

patent laws. An annual fee is charged; there is also to be required an entrance fee from all joining after Sept. 30th. The following were chosen as the first officers of the association, viz.:—President, John Galt, C.E.; vice-president, James Grover; secretary, W. H. Rodden; treasurer, M. J. Might; who with the following will form the executive committee: Messrs. W. Morrison, James F. Gunning, B. N. Davis, C. Ward and A. H. Brintnell, together with the president of each branch association. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Gunning, Morrison, Rodden and Brintnell, together with Messrs F. J. H. Hazard, D. C. Ridout and C. Riches, was appointed to prepare a bill embodying the reforms desired to be submitted to branch organizations throughout the Dominion. The same to be further discussed at a general meeting of all the members to be held in Toronto during the exhibition week.

THE RECENT "CARNIVAL."

The so-called Toronto carnival was not a success. It is now easy to see that it ought not to have been attempted. You cannot continuously amuse people, who demand a succession of excitement, for four days. With a great exhibition for the *piece de resistance*, and amusements brought in for a little diversion, the interest of a large number of visitors can be kept up for twice as many days as the carnival spun out the thread of its thin gold.

The Toronto Industrial Fair is in the hands of people of large experience and a long purse. They know their work; every year brings new attractions, and success never flags. This industrial display marks the true mission of Toronto; she made a mistake when she went into the carnival line, a mistake which is already repented, and which will not be repeated.

BOOK AND STATIONERY NOTES.

One of the most remarkable feats in the history of book-making was accomplished in Chicago. Twenty-four hours from the rendering of the verdict a complete history of the Cronin murder case, from its inception up to its close, making a volume of 576 pages, cloth-bound and gilt lettered, was laid on the desk of a newspaper editor. It is entitled "The Crime of the Century."

Sir Edwin Arnold has been offered \$100,000 for his new poem of 6,000 lines. This is a big price, the *Hamilton Times* tells its correspondents, adding: "but we trust it will not be assumed by would-be poets in Canada that it is the market price of ordinary samples of verse."

A claim for the loss of a manuscript is thus described by an English exchange: In February, 1887, Mr. Thomson, a publisher, agreed to publish a book to be called "Gastronomy and Gastronomers," which had been written by Mr. Hitchman. The MS. was sent to Messrs. Emmott & Co., Manchester, to print, but it happened that it never was printed. Afterwards the plaintiff asked for the return of the MS., but he never got it, and he recently claimed damages for its detention. The jury awarded him £40.

The claim is made that Chicago is the greatest type manufacturing centre in the world. *Press and Type* says that the four Chicago foundries which cast their own type have about 160 type casting machines, or fully one quarter of all the type casting machines

in the United States. In addition to the above, two large Eastern foundries have resident agents in Chicago, and carry large stocks with them.

A new mill for the manufacture of paper from moss has recently been established in Sweden. Paper of different thicknesses and pasteboard made of it have already been shown, the latter even in sheets $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. It is as hard as wood, and can be easily painted and polished. Moss paper is said to have all the good qualities, but none of the defects, of wood.

Some papers discontinue on expiration of subscriptions and some continue until orders are received to discontinue. If a classification is made it will be found that those papers which appeal mainly to the lower tastes of their readers, to their love of news (daily papers), their love of excitement (story papers), or their love of beauty (literary and art journals), generally do not trust their readers; while those who appeal mainly to their higher instincts, to their love of home (country weeklies), or their love for God (religious papers), do trust their subscribers. There is no inflexible rule, but the general custom is as stated.—*Christian Patriot*.

The Little Rock *Christian* has some ingenious samples of scriptural advertisements. Among them the following: A fancy grocery house quotes from Acts 10:14: "I have never eaten anything that is common or unclean." A furniture house heads its announcement with the verse from Mark 14:15: "And he will show you a large upper room furnished." Ezekiel 1:7 provides a boot and shoe house with the appropriate quotation: "And their feet were straight feet, and the sole of their feet was like the sole of a calf's foot." A dealer in groceries and produce quotes Proverbs 24:13 to the effect: "My son eat thou honey, because it is good; and the honeycomb which is sweet to thy taste."

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Calgary Waterpower Company was organized last week. J. K. Kerr, of Eau Claire, Wis., is elected president; Peter A. Prince, vice-president and treasurer, and Wm. L. Ollson, secretary. The directors are J. K. Kerr and D. H. Moon, of Eau Claire, Wis.; P. A. Prince, Frank H. Moon, and John E. Prince, of Calgary.

Alexander Duncan, for some time past sub-manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe, at its head office, has been chosen successor of Mr. McCandlish as manager of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

A contract to supply ornamental iron work for the new building of the Sun Life office, Montreal, has been closed by the Barnum works, and the factories are employed to their very fullest extent.

London, Ont., has now telephone connection with all its public school buildings, the object being to secure the prompt giving of alarm in case of fire. The plan is worth the consideration of other cities.

A paragraph has appeared in the daily papers stating that Kingston merchants were dissatisfied that the city of Kingston had not been placed by the Canadian Association in "Class A" for fire appliances, as promised. The threat was made that unless this were done the merchants would form a mutual non-tariff fire office of their own. Upon inquiring into the matter, we are assured that the fact of Kingston not being placed in class A, is

that the authorities of that city neglected to notify the Association of the completion of the contemplated improvements in their fire appliances, as they were requested by the underwriters to do.

In the extract from the *N. Y. Chronicle* printed last week respecting the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, it was stated that the bi-monthly disbursements to 22nd May had been \$20,239 greater than the receipts, and the inference was drawn that the deficiency came from the Reserve Emergency Fund. We have since seen the company's bi-monthly printed reports, dated respectively May and March, 1890, from which we gather that the item of interest on the Reserve had not been allowed for in the item quoted. For example: receipts from interest for two months ending March 20, were \$170,982.82 for Reserve Fund interest, and \$17,953.65 for interest from other sources; total, \$188,936.47; while for the two months ended 22nd May the interest receipts were: on account Reserve, \$197,465.46; from other sources, \$18,357.42; total, \$215,822.88. The increase in interest receipts thus being \$26,886.41, which more than covers (by \$6,647.20), the \$20,239 said to have been deficient.

So important does the National Board of Fire Underwriters in the United States consider the question of fire protection, that they have appointed a Mr. John W. Smith "Inspector of fire departments, fire patrols and water supplies." All companies in the board receive, from time to time, printed copies of his reports and examinations. Mr. Smith "is recommended as a judicious man, and especially qualified for the work by long experience in fire department service." The inspector for the C. F. U. A. performs this duty in Canada for the association very efficiently.

The great improvement in the fire appliances of this province, within the past few years, has been largely the result of the classification of cities and towns by the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, in which the rates of insurance were based on the relative efficiency of the fire appliance of each place.

Collingwood has now an excellent system of water works, and the council has just ordered a Standard Chemical Engine, which will entitle the town to be put in Class B by the underwriters.

MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for week ending 10th July, 1890, are as follows:

	Clearings.	Balances.
July 4.....	\$1,648,330	\$164,606
" 5.....	1,945,029	232,625
" 7.....	1,315,859	284,494
" 8.....	2,089,915	289,367
" 9.....	1,611,188	197,681
" 10.....	1,828,458	201,834

Total\$10,438,779 \$1,370,607

Last week.....\$ 7,682,051 \$1,111,972
Cor. week last year.. 9,824,994 1,606,356

—Light is shed upon the Canadian tariff principles by the following from the *Montreal Star*: "The mayor and city engineer forwarded to Ottawa the request that refined asphalt, used for street paving, be placed upon the free list, as being on the same principle as steel rails for railways. The reply of the Minister of Customs stated that the material could not be placed on the free list. The principle of admitting a finished article, which does not enter into the manufacture of other articles, free, is considered to be inconsistent with the policy of the Government.