

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS

MONTREAL.

Have removed to their NEW PREMISES, 7 and 9 VICTORIA SQUARE.

PURE PARIS GREEN,

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

572 WILLIAM STREET, - MONTREAL.
P. O. Box 926.

This Green will be offered to the public during the present season in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10 and 25 lb. Tins, having a thin cover which can be easily removed with a penknife.

THE ADVANTAGES of procuring Paris Green in these tins will be too apparent to all, as thereby very much of the annoyance and danger attending the weighing of this article out of large packages will be obviated.

TO FARMERS and all requiring to use it as a Bug Poison, these tins are especially adapted.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL DEALERS.

CANADA TOBACCO WORKS.

Try the following fine brands of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS, they are the best made in Canada:

Porcheron's Rough and Ready	13s.
" " " "	7s.
Gladstone " " " "	5s.
Sponge " " " "	6s.
Royal George " " " "	13s.

CHEWING

The Pacific Twist	
" Louisa double thick Solace	7s.
" Rough & Ready Navy	12s.

A. D. PORCHERON, Proprietor,
MONTREAL.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANT.
PRIVILEGES, NOT CONDITIONS

ON THEIR LIFE POLICIES.

The unconditional policies of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Montreal contain not one condition, but have the following privileges on them:

1. Liberty to travel anywhere without extra.
2. Liberty to engage in any occupation without extra.
3. Thirty days of grace for premiums.
4. Policy may be revived within a year after lapse.
5. Paid up policies given for definite amounts after three years.
6. Loans made after two years.
7. Policy indisputable after two years.
8. Any difference to be referred to arbitration.

Compare this with ordinary policies.

The Company is very strict in admitting persons to these benefits, but it is evident those who get them get privileges no other Company in Canada gives. It is universally admitted to be by far the simplest and most straightforward policy in use in this country.

R. MACAULAY, Manager.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.—To show with what steadiness the Life Association of Canada (late the "Mutual Life Association") keeps coming to the front, we cannot do better than tabulate this year again the salient features in the business of the institution as compared with previous years:

Year	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Policies appt'd.	116	235	317	367
New business...	156,250	291,331	468,000	546,154
Death losses...	12,048	6,300	5,895	7,423
Assets	141,703	153,355	172,435	187,635
Liabilities	111,809	117,404	136,663	142,227
Pol. in force...	1,082	1,104	1,139	1,265
Amount of do.	1,231,021	1,265,855	1,361,302	1,571,598
Revenue	40,554	43,027	45,859	50,777
Disbursements	24,610	31,375	26,779	31,577
Gov't deposit	65,643	77,000	90,788	101,000

This is a record to which the Directorate and the Management can point with satisfaction, and there can be little doubt that, with the prosperity which is felt in nearly every department of business, the company will show as marked an improvement in the future as it has in the past. Legitimate life insurance companies have much to contend with in the plausible theories set forth by new-fangled "mutual aid" concerns, but as there are hosts of people who cannot be taught except by experience, the result must eventually redound to the benefit of the regularly established institutions, which bind themselves no less to aid those whom it may concern, besides giving them ample security in the shape of Government deposits that it will be forthcoming when required. To avoid being confounded with such concerns, more than one life insurance company has obtained permission of late to omit the word "Mutual" from their chartered title. The large increase in the Guarantee Fund of the Life Association of Canada is a new feature, and of paramount importance to the public, moreover since its character has

been changed from a contingent fund to that of a permanent guarantee stock. Other features of the report printed elsewhere will be read with interest by intending insurers and the public at large.

So-called "bargains" in dry goods will be common during the approaching few weeks, owing to the recent fire; and some retail merchants will probably unload their shelves by simply scorching and soaking some packages of goods to give them the appearance of being part of the damaged stocks from the fire of Tuesday last in this city.

Owing to the constant change in fashion and colors it has become absolutely necessary for the trade to provide means to prevent loss by having large stocks of goods left on hand that will not sell on account of color, and which if kept over another year will possibly be out of style as well as of the wrong shade. The British American Dyeing Co. has, at an outlay of over \$40,000, fitted up a complete factory for the re-dyeing of piece goods of all kinds, silks, ribbons, laces, velvets, gauzes, cloths, tweeds, wool and unions, dress goods, etc. All kinds of dry goods, milliners' goods, trimmings, etc., are equally successfully treated. Not only are they doing a large trade in freshening bad colors and shop worn goods, but are constantly handling newly imported goods where special colors are required or run short of. As an evidence of merit they received one Gold and two Bronze Medals at the Montreal, Toronto and London Exhibitions last Fall, besides Diplomas.

THE RECENT FIRE.—The most disastrous fire that has occurred in Montreal for several years was that of Tuesday night in the four-storey block of stores on Victoria square and Craig street, owned by Mr. Duncan McIntyre of the

Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate and Mr. W. Clendinneng, iron and stove manufacturer, of this city, and occupied as wholesale warehouses by Messrs. McIntyre, French & Co., Robt. Miller, Sons & Co., S. Greenfields, Sons & Co., and by Mr. W. Clendinneng as a retail branch of his business. The fire originated in one of the upper flats of Messrs. Miller's premises about 10.30, and rapidly ascended to the roof, breaking through the thin partition wall into the upper storeys of the Messrs. Greenfields' warehouse. The fire brigade bravely battled with the devouring element, but with greatly inadequate force of water, for more than three hours before it was subdued, the streams from the engines in the street merely washing the double windows and outer walls of the block, or, when strong enough, falling in spray upon the cornices or on the edge of the roof, where they were immediately converted into vapor. The fire continued to rage inside the upper flats fed with boxes of fancy dry goods, stationery, &c., and it appeared about twelve o'clock as though the entire premises were doomed to destruction. Several streams were brought to bear upon the fire from the roof of Henry J. Shaw's warehouse, and these, with a persistent nozzle playing through a break in the upper corner window, succeeded in drowning out the element about 2 in the morning. Some effectual assistance was rendered from within the buildings also, and it may be remarked that earlier determined efforts from that direction would have accomplished a great deal more. Had the platform of 3 to 4 feet high from which the hose at the corner was played been eight or ten times higher, there would have been less difficulty in directing the stream