

JUST NATURAL CHOLER.

The Hamilton Herald does not accept, with any good grace, the defeat of its attempt to intimidate the aldermen and prevent them from conferring with the Street Railway Company to ascertain if any amendments to the existing agreement, that might be regarded as mutually advantageous, could be arrived at, and it incautiously betrays its chagrin by the declaration that its local contemporaries regard the aldermen's "decision as a distinct snub to and humiliation for the Herald." We think, not only its contemporaries, but the general public also, so regard it. The Council should know just what can be obtained by negotiations. They can do no harm—that even the Herald now admits, although it has bitterly opposed negotiations being entered into. In view of its tardy expression of confidence that "negotiation will do no harm," this snarl at those who advocate negotiations being attempted sounds very Herald-like.

We haven't the slightest doubt that if the aldermen were to smash the street railway contract, yield up the city's right to a share of the street-car receipts, extend the company's franchise for another lifetime and tell the company to go ahead and make millions of its shareholders, our peculiar neighbors would rejoice and be glad over one more hard blow to the Herald and a glorious triumph for the dear-bellied Cataract company, from whom all blessings flow.

As nobody has proposed to "smash the street railway contract," but only to amend it, if by amendment the city can secure extended and better service on advantageous terms; and as yielding up the city's rights to a share of the street car receipts, and extending the franchise for another lifetime, have never, as far as we are aware, been so much as hinted at by any one during the discussion of the question, the paroxysm of passionate grief under which the Herald was laboring when its article was penned, may fairly be classed with that of the boy who consoles himself by cursing after a severe spanking in the woodshed. A little of this frothy anger is to be expected, in the circumstances.

But it is pleasing to have the assurance of the Herald, even at this late date, and after it has offered in vain all the opposition it could, to amicable negotiation—that the attempt to get together and consider the matter on business principles, "will do no harm." That is all that the Times has asked. The aldermen are not expected to wrong the city in its dealings with the company. And we may be allowed to accept this latest statement of the Herald as evidence that it knew all along that there was no disloyalty to the city in favoring negotiations.

Nor need the negotiators be terrified by the idea that the present agreement is something sacred or that to amend it would be to commit the awful crime of "smashing" it. The city wants a more extended service, and a better service than it can compel under the agreement. The question of an estimated percentage of cash receipts is not the only one to be considered, nor is the amount likely to be derived under the agreement in the years to come one that can at present be accurately judged. The people want a good street railway service. And in negotiating for it, they are not desirous of treating the company unjustly. They wish to know just what is the best thing the company has to offer, or the best the aldermen can secure. The people should have the final say on any arrangement made. Let our contemporary dry its tears and try to view the matter philosophically.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

The Times has on several occasions of late advocated the procuring of public playgrounds for the children of Hamilton, and has also described in some detail how playgrounds are made and paraphernalia requisite for them. In many of the cities on the other side these playgrounds are to be found in full operation, with attendants to look after them and to see that everything is conducted in order. Some of these are fitted up similar in style to a gymnasium, with suitable apparatus for the little ones enjoying themselves—swings, parallel bars, heaps of sand and in some of them small ponds where the children can sail their toy boats, etc. Those who have seen these speak highly of them. They keep children off the streets and out of mischief, and the exercises are all healthful. These playgrounds must not be confounded with public parks. Hamilton cannot invest its money to better advantage than in procuring such, and it would be a good idea if those interested in the scheme would take a trip across the line and see for themselves just what is wanted. With these grounds in use, police would have a soft time as far as youthful criminals would be concerned; doctors' bills would be reduced, and mothers would have much less anxiety about their children when they were out at play. The Times will be most happy to further this playground proposition in any way it can. It hopes the School Board, the Parks Board and others will take hold of this matter with a will. It will pay whichever way one looks at it.

MAKING MONEY.

Mr. Cleave, superintendent of the Royal Mint, delivered an interesting address in Toronto, the other night, on the coining of money, which Canada has equipped herself to do, the establishment at Ottawa being the fourth branch of the Royal Mint to be opened outside of the United Kingdom. Canada has been

somewhat slow in this respect. Fifty-five years ago, a branch was established at Sydney, Australia, the two other branches having also been established in that antipodean colony in 1869 and 1897, respectively.

Mr. Cleave pointed out that the Mint would prove a considerable source of profit to the Dominion. The demand for silver coinage in Canada is increasing. For the decade 1870-1880 it averaged \$284,000 per annum, but since 1900 the average amount coined was \$502,428 worth, while in 1906 \$850,460 worth was required. Indications are that we have reached the million dollar mark. The Canadian silver coins are composed of 37-40 of pure silver and 3-40 of copper, there being about 19 3-4 cents worth of pure silver in a fifty cent piece. The price of bullion silver being quite low. In bronze coinage there is even more profit, the face value of the coin being 4 1-2 times its metal value. As to the coining of gold, a rigid standard of 11-12 fine (22 carat) is maintained by the Imperial Government. In some cases the Yukon product does not reach the standard of quality required. It is not difficult to see, however, that if Mr. Cleave is correct in his basis of 19 3-4 cents' worth of silver to the dollar, the million dollars a year of silver coin which Canada now probably requires, can be produced from \$395,000 of silver, which should leave some margin after operating the mint, to say nothing of the profit on the other coinage produced. Canada seems to be equipping herself by degrees with the conveniences of a nation.

CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE.

In view of the fact that a new Life Insurance Act now occupies the attention of Parliament and is much discussed throughout the country, it will be interesting to glance at the record of life insurance in Canada. The growth of the business has been remarkable. In the 32 years, 1875 to 1906, the aggregate premium income increased by \$19,500,000 and the amount of net insurance by over \$570,000,000. Up to 1880, the business of the companies as a whole, as judged by premium income, moved in a retrograde direction. The Canadian companies occupied a middle position in 1875 between the British and American companies, the figures being:

British companies	\$ 626,296
Canadian companies	706,256
U. S. companies	1,531,835

In five years, however, they had forged ahead wonderfully, and the figures stood:

British companies	\$ 579,729
Canadian companies	1,639,341
U. S. companies	1,102,368

They had in that time increased their lead over the British companies by \$18,000,000, and gained on the American by close upon \$400,000 in net insurance. And, whereas the British companies had increased their business by the end of 1906 by only 134.6 per cent, and the American companies by 335 per cent., the Canadian companies had added to their net insurance by 1816.7 per cent.

The total life insurance in force in Canada in 1875 was \$85,009,264. In 1906 this amount had been increased to \$656,260,900. In 1875 the Canadian companies held \$21,937,296 of the risks, slightly over 25 per cent. of the entire life insurance of the country. In 1906 they carried \$420,804,847, about 64 per cent. of the total insurance.

In the years 1892-6 the companies appear to have done an excellent business: The number of policies in force was increased by 220,504, or 41.8 per cent. during the five years, assets increased by 38.7 per cent., liabilities by 43.4 per cent., income by 44 per cent., expenditures by 39 per cent. and payments to policyholders by 38.6 per cent. The large aggregate paid to policyholders in 1906 consisted of \$7,259,880 in death claims, including bonus additions; \$2,608,314 in matured endowments; \$1,712,204 paid for surrendered policies; \$1,147,778 dividends to policyholders; and \$312,682 paid to annuitants.

According to the Blue Book, in the period of 28 years, 1879-1906, for every \$100 paid in premiums, \$52.20 represented payments to policyholders, leaving \$47.80 for reserves, expenses and profits. In 1906 there was paid to policyholders \$13,030,241.

The net assets of all the companies in 1906 are stated at \$180,431,776, and the liabilities at \$157,304,823. The number of policies of insurance in force in 1906 was 768,057. The Canadian life insurance business seems to be in a healthy condition. Its importance and the magnitude of the figures required to represent it fully warrant the most careful consideration of any laws bearing upon it. Few families in the country are not interested in its prosperity and safety.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The three-fifths vote may yet be Whitney's undoing.

The city line contract is now in the lime-light.

Children's playgrounds are better than doctors' medicines.

Has the Executive Committee got a man ready for the City Engineer's job?

William Mackenzie should put in an offer for the Hydro-electric power scheme.

The spiritualistic discussion is becoming quite spirited. The spirits must enjoy the fun.

Mr. A. G. MacKay is quite right in contending that in making suggestions which Whitney may utilize to improve the legislation of the Province, he is

even greater importance as a part of the duties of the leader of the Opposition, than criticism of the Government's course. But that very reasonable view will hardly appeal to the average occupant of the Ontario Government benches.

St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, which in May, 1902, was wiped out by the eruption of Mt. Pelee, is being gradually rebuilt. A wharf has been constructed, hotels have been built, merchants are rebuilding their warehouses, and a considerable population has taken possession of the ruins.

The University of Toronto costs a pretty penny and is a great feeder of the city. Its revenue for the year was \$453,398, of which only \$184,211 came from students' fees. The expense was \$111,096 more than for the preceding year, and it is rising steadily. During the year 3,038 students took courses.

Summing up the four-year record of his Government, he declared that in that short time it had given to the people more legislation than they had received from the Reform Government in nearly thirty years. That is a pretty sweeping statement for a Premier to make. Spectator, on Whitney's speech in the Legislature on Tuesday.

It was sweeping, and reckless of the truth, but a little thing like that doesn't seem to bother Premier Whitney.

Speaking of the \$2,000 snap Mr. Sothman is to get for drawing up specifications—a task of a few weeks—for the proposed electric distributing system, a contemporary announces: "Mr. Sothman, it is said, told the mayor that if he had known the city was going to peddle the job around, he would not have put in a figure at all." Dear, dear! Will the Council send around a deputation to tender Mr. Sothman its humble apology?

And to think that after they had valued all the fuss about the proposal to regulate the killing of seals, and wasted so much froth over the willingness of the Liberals to tie the hands of Canadians to gratify Yankee greed, the Tory organs should discover that the action proposed to be taken is the result of strong petitions from the Canadian sealers, who wish to stop the extermination methods of the Japanese poachers.

The Globe tries to encourage the Ontario Government to put a stop to the evil of municipalities granting bonuses to industries. It is a good object, and laudable in every respect, but is there not a danger that our contemporary, in its efforts to help along a good cause, may find the cry raised against it that it is endeavoring to invade municipal rights—even if "the right" in question is but the power to bestow the municipal taxpayers?

The Mail and Empire is in the dumps because the British Columbia courts have declared McBride's Natal Act ultra vires, and it grows that the issue must pass the ordeal of all the courts before it is decided, adding: "If the final decision should be that the Province cannot enact a law governing immigration into its ports, British Columbia will have the Laurier Government alone to blame." Of course; of course! The fact that the McBride Government's policy is declared by the courts to be unconstitutional is cause for "blaming" Laurier. Didn't he stand by the constitution?

In 1906 Ontario collected \$675,000 in taxes from the large corporations, under the Supplementary Revenue Act. This, it will be remembered, is the measure which the Conservatives in Opposition so bitterly opposed, and which Whitney so dramatically pledged himself to repeal, if he ever attained office. The Succession Duties Act, which he denounced as a robbery and an outrage, which would not be tolerated for a moment, if he were in power, but which he changed so as to make more oppressive and reach smaller estates, brought in 1906 \$1,017,000 revenue. And while the Provincial coffers are filled from these sources, Whitney boasts of the increased revenue derived.

President Roosevelt's letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, attacking the railways, is being subjected to much adverse criticism, and it is said that the Commission may feel constrained to make a somewhat strong reply. It is pointed out that the average earnings per mile of all the United States railway trackage in operation were in September, \$3.47, while in December they were only \$2.25, a decrease of about 35 per cent. The roads reporting in November showed an increase of 3.6 per cent. in gross earnings. They had over 340,000 cars then idle, and several roads are threatened with bankruptcy. The President's hobby for attacking the railways and monetary institutions of the country has done not a little to aggravate the difficulties of the situation.

Whitney promises the temperance people that he will give them what in honest conviction he believes is the best for them and the country. Now the agitators say things about the Premier's "honest conviction."—Spectator.

Yes, the temperance people, and the public generally, have formed a pretty good idea of just how much "honest conviction" figures as a force in directing Whitney's conduct, and how much the Spectator respects Whitney's devotion to honest conviction is shown by its comment on his reply to that same temperance deputation, when it says: "It was gathered from his remarks that the Premier was waiting to see what came from the talk that the three-fifths clause and launch the bar was to be made a party question." The Spectator seems to take it as a matter of course that the Premier will play politics in the matter and deal with it just as he may think it will affect his party, quite regardless of principle.

OUR EXCHANGES

A Bath.
(Toronto News.)
A Hamilton man went swimming yesterday in Burlington Bay. Probably he has a clergyman living next door to him. Cleanliness is next to godliness.

Getting There.
(Dundas Banner.)
Mr. W. O. Sealey is strenuously working his way through the snow banks in to the hearts of the people in many parts of Wentworth.

R. A. Thompson's Speech.
(Dundas Banner.)
It is of very great interest to many of our readers to know that Mr. R. A. Thompson, the representative of North Wentworth, gave in the Legislative Assembly last week an address upon a subject of most vital interest to the constituency and to the whole Province. In reading this address and reading comments from party and independent journals upon it we can easily see that Mr. Thompson has increased that high reputation he has gained as an informing speaker, an intelligent critic and an incisive debater. For many years the representatives of agricultural life have been told that they were the backbone of the country, but few were prepared for the statement of such facts and figures as were presented by North Wentworth's representative last week.

This Will Require Confirmation.
(Grimly Independent.)
The boys around Winona are telling a good story about A. E. Duffey "speaking" the Rev. Dr. Clarke, during the local option campaign.

It was at a committee meeting of the friends of local option and they were going over the voters' list with a view of seeing who should vote and who should not—the meeting, following the usual custom, had opened with prayer.

The story goes that as the names were called out they came to one who had removed from the municipality and had no right to vote. How will he vote? inquired the Rev. Dr. Clarke. He will vote for the by-law, came the reply. Then let him vote, said the Rev. Doctor. Another name of a voter who had left the municipality was called out and the question was asked, How will he vote? and the reply was, for the by-law. Let him vote, says the Rev. Dr. Clarke. Let him vote, says the Rev. Dr. Clarke. Let him vote, says the Rev. Dr. Clarke.

TELEPHONES IN SUBURBS.

SURROUNDING VILLAGES ARE TO BE CONNECTED WITH DUNDAS.

Personal and General News of the Valley City—Much Interest in Division Court Case.

Dundas, Feb. 27.—What has long been much needed, telephone connection between Bullock's Corners, Greenville, Christie's Corners, West Flamboro and other points in the vicinity and the outer world, is about to be established to connect with the Bell system. A public telephone will be stationed at the post office in West Flamboro, and perhaps at other points.

Ernest Ironside has bought from Alex. Galbraith a nice lot on the corner of Market and Colborne streets, paying therefor \$850.

The Browning lecture will be given this week in the Baptist school room by Mr. F. E. McPherson, of Hamilton, who will speak on the poem, "My Lost Duckling."

The Woman's Auxiliary of St. James' branch held its annual meeting Thursday, February 20th, in the parish room, the rector presiding. The parish officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. Woodhouse, rector; Mrs. Woodhouse, rector; Mrs. Woodhouse, rector.

The Epworth League visited Zion Hill League last evening, and had a very enjoyable time. Dundas furnished the programme and Zion Hill the refreshments.

Miss Bernice Burton has been visiting friends in Brantford.

Thos. Casey, of Buffalo, has been visiting friends in town.

Miss Margaret McInnes, of Toronto, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wyck Harrison.

Mrs. J. J. Crow has returned from a visit to Mrs. Jones, of Hallowbury.

Mrs. Bond, of Brantford, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Swithin King.

Mrs. James Smith, Millville street, gave a party on Tuesday evening in honor of a visitor, Miss Gussie Rudolph, of Toronto.

Walter Bates, the shoeman, is laid up with an attack of mumps.

Miss Margaret Newitt has been visiting friends in London.

Mr. J. Lyons, Ancaster road, entertained a party of friends this evening at a sleigh ride.

Half the population of Beverly appear-

22 Lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00

One Sugar refinery advanced prices this week, and those interested say that all Sugar prices will go higher. We cannot seem to see things that way, but when prices go higher of not, we sell this week 22 lbs. Best Granulated \$1.00; 11 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. 25c; 100 lb. bags \$4.55; 23 lbs. Bright Yellow \$1.00; 11 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. 25c.

New Laid Eggs

It is very difficult to get any quantity of New Laid Eggs yet. We have many shippers in different sections and a few from each makes a respectable total of about 350 dozen, which we will sell at 30c per dozen; also 150 dozen fresh laid Eggs at 24c per dozen.

Butter

Seems if anything scarcer this week than last, and it is only by covering a large section of country that we are enabled to secure enough to supply demand. Choice Creamery, per lb. 24c; Jersey Lily Creamery, per lb. 32c; Dairy Butter, rolls and prints, 500 lbs. of it going this week at 28c per lb.

Specials—Figs, Dates and Prunes

Table figs, in packages, have sold always at 10c a package, going this week 7c, 4 pkgs. 25c; Table figs, 1 lb. boxes, finest, 3 for 25c; Dates Hal-ovi, in packages, regular 10c, going 7c, 4 for 25c; Farde Dates, regular 2 lbs. 25c, going 9c lb., 3 lbs. 25c; Prunes, California, finest quality, 2 lbs. 25c, 3 lbs. 25c; 4 lbs. 25c.

Hams, Rolls, Sausage

Hams, small, plump, tender, just the nicest Hams we have ever had. Whole Hams 14c pound, half Hams 14c per pound. Roll Shoulder, it is good eating, per pound 12c. Sausage, fresh Friday morning, per pound 10c.

Kipped Herring, Haddie, Etc.

Kipped Herring, cleaned and head off, make good eating; you will like them, 3 for 10c. Finnan Haddie, just as good as ever, 9c pound, 3 pounds 25c, positively the last time at this price. Scotia Codfish, genuine Codfish and boneless, 10c per pound. Chebucto Codfish, boneless, 9c pounds, 3 pounds 25c.

Can Goods Special

Little Gem Quaker Peas, bought to sell at 12c tin, going at 9c, 3 tins 25c. Old Church French Peas, 3 tins 25c. Quaker Sugar Peas 8c. Quaker Corn, 3 tins 25c. Quaker Tomatoes, per tin 10c. Quaker Pumpkins, 2 tins 15c. Beets 10c tin. Refugee String Beans, 2 tins 15c. Blueberries, per tin 10c. Shred Pineapple, 2 tins 25c.

Victor Soap, 6 for	25c	Grape Fruit Marmalade, per jar	13c
Surprise Soap, 6 for	25c	Wagstaff's Orange Marmalade, jar	15c
Upton's Soap, 6 for	25c	Upton's Marmalade, per jar	10c
Comfort Soap, 6 for	25c	Maconochie's Marmalade, jar	15c
Richards' Pure Soap, 6 for	25c	2 lb tin pails Jam	17c
Naptha Soap, 6 for	25c	5 lb wood pails Jam	40c
Quick Naptha Soap, 6 for	25c	Maconochie's Strawberry Jam, jar	20c
Fels Naptha Soap, 4 for	25c	Pure Maple Sugar, cake	10c
Alliance Soap, 8 for	25c	Horse Radish, bottle	10c
Challenge Soap, 3 for	25c	Celery Relish, bottle	10c
Fairy Soap, 6 for	25c	Celery Salt, bottle	10c
Medicated Tar Soap, 6 for	25c	Catsup, bottle	10 and 15c
Washing Soap, 4 lbs.	5c	Catsup, 2 lb tin	7c
Clothes Pins, 4 dozen	5c	Pickles, mixed or mustard, btl.	10c
Blue, Keen's and Reckitt's, 4 sq.	5c	Wilson's Malt Vinegar, bottle	15c
Maple Syrup, genuine, and splendid makes, qt. tin	30c	Holbrook's Malt Vinegar, 10 and 20c	
Maple Syrup, Compound, 3 different makes, qt. tin	25c		

Oranges

Floridas, Russets 7c doz.; 4 dozen 25c; Brights, 15c dozen; Navel, large, juicy and sweet, per dozen 25c.

Package Teas

You have no doubt heard of the change in price of package Teas. We were fortunately well stocked in most lines and there will be no change in price for some little time. Salada, Social, Blue Ribbon, Lipton's, 25, 30, and 40c per lb., also there is no change in our Bulk Teas, they are just as big value as ever.

Flour

Gold Medal, per bag, \$2.60; per 1/2 bag, \$1.30; per 1/4 bag 65c; Lily White, per bag \$2.50; per 1/2 bag, \$1.25; 1/4 bag 65c; Five Roses, or Royal Household, 1 bag 80c; Graham Flour, 7 lbs. 25c.

Onions, Potatoes, Apples

Onions, yellow Danvers, clean, bright, solid, well kept, and long keeping stock, per bushel 35c; Spanish Onions, 8 lbs. for 25c; Potatoes, they are good, clean, sound and good cookers, per peck 20c; bushel 75c; per bag, \$1.05; Apples, cooking varieties, per basket 25c.

Next Week Again

A grand rush of bargains. It takes time and some digging to get these extraordinary values together, but they will be here for next week. Look for them.

CARROLL'S Five Stores

115 John Street South.
Cor. Emerald and Wilson,
Cor. James and Macaulay,
Cor. Queen and Hunter,
Cor. York and Caroline.

ed to be in Dundas on Monday, Division Court day, in connection with the case of Chas. White, against John Ireland, who sued for \$32.80 for mason and other work. Mr. Ireland counter claimed for \$100 damage to farm while work was in progress. Judgment was given for \$8.80 for plaintiff and \$25 witness fees, against which an appeal has been entered, and the further hearing of the case will be up on Monday next, when the other cases that should have been tried at Lynden will be heard. J. W. Lawson defended Mr. Ireland, and W. E. S. Knowles appeared for White.

CENTRAL W. C. T. U.

Monthly Meeting at Home of Mrs. S. F. Lazier.

The regular monthly parlor meeting of Central W. C. T. U. was held on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. S. F. Lazier, Charles street, and was largely attended. Mrs. T. H. Pratt, the president, was in the chair. After prayer, Mrs. (Rev.) Williamson took up the subject of "Systematic Giving," and spoke of the various methods. Reports from superintendents were presented and adopted. The letter containing the offer was returned to Mayor Ashdown shortly after his return from his trip to England, and bears the date of Nov. 20th, 1907.

The offer was no less than a proposal to float five million dollars in treasury notes, of which amount Coates & Son were willing to take on their own account two million five hundred thousand dollars at 5 1/2 per cent.

The Mayor refused to make the correspondence public.

Building Slack in Montreal.
Montreal, Feb. 26.—Thousands of artisans and laborers may be thrown out of work in the building trades in this city during the approaching season, owing to the fact that few big buildings are projected.

At the close of the business refreshments were served, and a pleasant social half hour spent.

\$10 New York and Return
From Suspension Bridge, via Lehigh Valley R. R. Thursday, March 12th. Tickets good 15 days. Particulars 34 King street east, Toronto, Ontario.

MR. PETTYPIECE RETIRES.
East Lambton Liberals Will Select New Candidate Next Month.

Watford, Feb. 26.—At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the East Lambton Liberal Association, held here this afternoon, Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, ex-M. P. of Forest, the nominee of the party in this riding for the Ontario Legislature, tendered his resignation. Pressure of private business prevented his acceptance. The resignation was accepted with regret, and a convention was called for Wednesday, March 18, to select another candidate.

THE MAYOR MUST EXPLAIN.
Offer of Big London Firm to Relieve Winnipeg's Difficulties Concealed.

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Boys' Suits \$4.95

It's certainly a great showing we make at this price for both big boys and small boys.

Norfolk, Sailor, Russian and single and double breasted sack styles.

Many of these are \$6.50 and \$7.00 lines.

Oak Hall
10 and 12 James Street North

TENDERS
TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, in sealed envelopes, and marked on the envelopes "Tenders for the construction of the Ice-breaking Steamer," will be received up to the

NINTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the construction of a steel ice-breaking steamer, to be delivered at Charlottetown, P. E. I., of the following length dimensions namely—350 feet long, breadth 36 feet, depth 12 feet.

Plans and specifications of this steamer can be obtained on application to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to 10% of the whole amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the person sending the accepted tender declines to enter into a contract, with the Department and complete the steamer. Cheques accompanying unsuccessful tenders will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 26th February, 1908.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada
TRENT CANAL
ONTARIO-RICE LAKE DIVISION.
SECTION NO. 1.