

necessary forms of protest and notice are given, and then the various statutes in force prior to the new Act. The index is copious and the press work excellent, the volume being indeed a credit alike to author and publisher.

BOOK NOTICES.

CANADIAN TEXTILE DIRECTORY.*—The present issue forms the third edition of Mr. Biggar's directory, which is a very handy compilation of the names of retail dealers; furniture and upholstery merchants; cotton, woollen, carpet and cordage manufacturers in the Dominion. It is a book of 480 pages, which shows an increase of a hundred pages over the previous edition. Some new features in this edition are, detailed statistics of the textile trades of Great Britain and the full text of the American tariff as affecting these trades, both the McKinley rate and the old rate. It is agreeable to learn, as we do from the preface, that this work is now regarded as a standard book of reference, "copies of the present edition having been ordered from almost every important country of the world." The compiler offers better value than ever in the present issue, and we hope to see his work secure a wide sale.

TRURO BOARD OF TRADE.

A correspondent sends us the following: The Truro Board of Trade was organized in 1889, and in the year 1890 was incorporated under the Dominion Act. The present membership is the third largest in the Maritime Provinces, ranking next to Halifax and St. John. We have at present 110 members. The board has for two years past published a weekly "Commercial Report," for private use of members only, containing a summary of the week's judgments at all municipal courts, and also a complete record of all entries at the county office of Registrar of Deeds, &c. This information is regarded as very valuable to the retail trade of the town, and, as far as known, the Truro Board of Trade is the only body in Canada providing its members with this information.

I herewith enclose list of officers for 1892, and would further say regarding the recent meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, in London, our board of trade received no invitation to be represented, else we should have given credentials to a member of one of our leading business houses, who was in London at the time.

OFFICERS FOR 1892.

Gardiner Clish, president; C. E. Bentley, 1st vice-president; R. J. Turner, 2nd vice-president; G. A. Hall, sec.-treasurer; W. F. Odell, assistant secretary. Executive Committee—A. E. McKay, W. F. Odell, J. Moorman, W. Y. Loughhead, S. G. Chambers, W. B. Alley, J. H. Tremaine, F. McClure, R. T. Craig, Daniel Gunn. Board of Arbitration—G. Clish, Senator Thos. McKay, A. J. Walker, J. P. Archibald, C. E. Bentley, W. B. Alley, W. E. Bligh, R. T. Craig, W. F. Odell, D. D. H. Muir, L. Spencer, I. S. Johnson.

CITY VERSUS COUNTRY.

The anomaly is often seen of dairy produce, fresh vegetables or fruit, and sometimes even butcher's meat, selling at a lower price and much more easily to be obtained in a large city than in a place a score or two of miles

away. The reason is that the big town or city absorbs the surplus products of the farm. Either the farmer and his wife prefer to drive to the larger market, or the peddlers and commission men who cater for city hotels and restaurants engage the output of the garden or dairy with regularity. Thus the respective products grow scarce and often higher priced. We observe that the *St. Croix Courier* rails at things and people in this connection, thus:

"When we read of strawberries selling in St. John at eight cents a box, lamb at ten cents a pound, and vegetables of all kinds at a correspondingly low price, and then consider the prices charged here, it is sufficient to make the average householder mutter, not loud, but very deep, that there is something wrong in the manner in which the meat and grocery business is carried on in St. Stephen."

Why, bless you, *Friend Courier*, exactly the same thing happens elsewhere in a like case. If, instead of St. John with St. Stephen, you were to compare Montreal with St. Anne's, Toronto with Orangeville or Niagara, Detroit with Amherstburg, you would find a better choice of such merchandise in the larger than in the smaller place. It is curious and even annoying to the dweller in the country that this should be so, but it is the usual result.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Canadian chief agent of the Queen Insurance Co., Mr. H. J. Mudge of Montreal, gives notice that the company intends to cease carrying on life insurance in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance on the 1st of November for the release of its assets and securities.

By the rules of the new building law of Boston, no building can be erected in that city in excess of 70 feet in height unless it is built throughout of unflammable material, with floors constructed of iron or steel beams filled in with terra cotta or other masonry arches. The maximum limit of height is 125 feet.

The debentures issued by the town council of Sarnia for extension of waterworks in that town amounting to \$15,750, with interest at 5 per cent., were disposed of to Mr. George A. Stimson, broker, of Toronto, for \$16,541 and accrued interest, which means a premium of \$791.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company received a letter from a New Hampshire town the other day of the following tenor:

"I enclose \$100 in this letter, which I want paid to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. I thought I got more insurance than my right."

Inclosed was a one-hundred-dollar bill of the First National Bank of Concord, N.H. The writing is identified as similar to two previous communications received by the company, inclosing, respectively, \$50 and \$100, making a total of \$250 already received from this one source. It is evident, says the *Courant*, that some beneficiary of the Hartford received more than his due and he is endeavoring to quiet his conscience by returning in instalments the amount overpaid.

Lambert Baron, John McHattie, and two grooms employed by them were indicted on Saturday last in London, England, for conspiracy to defraud foreign marine insurance companies of large sums of money. The alleged swindles were perpetrated in 1890 and 1891, in which years the men systematically shipped large consignments of horses from Glasgow to America. Their plan was to secure heavy insurances on the animals shipped and then to have them poisoned during the voyage.

On Tuesday last a fire started in the picker

room of the Strathroy Knitting Company's six-story factory in that town. Although a stream of water from the company's hose was pouring upon the fire in three minutes afterward, the fire ran from room to room until the building was destroyed. When word of the fire was passed to the hands, some of the females became panic stricken, and made a rush for safety. All did not get to the stairways, and several jumped from the windows, one sliding down the exhaust pipe. Six were hurt, two of them seriously. The loss is probably \$100,000; some place it higher. Insurance say \$65,000. The factory employed some 200 hands.

AUTUMN EXHIBITIONS.

Midland Central ..	Kingston....	Sept. 1 to 9
Industrial	Toronto	" 5 " 17
Great Eastern	Sherbrooke..	" 5 " 9
Montreal	Montreal....	" 15 " 23
Western	London	" 15 " 24
Lincoln Union	St. Cathrines	" 19 " 21
Guelph Central....	Guelph	" 20 " 22
Central Canada ..	Ottawa	" 22 " 30
Northern	Walkerton..	" 27 " 30
Southern	Brantford ..	" 27 " 29
Lindsay Central ..	Lindsay....	" 27 " 29
Peterboro' Central..	Peterboro'..	" 27 " 29

MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings for week ended Aug. 4th, \$11,436,868. Balances, \$1,528,513.

TORONTO CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances of this clearing house (of which the Bank of Toronto is not a member) for the week ended Aug. 4th, 1892, are as under:—

	Clearings.	Balances.
July 29	\$1,309,726	\$264,981
" 30	839,690	143,604
Aug. 1	798,765	83,057
" 2	713,630	101,074
" 3	975,939	87,628
" 4	1,088,006	127,677
Total	\$5,725,756	\$808,021

—The lull in subscriptions for shares in new enterprises is very marked in England. Up to 23rd July there had been subscribed towards new loans and new companies £63,556,000 as compared with £103,393,000 to same date of 1890. For the whole year, 1891, the subscriptions were £104,594,000 as compared with £142,565,000 in 1890, and £189,436,000 in 1889. Among the issues appearing in the *Economist's* list for third week July are the Montreal Waterworks debentures, £110,400, at 92; the Ebbw Vale Steel ditto, £200,000, and the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile 4 per cent. debentures at 94.

—The Nova Scotia town of Lunenburg, N. S., has been called the Gloucester of Canada, and its people are proud of the name. The fishing fleet of Lunenburg county numbers about 100 vessels, averaging from 80 to 90 tons each. The crew of each vessel numbers from 14 to 17 men, so that at least some 1,500 men are engaged in this great industry. This fleet is owned in Mahone Bay, La Have and elsewhere, but the port of Lunenburg controls about 70 of the 100 vessels, which are estimated worth somewhere between \$4,000 and \$5,000 apiece, in which case the Lunenburg fishing fleet represents a capital of between four and five millions of dollars, an important maritime interest.

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