

## THE LATE WILLIAM H. HOWLAND.

The death of William H. Howland removes from this community a man who had filled for many years a large place in it. Although unhappily out of just before he had attained his fiftieth year, his life had shown an extent and variety of endeavor that was remarkable. Early in life the responsibilities of business were placed upon him in connection with the produce business of his father, Sir William Howland, and he soon discovered capacity for affairs and great power of work. From that day to the time of his death he was never without work, public or private, municipal, philanthropic, religious. He was soon popular with city business men, as a youth or young man, and after serving on the council of the Toronto Board of Trade as early as 1871 became president in 1874 and 1875. And of the Dominion Board of Trade he was an active member, becoming president of that also, in which capacity he made, by his intercourse with American representative men, friends for himself and Canada. Mr. Howland was connected with a great many business enterprises. He was the first president of the Queen City Insurance Company on its organization in 1871, and of the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company since 1873. He was also vice-president of the Millers and Manufacturers' and of the Fire Insurance Exchange since their inception in 1885 and 1886, respectively. For two years he held the presidency of the Toronto Board of Underwriters, and was also an executive officer of the Dominion Manufacturers' Association. In conjunction with Mr. William Gooderham, he acted as a liquidator for the Central Bank. He was chosen for two terms to the mayoralty of Toronto, and his career in that capacity is fresh in the memory of citizens. He was, at the time of his death, a director of the Imperial Trusts Company, a vice-president of the Toronto Electric Light Company, and of the Canada Paint Company.

His high personal character and his genial, sympathetic disposition, made him admirers and friends, although his pronounced radical views in certain directions of social reform went far beyond what more conservative men deemed either practicable or prudent. It was as a friend to the poor, the sick, the strayed, the friendless that Mr. Howland was, after all, best known in this community. In hospital and prison, at the Mission school and the Haven he was ever ready with words of cheer, and many an appeal to his pocket was warmly and instantly responded to. He was the founder of the Boys' Industrial School at Mimico, an institution which will long and worthily be associated with his name, and to which his friends and admirers should give their constant sympathy and help.

It would take long to recount the channels in which have flowed the blessings of cheer and assistance that have been rendered to the suffering by this warm-hearted man, now prematurely and most sadly laid in his grave. If it be said of him by some, that he was too indulgent towards the vicious class, too lenient with those who had deceived and disappointed himself and others, that he was charitable before he was practical, the truth remains that he literally went about doing good, and that the good he did lives after him.

—The annual dinner of the Toronto Board of Trade on the 4th January next in the pavilion, Allan Gardens, promises to be an occasion of interest, as these dinners have of late years usually been. We understand that the Governor-general, Sir Donald Smith and several of the Dominion ministers have accepted for the occasion.

## CANADIAN PRIZE-WINNERS.

A subscriber in the Eastern Townships of Quebec asks if we can furnish him with a full list of the Canadian prize-winners at the World's Fair in Chicago. We have not seen a complete list published anywhere. There have been various lists of the exhibitors of dairy products and of animals, wherein Canada made so creditable and indeed a remarkable record. We infer from his business that our subscriber wishes to see what manufacturers won prizes. We find in our scrap book the following prize-winners of awards. Others have been mentioned in these pages from time to time:

Name.	Place.	Article.
Shurley & Dietrich	Galt	Saws.
Canada Screw Co.	Hamilton	Screw bolts, etc.
Halifax Shovel Co.	Halifax	Shovels, etc.
Seirringham Bros.	Victoria	Horseshoes.
Canada Iron Co.	Montreal	Iron ores.
Standard Chemical Co.	Smith's Falls	Apapite.
Rockland Slate Q'ry.	Rockland	Slate sinks, e'c.
Nicholas Chemical Co.	Capelton	Fertilizers.
Walker Mining Co.	Ottawa	Graphite prod's
W. F. Jeffrey	Danville	Asbestos.
Johnston & Co.	Thedford	do
Don C. Waters	Ottawa	Mica.
D. McGee & Co.	Quebec	White mica.
C. P. Wilmot & Co.	Ottawa	Decorat ve minerals.
E. B. Hancock	do	Amber.
Quebec Government.	Quebec	Phosphates.
Dominion do	Ottawa	Asbestos.
Geological Survey.	do	Marbles, and building stones

## PETROLEUM ABROAD.

It is said that the Russian Government is making an effort to put an end, by agreement, to the world-wide competition between American and Russian petroleum. It is thought that an arrangement can be made by which the supply of petroleum to the different countries will be divided between the American and Russian petroleum exporters. The following figures, given by *Bradstreet's*, show the percentage of supply to the principal countries:

Supplied in 1892.	Petroleum	
To Austria	American, per cent.	Russian, per cent.
" England	69	31
" Germany, Belgium and Holland	90	10
" France	77	23
" Spain and Portugal	100	..
" Italy	62	38
" Turkey	1	99
" India	38	62
" China	71	29
" Japan	75	25

It is thus seen that while Austria and practically Turkey are entirely supplied by Russian petroleum, the United States supplies Spain and Portugal wholly, and Germany, Belgium, and Holland almost entirely.

## FLORIDA ORANGES.

The Florida orange crop has been unusually large this year, and as a consequence prices are low. Good fruit is worth from \$2.00 to \$2.75 per box, which price is about 50c. per box lower than that of last year. Sales, however, are not as large as the low prices would warrant. Dealers are at a loss to account for this lack of demand, inasmuch as prices of apples, pears, and some other green fruits are higher than last year. The quality of the fruit is on the whole considered good, although there is some inferior stock on the market. The movement, however, is not inconsiderable. One Toronto firm last week handled five cars, which were, for the most

part, distributed to outside points. The same firm receive five cars this week which, it is expected, will be sold more exclusively to the city trade, as they are able to put in their supplies for the Christmas demand at a later day than the country retailers can do.

## QUEBEC DAIRYMEN MEET.

The Dairymen's Association of Quebec held its twelfth annual meeting last week. St. Hyacinthe was the place of assembly this year, and the attendance of farmers and dairymen numbered nearly two hundred, the proceedings throughout were marked by special interest. A committee charged with the studying of the system of payment for milk in proportion to its richness sent in a report, which will be printed and distributed to the various factories. The association appointed a committee to wait on the cheese board for the purpose of bringing about a universal system of weighing cheese. It was resolved that the "question of the establishment of a legal standard of the minimum of fatty matter in milk to be used or bought by factories manufacturing cheese and butter be studied."

One of the inspectors of factories, Mr. P. MacFarlane, in reporting for the past twelve months in the section south of the St. Lawrence, spoke encouragingly of the state of the cheese industry among the French-speaking farmers. He found 25 factories too many, however, for one inspector to look after. The success has not been so great with butter, but this was explained by the fact that the selection of the butter for shipment had not been conducted with as much care as that of cheese. Mr. MacFarlane found that 347 tubs of butter out of 493 inspected were of the finest quality, and that 5,800 boxes of cheese out of 16,851 were of the finest quality.

The North Shore inspector, Mr. Saul Cote, was not as pleased as he wished to be with the progress of the year. He found that many cheese-makers were negligent and did not follow the advice of the inspectors. One of the reasons for this was that some of the larger manufacturers chose to compete with the small, independent factories in the production of inferior cheese. The gradual enrollment of all the factories would in the course of time do away with this evil. The speaker suggested that each syndicate should place its own brand on its products. But the most effective remedy would perhaps be to pay all according to the quality of his products. Let the milk be paid for according to the richness of it, and let the cheese be divided into different classes as strictly as is wheat.

On the second day Professor Robertson gave one of his striking lectures on the best methods of dairy farming. Among the things he said were these: "When a man sells his grain, he loses the elements of fertility which are in them. When he feeds his crops to produce beef and milk, he gets back at least eighty per cent. of the elements of fertility under the form of manure."

"I am well informed that the land in the Province of Quebec has been exhausted by a poor system of farming. To restore fertility to the soil, I see no other paying method than the production of manure."

"Commercial fertilizers can not be used to any great extent with profit. Therefore look to the manure and take care of it. Many farmers attach no value to liquid manure, yet it is richer in plant-food than the solid manure."

Prof. Robertson insisted on the necessity of cultivating corn. On the cultivation of corn