$200. Among the unsecured creditors were seventeen banks who were interested to the extent of \$230,000. Eleven of these banks were in New York city and six outside of the city. Sixty-three judgments had been obtained by these banks against the insolvent debtor. This exhibit speaks for itself.

"There is no question in my mind that if any of these banks had asked for a detailed statement, and made the proper in-