

the Telegraph into opposition to the provincial leaders, they will be without a newspaper in St. John.

News of a most cheering nature comes from the oil fields of New Brunswick. New boring machinery is constantly being added, and now there are about thirty producing wells. To-day it is announced that the managers are arranging for the erection of a small refinery. All those interested are most hopeful of the future, and in fact sanguine that New Brunswick has a great future as an oil-producing district.

\* \* \*

St. John, N.B., 28th July, 1903.

#### INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND.

It is somewhat astonishing, when we recall the disposition of British folk to scatter themselves among the colonies, to find that out of a list of 1,382 Members and Associates of the Institute of Bankers in Scotland for the present year, only 47 are to be found in the colonies or in foreign countries. This we learn from the Annual Report of the Institute, Edinburgh, 1903. And it is still further a curious thing, when it is remembered how many Scottish graduates in banking, from the early days of the Bank of British North America have served in Canada, and reached good positions in banking circles, that only six of all this lengthy list, of June, 1903, are to be found in Canada. These six are: members, John S. Batchan, C. B. of C., Dawson, Yukon Territory, prizeman with honors, 1892; James Cameron, member with honors, C. B. of C., London, Canada; Allan Neilson, member with honors, B. B. N. A., Montreal; Charles M. Stewart, C. B. of C., Barrie, Ont.; James Brownlee, associate, C. B. of C., London; William McNaughton, Royal Bank Can., Klondike, associate; David Muirhead, C. B. of C., Windsor, Ont., associate. Lest any one should ask to what colonies or foreign countries the other 41 have gone, we may tell him that 30 have preferred South Africa, and have spread themselves over Cape Colony and Natal, but are mainly at Johannesburg and Cape Town. The others have gone to Brazil, to China, to India, to Australia and New Zealand. Some day, perhaps, when such intelligent folk as bank managers and clerks can rid themselves of the dread of Canada's climate which seems to overwhelm Old Country folk even to this date, we shall find a larger percentage in the Dominion of members of the Institute.

The examination papers of candidates for admission to the Institute last March, consisted of questions and examples in French and German, and the translation of these languages; questions in British History and General History; the British Constitution and Government, and English literature. The candidates had to give a short account of the Star Chamber, the Mutiny Bill, the Government Ship Money arrangement and Poyning's Law. They had further to "Name what you consider the outstanding bulwarks of constitutional liberty, and briefly justify each." (Eh! Michty! but this last was prepared by an essentially Scottish mind). Their task in general history was as follows: 1. Write a short account of any four of the following:—Dandolo, Jenghiz Khan, Charlemagne, Don Carlos, Surajah Dowlah, Voltaire, The Medici. 2. Summarize your knowledge of any one of the following: The growth of Italy from 1859, the Congo State, the History of Poland, the Hague Conference. 3. Write briefly on any four of the following: The Aryans, the Suez Canal, the Monroe Doctrine, the Edict of Nantes, Tyrants, Board of Control, the Communists, the European Concert. 4. Add a note to explain the historical importance of: Lutzen, Marathon, Byzantium, Hapsburg, Plevna, Wagram, Crete, Sedan.

In English Literature, the following were the questions asked of the candidates: 1. Name the authors of any four of the following, and give a brief extract of the trend of the work you select: Utopia, The Tattler, The Rape of the Lock, Endymion, The Princess, Lycidas, The Faerie Queen. 2. What do you mean by the following? Give a well-known instance of each: epic, elegy, sonnet, tragedy, ballad, satire. 3. Give an outline of the literary life of any one of the following: Chaucer, Pope, Swift, Milton. 4. Trace the growth of the novel; or, What are the characteristics of nineteenth century poetry? 5. Where are the following quotations taken from?

Can you continue any of them? (a) "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen." (b) "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." (c) "Water, water, everywhere." (d) "Stone walls do not a prison make." (e) "Breathes there the man, with soul so dead." While one may not expect the average Scotch lad to be familiar with Keats or Lovelace, or in a much greater degree with Gray or Coleridge, it is a safe bet that every one of the associates would know where to find that last quotation, and could continue it.

#### INSURANCE ITEMS.

Mr. J. W. McKenzie, Canadian manager of the Maryland Casualty Co., of Baltimore, Md., left this city Monday for the East. Mr. McKenzie will make a tour of the company's agencies, and expects to be absent about six weeks. He reports gratifying progress in connection with the planting of new agencies and business secured.

News was received to-day of the destruction by fire of Messrs. Smith Bros.' saw-mill at Fredericton Junction. This is the seventh New Brunswick saw-mill burned this year. The property was insured for only \$2,000, and the loss will be about \$10,000. The expectation is that the Messrs. Smith Bros. will rebuild, and the majority of the other burned mills have been or will be rebuilt. There is doubt, however, about the Knight mill at Musquash, for the forest fires have destroyed its source of supply. Indeed, the whole future of Musquash village looks blue. The Dunn Brothers' pork packing establishment will be moved to Fairville, just outside the city of St. John, and the mill will not be built. These were the employments of the villagers, and kept in the vicinity a hundred families. So far, only eight or ten of those who lost their homes in the sweep of the recent forest conflagration will rebuild and will devote themselves to farming. The others will seek new homes and new employments.

#### TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Imperial Institute, London, July 17.—An English house, making essences, cordials, mineral waters, etc., would correspond with Canadian firms prepared to take up sale of the same. A company making colored prints, almanacs, show-cards, etc., wishes to hear from Canadian dealers in such goods. A firm with offices in Constantinople, Cairo, and Alexandria is open to represent makers of goods in Canada, suitable for the Turkish and Egyptian market.

—On the afternoon of Tuesday last, the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company held a special general meeting, at which it was decided to increase the capital of the company to \$1,000,000, of which \$525,000 will be paid up in cash. The board of directors has also been increased to twenty-one members by the election of fifteen influential business men of Canada, whose names will shortly be announced. This old company will now occupy an exceptionally strong position, and is reasonably sure to command a large share of business throughout the Dominion.

—The latest monthly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada is an interesting document. It contains much information in the way of trade statistics. Accompanying the report are a series of diagrams illustrating the remarkable growth of exports in certain commodities since Confederation year (1867) to date. It also contains valuable reports from the Canadian commercial agents in the West Indies, Australia, England, S. Africa, Norway and France. We are told that the reports can be had free upon application to the Department at Ottawa, and Canadians who have friends or correspondents in England would do well to procure such an illuminating publication to send them. A comparative table in the report shows the growth of the Dominion in material activity and wealth in periods of ten years.