

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.
(9) A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge, Dallas, Texas, 1880.	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
	1890	3,316	16 53	1898	3,881	16 60
	1891	3,489	17 80	1899	4,265	16 50
(10) A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge Lacrosse, Wis., 1877	1884	4,834	11 37	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
	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	1899	8,386	17 50
(11) American Legion of Honor, Boston, Mass., 1876	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
	1888	62,276	17 72	1896	36,028	23 00
	1889	62,457	16 72	1897	21,315	30 00
	1890	62,574	17 31	1898	19,119	34 20
	1891	61,355	19 60	1899	16,894	36 00
(12) Bay State Beneficiary Assn., Westfield, Mass., 1881	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
	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	1897	Closed up.	
(13) Catholic Benevo- lent Legion, Brooklyn, N.Y. 1881	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
	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	1899	45,952	19 20
(14) Chosen Friends, Supreme Council, Indianapolis, Ind., 1879.	1884	22,737	11 95	1892	37,644	19 53
	1885	26,175	12 64	1893	37,892	20 99
	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	21,923	23 61
	1891	37,958	19 58	1899	20,797	24 40
(15) Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, Galesburg, Ill., 1877.	1884	17,380	10 50	1892	42,317	14 06
	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	1899	Closed up.	
(16) Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879	1884	.....	.....	1891	33,301	15 50
	1885	15,613	.....	1892	37,460	19 40
	1886	17,441	.....	1893	31,194	20 30
	1887	20,755	13 00	1894	29,203	21 44
	1888	22,693	13 33	1895	29,896	21 19
	1889	27,072	14 58	1896	Winding up.	
	1890	32,933	15 05	1897	Disappeared.	
(17) I.O.F. (Oronhyatekha), Toronto, Ont., Canada, 1878.	1886	5,720	8 90	1893	54,484	9 45
	1887	7,700	10 40	1894	70,055	9 45
	1888	11,618	9 90	1895	86,521	9 60
	1889	17,026	9 80	1896	102,838	9 48
	1890	24,604	9 02	1897	124,685	9 50
	1891	31,667	10 30	1898	143,416	9 70
	1892	43,024	9 60	1899	161,459	10 40
(18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874.	1884	128,607	15 10	1892	127,073	20 30
	1885	125,395	15 70	1893	123,354	21 15
	1886	126,169	16 00	1894	119,785	20 54
	1887	122,912	16 90	1895	115,212	22 30
	1888	125,417	17 23	1896	96,633	23 30
	1889	137,753	17 34	1897	89,679	27 00
	1890	135,213	18 63	1898	82,256	28 30
	1891	132,499	19 50	1899	66,863	32 40
(19) Knights of Pythias, Endowment Rank, Chicago, Ill., 1877.	1884	16,489	17 20	1892	30,225	18 10
	1885	17,151	17 80	1893	32,922	16 08
	1886	16,273	18 40	1894	36,371	15 81
	1887	17,083	17 60	1895	40,988	14 43
	1888	18,233	17 90	1896	46,833	14 90
	1889	20,635	16 10	1897	51,715	15 00
	1890	23,501	16 60	1898	54,771	15 79
	1891	27,269	17 82	1899	60,522	16 60

(To be continued).

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

It is several years since we first called attention to South Africa as a field for Canadian manufactures, instancing furniture, made from our domestic woods, as an article for which there was an instant market. We now learn from the first number of a journal entitled "Industrial Canada," published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, that the body in question is considering South African trade, the matter having been brought before it by two letters, written by members.

The first of these is from Mr. John M. Taylor, managing director of the Dominion Radiator Co., who urges that a share of the trade now being done with South Africa by the United States might well be done by Canada. He learns that Canadian goods now sold on a small scale in South Africa include pianos, organs, safes, bicycles, linotype machines, whiskey, letter files, furniture and farming machinery. A line of manufacture that might be marketed promptly, and in which United States exporters do largely, is woodwork of all kinds, such as office, house and church furniture, doors, windows and manufactured woodwork, farming machinery, stoves, hardware, typewriters, registers, stationery, leather goods, canned goods of every kind. The Americans also send thither coal oil, candles, electric supplies, asbestos and mineral wool, carriages, wagons, windmills, paper, window blinds, flour and foodstuffs, and rough timber.

Another member, Mr. A. W. Allen, urges that the time for Canadian exporters to be up and doing in the matter of South African trade is the close of the present war, and he instances a letter received by an American manufacturing house, urging him to send a large shipment of goods at once to Delagoa Bay, ready for the war's close. Both these gentlemen, it will be seen, agree that the best time for Canadian manufacturers to make a vigorous effort to get a hold on the South African market is the close of the Boer war, which now seems not far off.

LONDON CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

There is some evidence that Canadian delegates to the congress of chambers of commerce, now being held in London, England, are commanding some attention for the matters they bring forward. On Friday last a resolution of the Montreal Board of Trade recommending an improved service with the Far East and Australia via Canada, the establishment of steamship lines to Canadian ports and protesting against the discrimination in marine insurance rates was adopted. The reference to marine insurance rates plainly means the rise of rates in the St. Lawrence. The Globe cable further states that the resolution of the Ottawa Board urging the importance of making provision for the state ownership of private cables between British possessions, with special reference to the proposed cable between South Africa and Australia, was incorporated with a motion by Sir Edward A. Sassoon. This gentleman's motion urged upon the Government a searching enquiry into the whole question of the private ownership of all cables and the desirability of their ultimate expropriation. It also proposed that the ministers interested be pressed to give Parliament every reasonable opportunity to discuss the position of cable companies in relation to the Government. The resolution then carried unanimously.

EUROPEAN INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A large Belgian shipbuilding company is being organized for the establishment of works at Hoboken, and a correspondent of The Glasgow Herald learns that the King is one of the chief shareholders, while the commercial direction will be confided to Messrs. Marschall & Gerling, and the technical direction will be largely in the hands of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, of Stettin, who, it will be remembered, built the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" and the "Deutschland," so soon to set out on her Atlantic record-breaking runs. "The principal members of the staff will probably come from the Stettin works to begin with; but the Belgians are anxious to develop the industry themselves, and it is not improbable that special terms will be granted, although the Government, so far as I can learn, are not favorable to the general distribution of bounties. Establishments, too, are to be organized for train-

A despatch to the Government of Great Britain from the Viceroy the Secretary of State for India, says the rainfall has been insufficient for a general resumption of agricultural operations; 5,808,000 people are still receiving relief from famine.