

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.

Its Cause and Effects.

London Catholic News, May 5.

At St. Joseph's Church, Highgate Hill, the Festival of St. Paul of the Cross, founder of the Passionist Order, was kept with great solemnity on Sunday last.

Rev. W. Croke Robinson, preaching after the first gospel said: It was his duty and privilege to speak to them that morning on the great saint who was so dear to Catholic England—St. Paul of the Cross. The object of his discourse would be to show how powerful was the intercession of St. Paul of the Cross, and the part he had played in the English Catholic revival of the century. St. Paul of the Cross was the cause, and they took part in it, the effect of the marvellous revival which was witnessed now days in England. "There is no telling," says his biographer, "how many tears St. Paul of the Cross shed, how many sighs he breathed to Heaven, or how many prayers he offered up to the Throne of God for the restoration of England to the Catholic faith. Often he used to say, 'England! Oh England! Let us pray for England.' The infirmarian entering his cell one day found the saint in ecstasy. "Oh, what have I seen," he exclaimed, "my religious in England. I have now been praying fifty years for his conversion." That was the cause of the Catholic revival in this land, and they had but to look around them to see the effects. England's conversion, it will be said, is attributed to a solitary Italian, a foreigner, but he knew not what was meant by foreigner. It was easy to understand what nationality was, and what the virtue of was neither Jew nor Greek, circumcision nor uncircumcision. The great saint of to-day was an Italian, but "home of our bone, and flesh of our flesh" in the mystic Body of Christ. What was the history of the Catholic Church in England since the saint's death? St. Paul died in the year 1775. Fifty years of a saintly life had been devoted to praying for England's conversion, and the year before the saint gave up his soul to God there came to Catholics from Parliament a measure for their relief. In that year, 1774, an Act was passed in the Irish Parliament permitting Irish Catholics to testify their allegiance to George III., by taking the prescribed oath. Little mercy though it was, yet it gave relief to those professing the ancient Faith in this way—it meant that many of the penal laws against Catholics should not be enforced against those who qualified themselves as good subjects by taking the oath. It was the first Act by which Catholics were recognized as citizens and subjects. The next Act of relief to Catholics was that of 1778, which repealed Orange William's barbarous Act of 1700, and by this the persecution of Bishops, priests and Jesuits, of those who kept Catholic schools, who were under William III. subject *ipso facto* to imprisonment for life—in general of all Catholics who were disabled from taking real property (it being made over to the Protestant next of kin) was at an end. This occurred only three years after the death of St. Paul. Another measure conceding further rights to Catholics was enacted in 1791, legalizing the public worship of the Catholic Church. Mass could now be said and schools opened under the protection of the law, and other minor disabilities were removed. The rest of the history of Catholic Emancipation could be shortly told. Fox, Grenville, Canning, and Castlereagh introduced relief bills in 1813, but in every case they were thrown out. By 1824 the Catholic Association was formed in Ireland for furthering the interests of Catholic Emancipation, and never, never shall we know what we in England owe to the sons and daughters of St. Patrick. Wellington, who for a long time utterly opposed the measure of Catholic Emancipation, finally became convinced that the security of the Empire would be imperilled by further resistance to it, and the Duke went over to the side in favor of it, and then, chiefly owing to his powerful influence, Sir Robert Peel introduced the measure entitled Roman Catholic Relief Bill 1829, which speedily passed both Houses, and received royal assent on April 15, 1829. St. Paul, as they had seen, after one of his ecstasies, had foretold the coming of his religious into England, and they knew that that prophecy had been fulfilled. About the year 1830 the grace of God visited one of the great families of this country—the noble family of Spencer. They all knew the story of the Honorable George Spencer, how he became a convert to the Catholic Church, how he was all on fire for the conversion of his country, how when he became a priest he had served on the mission with a life very much like that of a saint, and how he went on his knees to the celebrated Father Dominic, the Passionist (who in 1841 came to England with seven of his brethren), and asked to be clothed in the habit of St. Paul of the Cross. The rest of Father Ignatius Spencer's life was one holy crusade for England's conversion, preaching it in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and even on the Continent, and he would have travelled all Europe over in behalf of this glorious mission. Father Dominic and Father Ignatius Spencer, after laboring up and down the country for England's conversion, died as they had prayed to die, rejected and despised by men—saintly lives crowned by saintly deaths. Thus the work of St. Paul in England was well begun.

owed to their labors and prayers? From 1829 they saw that the Act of liberty to Catholics set the ball of religious excitement rolling, that it aroused jealousies, that there was a new departure in the religion of the State, and, as might have been forecasted, the revival took two different aspects—one objective on the side of dogmas, and the other subjective on the part of the soul in its relation with God. Five years after the passing of the Act, the English Church began to wake up from its heavy sleep—in one moment all England awoke up from its slumbers, and resulted in the Tractarian Movement. Amidst great excitement in '41, the tracts were suppressed, particularly the 90th one, and in 1845 the ruling spirit of England—Newman—made his submission to the Catholic Church, many many followed in his footsteps and paid their obedience to St. Peter's successor. In 60 and 65 Tractarianism was lost to the name, and developed into Ritualism. They wanted to be called Catholics, and wished to be addressed as "Fathers," "Brothers," and "Sisters," but the world knew how to call things by their right names, and though *ecclesia populi ecclesie Dei* was a most dangerous assertion, yet in this case it was true, and would recognize them by no other name than that of "Ritualists." Well might the words be applied to them—"You are so near and yet so far." If they wanted a proof—a mighty proof—of St. Paul's work, it was afforded them in the crowds of non-Catholics who came to that church on Sunday nights to hear the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and who knew better than they in the ministry the greatness of the work that was being done day by day in the churches of this land. This he attributed to the powerful intercession of St. Paul of the Cross, and the work of his sons, whose presence was a benediction in the land. Appealing to them in the light of the throne of St. Paul he asked them, with a view to the conversion of this unhappy country, not to take upon themselves great things, not to take upon themselves the austerities of St. Paul and his sons, but to lead good Catholic lives, observing the fasts and festivals, doing the unpleasant as well as the pleasant, joining in the ranks of some one of the many Catholic associations which were flourishing throughout the land. St. Paul of the Cross was raised up by God to restore that faith which, in the words of Cardinal Manning, of blessed memory, "England did not give up—she was robbed of it," and all should become apostles by praying to the saint who was so enamored with that strange passion for England's conversion that he might never cease pleading before God's eternal throne until this country had returned to the unity of the one fold and the one shepherd, and had become once more the home of the saints and the dowry of the Mother of God.

The Church and Social Reform.

Donahoe's Magazine for June.

If "social reform" really means the equalizing of conditions for all, then the Catholic Church at every period of its history has been preaching the most advanced modern doctrines. At all times, and in all countries, it has never ceased to dwell upon the fundamental principles of human society—the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

The Catholic Church has no reserved pews in its churches or cathedrals. The doors of its places of worship are not open upon state occasions or at regular hours. Its noble charities are available for the poorest of the poor, the halt, the blind, and the maimed, the widow and the fatherless. At the cradle, the altar and the grave, its priests identify themselves with the life of the people, not as teachers and Church officials only, but as friends and brothers, as children of the same eternal Father.

Long before trades unions or co-operative societies were thought of—and before the earliest premonitions of profit-sharing—members of the Catholic Church throughout Christendom were bound for their common good in an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the disorderly forces of the world.

There was a distant bond of union between the peer and the peasant, which in a military and semi-barbarous age invested feudalism with spirit-power, and relieved bodily oppression with such consolations as make the soul triumphant.

The Labor Encyclical of the present Pope is the most far-reaching utterance upon the social question that has yet been made; and it is altogether certain that through the jangling of political, social and economical doctrinaires the Church will steadily advance upon its appointed path to the conclusion which is best adapted to the highest interests of the human race.

HOOD'S GUARANTEES A CURE. What it has done for others it will do for you. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For the thorough and speedy cure of all Blood Diseases and Eruptions of the Skin, take Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. Mrs. B. Forbes, Detroit, had a running sore on her leg for a long time; commenced using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and she is now completely cured. Her husband thinks there is nothing equal to it for Ague or any low Fever.

Have You Tried Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco, 5, 10 and 20 cent Plugs. How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 4 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to LIVER BROS., Ltd., 48 Scott Street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is the best way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave them on.

THE ONTARIO LIFE.

Annual Meeting of the Company at Waterloo.—A Very Prosperous Year.—Excellent Showing of the Annual Report.—Congratulatory Address by President Bowman, M. P., Mr. B. M. Britton, Q. C., and other Gentlemen.

The 24th annual meeting of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company was held in the Town Hall, Waterloo, on Thursday, May 24th, 1894, when, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, quite a large number of representative policyholders and agents throughout the Dominion attended. The President, Mr. L. E. Bowman, M. P., occupied the chair, supported by the Manager, Mr. Wm. Hendry.

On motion of Mr. Alfred Hoskins, Q. C., Toronto, Mr. W. H. Riddell, the Secretary of the company, read the report of the directors, which was as follows:—

Your directors, in submitting the following to their twenty-fourth annual report, desire to congratulate the policyholders upon the very satisfactory progress which the company made during the year 1893, notwithstanding the general depression which has prevailed in almost every branch of business.

During the past year 2,992 new policies were issued for assurance, amounting to \$3,001,706. This being the largest amount of new assurance issued in any one year since the organization of the company. The Manager also received \$10,000 from persons whose health was not up to our standard, which were therefore declined.

The net premium income for the year is \$517,517.80, and we received for interest on our investments the sum of \$113,090.87, which makes our total income \$630,608.67.

The total assets of the company as at the close of the year are \$2,583,424.07, and the surplus fund, after deducting the amount of the reserve required to be held under the regulations of the Dominion Insurance Department, is \$225,123.25. The company's assets are divided among the policyholders during the year 1894.

The total number of policies in force at the close of the year is 13,496, covering assurance amounting to \$17,751,107 on 12,190 lives.

The amount paid during the year is \$1,012,092 on 22 lives, which is only \$5,062 in excess of the very low death rate of the previous year, and is entirely accounted for by the payment of the sum of \$22,000.

The Executive Committee has again carefully examined the securities held by the company, and found them correct as reported by your auditors.

In commenting upon the report Mr. Bowman said that it would doubtless commend itself to the meeting for its brevity, inasmuch as it is contained all the material facts, and in such form as business men could readily understand, without first finding their way through a labyrinth of words, which might be mystifying and unsatisfactory.

The President referred to the depression which had prevailed in the business world, and the difficulty of obtaining people to insure their lives, notwithstanding which new assurance had been taken during the year to the extent of over \$3,000,000, an increase of \$228,000 over the amount of new assurance written during the previous year.

During the past year the company had, owing to the increasing difficulty of business, and the difficulty of finding suitable investment in real estate, been obliged to invest its funds to a greater extent in mortgages. The mortgages on real estate have not, however, become in any way impaired by the decline in real estate values, the very easy terms of repayment enabling borrowers to gradually pay off the loans.

To show the careful manner of investment the President pointed out that during the past year applications from borrowers were received for no less a sum than \$1,127,330, and that just about one quarter of the amount offered, these only being held to be up to the company's standard of value. The remainder, \$815,550, was declined. Of the \$815,550 accepted into account, an interest of \$228,000 amount of \$146,000 only were actually placed. As for the balance, the borrowers could not accept the terms offered by the company.

The increase in the assets of the company, written for 1893, continued the President, was due largely to the opening up of new districts and the appointment of agents to cover the field thus extended. The death rate and the amount of the business lost, the surplus had accordingly been considerably increased. In conclusion the President congratulated the agents upon the fact that the business they had secured up to the present time was a record for the company, and that the period last year, although the difficulty of obtaining it was probably somewhat increased.

The report then moved the adoption of a resolution, Mr. Bowman moved that the President be authorized to place on the part of the numerous policyholders present.

Mr. Robert Melvin, of Guelph, the Second Vice-President, seconded the adoption of the report. In that he so moved, the report showed the affairs of the company to be in a very satisfactory condition. It was true the company had been unable during the year to secure as high a rate of interest on new investments as it had done in some former years, but it had thus secured a much better class of investments than would have been the case if it had obtained a higher rate of interest. The company had confined its operations to investments on mortgages on improved farm property, to choice town and city loans, and to loans on its own policies, avoiding all doubtful securities, such as railway and other stocks, the wisdom of which course was amply justified when the recent depreciation in railway stock and similar securities on the other side of the line was taken into account. Municipal debenture security was undoubtedly good and safe, and the same might be said of all security held by this company. He held it was the duty of every insurance company to select its securities so that there could be no possible doubt of their absolute and entire ability to meet their obligations as guaranteed under their policies when the same became a claim, whether by maturity, as in the case of endowments, or at death as in the case of life policies. He regarded the report as eminently satisfactory. Proper care had been exercised in the selection of investments, and it was to the credit of the company that no losses of any importance whatever had accrued under mortgage or any other securities held by it. The management of the company had been on a sound basis, and the line of economy as well as enterprise. The directors did not believe in locking up its funds in the erection of costly buildings, such as have been found a poor investment by such companies as have seen fit to indulge in that class of luxury. It had frequently been found that the returns from this class of expenditure were doubtful and unsatisfactory. He closed by congratulating the policyholders on the satisfactory nature of the report presented.

The report was then unanimously adopted. THANKS TO THE DIRECTORS. Rev. G. E. Salmon, P. B., of Stratford, then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Daniel Buckenrough:—"That the hearty thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-Presidents and directors for the care with which they have conserved the interests of the company during the year."

Mr. Salmon referred in eloquent terms to

existence in 1870. He was glad to see that the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President and Manager were just as they were when the company started out with the humble assets of \$6,000, and insurance of some \$500,000, as compared with the present assets of \$2,583,424 and assurance of over \$17,500,000. The company had been founded on correct principles, and its success was certain from the first. Its growth, though slow, was solid and sure, as might be seen from the following figures, indicating the assets and assurances at different periods from its foundation to the close of the last financial year:—

	Assets.	Assurance.
1875.....	\$ 53,081	\$ 1,177,085
1880.....	227,424	3,064,884
1885.....	753,051	8,263,301
1890.....	1,711,080	13,907,721
1893.....	2,583,424	17,751,107

Continuing, Mr. Salmon pointed out that since its organization the company had paid to its policyholders in death and endowment claims nearly \$1,000,000 in exact figures \$882,233; and in dividend and surrender values no less than \$768,838; in addition to which it held at the present time the security of its present policyholders the handsome sum of \$2,583,424. Mr. Salmon concluded with a graceful compliment to the President on the careful and courteous attention which he had devoted to the affairs of the company, the effect of which was evident in the successful record of the company, and in the admirable report now before the meeting. Mr. Salmon's remarks were heartily applauded by those present.

THANKS TO MEDICAL REFEREE. Mr. J. A. Halstead, banker of Mount Forest, moved the following resolution:—"That as a company's success much depends on a prudent selection of risks, and inasmuch as the mortality experience of this company has always been of the most favorable character, the thanks of the policyholders be offered to Dr. J. H. Webb, the Medical Referee, and to the company's examiners throughout the Dominion for their care and attention to this important matter."

In speaking to the resolution Mr. Halstead said that as a policyholder he was pleased to notice the satisfactory progress made by the company. As an essentially Canadian and a purely Mutual company it was a source of pride to him. This he attributed largely to the prudent men selected from time to time as directors. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Halstead mentioned that a member of his family had taken out an endowment policy in the company, and at its maturity the actual results achieved showed that, apart from the protection afforded during the life of the policy, the money paid on account of premature death was also a profitable and absolutely sure investment.

Mr. Alex. Millar, Q. C., of Berlin, seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried with hearty applause. Dr. Webb, on behalf of himself and the Medical Examiners for the company, throughout the Dominion, made a brief and appropriate reply in response to the resolution.

THE MANAGER AND STAFF. Mr. B. M. Britton, Q. C., of Kingston, seconded by Mr. F. C. Bruce, wholesale seed merchant of Hamilton, moved the following resolution:—

"That the thanks of the directors and of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Manager, Secretary, officers and agents of the company, for their unremitting attention to the company's interests during the past year and for the very satisfactory state of its business which the efficient and faithful discharge of their respective duties has enabled the directors to submit on this occasion."

Mr. Britton, in moving the resolution, referred to the great amount of work involved in the care of the constantly increasing volume of business of the company, and thought there was cause for great congratulation on the part of the policyholders that the officers of the company had done their work so well. He paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the general staff, especially eulogizing the Manager, Secretary, Actuary and Superintendent for the faithful service with which they had discharged their duties. Mr. Britton said he thought the company was one of the best in the Dominion. They were men of substantial business integrity and sincerity, and had exceptional claims to consideration for their fair and perfectly candid statement of facts in presenting the claims of the company to public patronage.

These two points, a good staff and good agents, were, after all, what the success of an insurance company really depended upon. He congratulated the company on being in possession of these essential features of success.

The resolution was carried with much applause. Suitable responses were made by the Manager, Mr. Wm. Hendry, on behalf of himself and the office staff; by Mr. E. M. Sippell, manager of the company's agents in the Maritime Provinces, and by Mr. W. S. Hodgins, the company's superintendent.

Mr. Sippell's remarks were of especial interest, referring, as they did, to the estimation in which the company is held among business men down by the sea. He spoke of the success which had crowned the operations of the company in these Provinces, and of the low death rate prevailing there. It afforded him much pleasure and satisfaction, he said, to meet the agents and policyholders of the company on the occasion of their annual meeting, and to listen to a report containing so many evidences of the continued success and prosperity of the institution.

On motion, Messrs. Geo. Wegeman, actuary of the company, and Geo. Diebel, merchant of Waterloo, were appointed scrutineers for the election of Directors, in place of those retiring. The balloting resulted in the re-election of Messrs. C. M. Taylor, Robert Melvin and Robert Baird, and in the election of Mr. W. B. Kidd, barrister, of Ottawa.

AUDITORS RE-APPOINTED. Messrs. Henry F. J. Jackson of Brockville and J. M. Scully, of Waterloo, were re-appointed auditors of the company for the year 1894.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS. This brought to a close the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the company. The Directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. L. E. Bowman, M. P., President; Mr. C. M. Taylor, First Vice-President; Mr. Robert Melvin, Second Vice-President of the company for the ensuing year.

AS IN YOUTH

Ayer's Hair Vigor

CORDIALLY INDORSED.

RESTORES

Natural Growth

OF THE

HAIR

—WHEN—

ALL OTHER

Dressings

FAIL.

"I can cordially indorse Ayer's Hair Vigor, as one of the best preparations for the hair. When I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, all the front part of my head—about half of it—was bald. The use of only two bottles restored a natural growth, which still continues as in my youth. I tried several other dressings, but they all failed. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the best."—Mrs. J. C. PRUSSER, Converse, Texas.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY BY
J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

NIAGARA FALLS

FOURTEEN MILES OF THE

GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD.

Along the Bank of the NIAGARA RIVER from QUEENSTOWN to CHIPPAWA.

—BY THE—

Niagara Falls Park & River Railway

The best equipped Electric Line on the Continent.

No Dust No Smoke. No Cinders.

Station but a minute's walk from the Grand Trunk Depot.

See from the Observation Cars: Queenston Heights, Brock's Monument, The Gorge, The Whirlpool and The Canadian Park, Whirlpool Rapids, The American and Horseshoe Falls, The Dufferin Islands, The Rapids above the Falls, and all the other beauties of the Continent.

Great Panorama of Nature. Cars stop at all points of interest. Sunday Schools and Societies furnished with every accommodation, and special rates quoted on application by mail or in person to

ROSS MACKENZIE, Manager, Niagara Falls, Ont.

817-4

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works," will be received at this Department until noon on Monday, the 25th instant, for the following works:—

Hydrants and Cast Iron Pipes, London Asylum; Infirmary Hamilton Asylum; Sewage Disposal Works, Kingston Asylum; Reservoir, Barn and Stables, Slaughter House, Piggery, Driving House, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Brockville Asylum; Extension of Main Sewer, Addition to Boiler House, and Steam Boiler, Orillia Asylum; Barn and Hot Water Boiler, Brantford Institution.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the several institutions, except those for the steam heating at Brockville, which can be seen with the other plans and specifications at this Department, where forms of tender can be procured on application.

An accepted bank cheque, made payable to the undersigned, for \$100 for each of the above works, except for the Infirmary, Hamilton, and the sewer works at Brockville, for which an accepted bank cheque for \$500 made payable to the undersigned will be required. The cheques of unsuccessful parties tendering will