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COMMERCIAL REVIEW

Devoted to the Advancement of Canadian Industries.

VOL. V.—No. 47.
NEW SERIES.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

{Published Weekly.

PROSPERITY AHEAD.

Although there are still no symptoms of change, or much improvement in the demand for goods owing to the quietness which is inevitable at this season, merchants are able to see in the present outlook the hope and promise of a better time which must follow as a happy result from another abundant harvest, and it is the endeavor of every right-minded man in business to lead the country further forward by the observance of the sound economic principles which alone develop and maintain commerce. The crop prospects, together with the arrangements for the meeting of an European Congress have continued to depress the price of breadstuffs. Every where throughout Canada there is promise of a great crop of wheat; the acreage of barley is found to be nearly one-half less than last year but the yield is likely to be above an average. Unless the crops suffer from rust the yield will be unprecedented in the Dominion. Regarding the crops in the Western States a Chicago grain firm says:—

When the harvest is over it is to be made up they will certainly show very large totals; for instance, from the 1st of September, 1877, to the 25th of April, 1878, Great Britain imported 11,227,420 qrs. wheat and flour, a quantity which, considering that the wheat-sown surface of that country is over 3,200,000 acres, can be pronounced little less than enormous. Yet if we are to credit the reports which now reach us from all sides as to the growing crops in this country, these figures seem likely to sink almost into insignificance, as compared with those looming up in the near future. From the various sections of Illinois we have the most favourable reports; from Michigan we learn that the yield bids fair to become larger than was ever before known; from the Miami Valley comes the news that the winter-wheat crop is expected to be 'tremendous,' that there is little anxiety felt as to rust in the wheat, and no fears of anything unless it should be the fly; from Missouri and Southern Kansas arrive reports stating that the rains had washed off the red dust; from Nebraska we hear that that State has increased her wheat production this year from 60 to 75 per cent., and that farmers there are scarcely expecting to realize anything approaching the present prices for their wheat, while from California such adjectives as 'splendid' and 'magnificent' are used in speaking of the 1878 crops. As to the reports from such hitherto almost unknown wheat sections as Western Minnesota and Dakota, they too speak of abundance. The few cries of damage to crops are drowned by the general chorus proclaiming magnificent prospects, and grain expected to prove a drug on the market. The railroads find themselves called upon to get nearer to the farmers; we hear of extensions of existing lines being built or planned in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Colorado, and of preparations elsewhere to meet the great demands which it is considered will be made on the rolling stocks of the roads.

In a word, it would seem as though at last 'the teeming clouds' were to 'descend in gladsome plenty o'er the world' or at all events over the western portion thereof."

OTTAWA INDUSTRIES.

NEW EDINBURGH BRICK WORKS.

CLARK'S PATENT PRESSED WHITE BRICKS.

Montreal is justly celebrated for the number of its magnificent buildings, and few travellers pass through our city without the expression of admiration for not only the fine appearance of our public buildings, but also for the solidity with which they are constructed. The limestone, which is found so plentifully in close proximity to the city, is peculiarly adapted to the wants of the stonemason, and the latter are noted for their skill, and turn out specimens of their craft which would not discredit Italy itself. Our architects also deserve praise for their noble conceptions, and can point with pride to such buildings as the Windsor Hotel and others too numerous to mention in the limited space at our command. Yet we fancy that a variety would be not out of place, and we have often admired the dwellings in other cities erected with brick of a light shade of color. Hitherto the scarcity of this style of material and its high price have deterred our builders from its use, but we are, however, pleased to be able to say that both objections are now obviated, and to call the attention of our readers to the fact that Mr. T. M. Clark, proprietor of the New Edinburgh Brick Works, Ottawa, is prepared to supply his cream-colored white bricks, for which Dominion and United States patents were granted in 1876, in any quantity, and at such prices as must lead to their extended use. The final successful perfecting of these fine bricks has been the result of many years experience in experimenting with the raw material in order to discover a cheap process of bleaching or deoxidizing red brick clay, with which, with but little additional cost on that of red brick, the most beautiful cream or fawn colored bricks are produced. These bricks will favorably compare in density and uniform finish with the celebrated Philadelphia and Baltimore pressed bricks, and large deposits of the bleaching material used in their manufacture can be found in almost any part of Canada or the United States, and in the latter country there is a wide field for enterprise to work on, especially in St. Louis, Mo., and in the State of Vermont near the navigable waters of Lake Champlain, and in order to supply the cities in the States it is the intention of the proprietor of these works to organize a company to manufacture these fine bricks under his United States patent, thereby obviating the drawbacks to their general use attendant upon the expense now added to their cost by the United States duty on the finished bricks. During our visit to Ottawa we noticed that white bricks have been very extensively used in buildings

there, which on enquiry we learned were brought from Toronto at a cost of \$23 per thousand. This was all the more strange as they are not pressed brick, neither are they equal in quality, color or uniform finish to those manufactured at the New Edinburgh works, which latter are 8 dollars per thousand cheaper, whilst those who can judge quality of brick pronounce Clark's bricks to be worth a premium on the former. This invention, and the formation of the proposed company, is well worthy the attention of capitalists in Montreal, where is located vast deposits of the bleaching marl used in their manufacture. The excavation of the line of the Lachine Canal revealed large deposits of the raw material specially adapted for making the bricks, and we should be pleased to hear of sufficient inducement held out to Mr. Clark in order to open a branch of this new industry here. He is now prepared to become associated with any party willing to take hold of this enterprise and establish a branch for manufacturing in Montreal, and any one visiting the New Edinburgh Works, which are now in full operation making these bricks, can obtain full particulars and much interesting information from Mr. Clark, who is always pleased to afford the same, and who will be found to be a most courteous and genial gentleman. The qualities above claimed for these bricks, and their value as a superior article, is endorsed by all our leading architects, therefore the industry is one which will not only retain its present substantial standing, but must advance and rank ere long as another of Canada's leading items of manufacture and export. Capitalists who will avail themselves of the present favorable opportunity of establishing a monopoly cannot fail to reap profitable returns for investments. Contractors and builders will do well to place themselves in correspondence with Mr. T. M. Clark, and satisfy themselves of the truth of our remarks concerning quality, etc. According to the tests made at the Stephens Institute, these bricks will stand a pressure of over 6,000 lbs. to the square inch, and, being made in the newest improved Philadelphia presses, they have the same finish and density as the bricks made in that city, which are so famous throughout the continent. They can be ordered moulded to any shape, or ornamented as required according to any particular design or fancy. Circulars and price lists giving full particulars, also certificates from many well-known architects who certify as to their superior quality, can be had on application. To those interested in the above products, we wish in conclusion to state that our remarks are the result of observation and impartial enquiry, made during our recent visit to the city of Ottawa, and the works under notice. In Montreal Mr. Clark is represented by Mr. Hector Munro, 60 St. James street, where samples of the brick can be seen of this year's make, which are vastly superior to those turned out previously. Another very important feature in this business is this, we have throughout this Dominion large deposits of this marl or tufa, having

no commercial value whatsoever. It has been tried as a fertilizer, but with very questionable benefit; even as such, it will not bear the cost of freight alone.

Mr. Clark's his skill and application has now converted a crude, and, heretofore, a valueless element, into an article of export to foreign countries, and by this means affords employment to a number of working classes, and thereby benefits the country to a large degree, and as such has earned the gratitude of Canada at large.

OTTAWA.

Our readers are well aware that the yearly assembly of Canadian Parliament sitting in Ottawa must of a necessity have been parent to good accommodations and first-class fare in the leading houses, and moreover the many interesting sights to the tourist from across the line 45 to be witnessed on the Ottawa river, together with an inspection of the seat of government of our future great nation, attracts and will continue to attract a steady stream of tourists during the summer season, whilst commercial and business men make of Ottawa the centre from whence they direct their operations in this quarter of the Dominion. It is therefore natural that all those creative causes should have been instrumental in building up some fine, substantial and well-ordered hotel here. The Union House, which is situated on the square opposite the new City Hall, known as City hall square, is, owing to the old standing of the proprietor, Mr. John Graham, and the reputation he has earned as a first-class caterer to the wants of the travelling public, in the way of hotel accommodation deserving of first mention. This gentleman is one of Ottawa's oldest residents, and has done much by his enterprise in the hotel line to secure to the city the reputation she enjoys in this respect. His first hotel was the Albion, which, previous to the erection by him of the Union House, was regarded as all that was needed in those days for the accommodation of the travelling public, but time with its wings of progress kept moving on in all directions, and the hotel men in Ottawa cannot be accused of having formed an exception to the onward march of progress, and some five years ago Mr. Graham decided, while still retaining the proprietorship of the Albion, to erect a new hotel which should combine in its architectural construction all the modern conveniences and hotel appliances which had been introduced into the leading hotels on this continent, besides increasing its room capacity to meet the growing demand of the day. With this object the Union was erected under his supervision, and his old experience as a hotel man enabled him to have introduced into this building all those minute conveniences which the hotels for the accommodation of commercial men require, and whilst the locality is close to the leading thoroughfare of the city, it is sufficiently withdrawn to secure that retirement and freedom from traffic so necessary to comfort, as well to the more comprehensive transaction of business. The building is of gothic architecture and three stories in height, and is surrounded on all sides by pleasant city views, whilst the City Hall, Post Office and some of the principal wholesale houses are within two minutes walk of the verandah. The bed-rooms are all commodious, well lighted and well ventilated, with gas throughout the building. Immediately branching from the office in one direction is the dining hall, which is probably the finest of any hotel in the city, while on the other side is the tonorial department, which is in its completeness and the efficiency of the help said to surpass not only local establishments of the kind, but that of many larger cities. A bar room supplied with all the finest brands of wines, champagnes, and choicest pure liquors and temperance beverages, is another feature of this floor, whilst for the convenience of commercial travellers there are also eight well-arranged and convenient, well-lighted sample rooms, this hotel being especially adapted for the accommodation of this class of business men, and to

whom special inducements are offered in the way of prices. There are some seventy-five rooms, with accommodation for about 150 guests, and attached to the house is a billiard hall in which there are six first-class tables, which are in operation during the busy season. This department was closed during our visit, but will shortly re-open. The staff of assistants are polite and understand their duties, whilst the fare is really first-class. All the market affords to be found here, and the cooking is on a par with the excellence of the diet. In conclusion we would say to those of our readers who wish to feel at home and be well treated, we recommend the Union House as a hotel in every respect worthy of patronage.

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

WINES, CHAMPAGNES, ENGLISH ALES, AND STOUT, CIGARS, &C.

The commission interest, in furthering the sale of either general merchandise or any special line of goods, is in every business community one of the most active agencies employed for keeping in motion the various channels of distributing trade; and those who would prove for their own satisfaction the truth of this assertion, have only to investigate the history of those cities, who to-day are opulent and rulers in commerce, and they will find that commission men and jobbers have contributed an active share to the result, in introducing largely and bringing the manufacturer into direct relation with the dealer or middlemen. In Montreal and Toronto the advantages of the commission trade have been appreciated, and their assistance due to their efforts, ever on the alert, during the times of depression was incalculable. In Ottawa the representatives of this interest are somewhat limited; it is, therefore, with pleasure, that we give prominence to those on whom devolves the title. In wines and liquors the agency of Mr. H. B. D. Bruce deserves the first attention of buyers, both here and throughout all the towns both east and west of the city. This gentleman is known to a number of our readers as being the only agent for the now celebrated Carling's amber ales and porters, in which he does an extensive wholesale trade, supplying general dealers as well as hotels, restaurants, &c., &c.; and we think our opinion will be corroborated by all those acquainted with the quality of this ale, who profess to be judges, when we state that if excellence deserves success, this ale is destined to meet with still larger demand. At the late Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Pa., this ale was awarded a diploma of merit and a gold medal in testimony of its superiority over the brews of the numerous different manufacturers represented. Buyers dealing direct and ordering through this agency, located at 32 O'Connor street here, will secure the same advantages as if they ordered direct from the brewery, besides saving time and being certain that all orders for large or small lots will be pushed through energetically or delivered from stock on hand. Mr. Bruce is agent in the Ottawa Valley for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s champagnes, Kingstons' wines, spirits, &c., and sparkling cider, Guinness's Dublin stout, in pints and quarts, Bass & Co.'s ales, pints and quarts, Caledonia spring and other mineral waters, and imports a full line of all the finest foreign cigars, including the genuine Havanas, which he offers to dealers at prices corresponding to the advantages which he commands, as representative of the manufacturers and of first hands. To those handling the above class of goods, we can safely recommend this agency, confident that the substantial reputation enjoyed by him in the past will be sufficient guarantee for fair and honorable dealing in the future.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LIME AND CEMENT.

Canada has long been celebrated as the country possessing the most extensive chain of canals of any nation in the world. Compared to ours, the Erie Canal, of which the Americans are so proud and make so much boast, is a mere ditch, and there is much difficulty to keep the boats off the bottom during the dry summer months of open navigation. Large as our canals were deemed when first built, the increasing traffic has demanded their enlargement for the second time, and this enlargement approaches near completion; and, although a large amount of public money has been outlaid, we look on the expenditure as a wise one. Great care was exercised in the selection of the material used on this enlargement, and the quantity of water lime, cement and sand would stagger the unprofessional reader. But no cement or lime was found equal for the purpose to that manufactured by Mr. C. B. Wright of Hull, near Ottawa. In proof of the peculiar adaptability of this cement, and its superiority to the imported, for this class of work, we append some impartial verdicts elicited in its favor from those who have used it extensively.

Ottawa, 25th August, 1876.

C. B. WRIGHT, Esq., Hull, P. Q.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your inquiries regarding my experience with your Hull Cement or Water Lime, I may state that I have used it in a variety of ways during the last eighteen years, and am convinced that it is equal to any that I have seen, either in Europe or America.

I may also state that I had a quantity of the celebrated Portland Cement imported, to be used at the Hull Steam Mills, but sold the most of it in Montreal, as I found yours better. I attributed its poor quality to age and exposure on the voyage from England.

It is much in favour of your Cement for use in Canada that it can always be had fresh ground, which cannot be the case with Portland Cement, or other kinds imported from a distance.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN MATHER,

Late Manager for Messrs. Gilmour & Co.

Ottawa, April 4, 1865.

Having had the Hull Cement, or Water Lime, manufactured by Mr. C. B. Wright extensively used under our supervision upon the new public buildings here, in the composition of concrete, in making floors, and the construction of masonry and brickwork, contiguous with water, we have uniformly found it to fully answer our expectations and purposes, and we can confidently recommend it for any such or similar works, or for malt-kiln floors, as equal to any manufactured on this continent.

WILLIAM HUTCHISON.

CHARLES BAILLARGE.

J. H. PATTISON.

GEO. B. PELHAM, Clerk of Works.

JONES, HAYCOCK & CLARKE.

JOSEPH LAROSE.

JOHN KELLY, Inspector of Works.

Ottawa, August 18, 1876.

C. B. WRIGHT, Hull.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to state, with reference to your Hull Cement, that I have the highest opinion of its qualities as an Hydraulic Cement.

Mr. Page, Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, and myself, while constructing the Pump House on the Ottawa River, for the public buildings, had occasion to use the Portland Cement, famous for its qualities. It did not, however, answer the purpose required. After repeated trials we were obliged to send for your Hull Cement, and its qualities were found to surpass the Portland Cement, as it stood the required test.

HORACE MERRILL,

(Late Sup't Public Works, Ottawa River.)

The above certificates speak for themselves, and prove that there is no necessity of our

home requirements in this line being supplied from abroad, at greater expense, whilst the product is of less practicability, when it is subjected to the detrimental influences of heating and drying during its passage.

No articles require more careful selection by architects and builders than those two articles of Cement and Lime, for on them depend the strength and durability of the superstructure. There is no place in Canada more favorably situated than here. The works of Mr. Wright, which we visited, far surpasses in the completeness of its equipment, anything of the kind witnessed on this continent, and covers an area of over two acres of ground. The mill is equipped with all the newest improved machinery and plant, and is run by a new engine of 25 horse-power, whilst a fine warehouse is connected with the manufacturing departments by means of a tramway, on which the cement is conveyed to the warehouse, the great feature of commendation in this department being its perfect freedom from damp. The works are admirably located for manufacturing purposes on the banks of the Ottawa river from whence the cement is shipped to all parts, whilst even those shipping facilities will be increased when the expected depot of the North Shore Railway shall be erected near here. The kilns are very extensive, being 60 feet deep, and the entire capacity of the works are equal to the largest demands, the ordinary supply being 100 bbls per day, and we noticed some fifteen hundred bbls of this fine cement now stored in the warehouse ready for delivery. Mr. C. B. Wright's property for the production of these articles, and the great care exercised in their production, united to the thorough practical knowledge of Mr. Wright, have enabled him to produce and offer for sale Cement and Lime of a very superior quality which is in great demand in all parts of the Dominion. We refer our readers for price list and full particulars to the proprietor, Mr. C. B. Wright, Hull, Quebec.

MARBLE, GRANITE AND SANDSTONE MONUMENTS AND MANTLES.

The extreme beauty of marble and granite as a production, and as one of rare adaptability to the workman's skill, has dotted the country over with workshops devoted to its manufacture, and year by year, the class of work turned out is bringing this department of industrial enterprise still closer to that standard which equals the product of the sculptor's studio, and deserves to be classed a fine art. In Ottawa we find this interest well developed and represented by different houses, each of which in their own specialties produce an exceedingly fine class of work. The manufacture of monuments, tombs, statuary, altars, as well as that of mantles, is now carried on in this country almost as extensively as in Europe. Among the important firms in Ottawa who make an extensive show in this line, the latest addition is that of Messrs. Wall & Taylor, who deal in and manufacture granite, marble and sandstone monuments, headstones, tombs, etc., mantles, cabinet and plumbers marbles, and which firm also make a specialty of cemetery fenceings, in which latter department their facilities, through means of their direct relations with the manufacturer, enable them to execute orders to great advantage. A large, artistic and chaste assortment of designs are on display at their office and works, corner Nicholas and St. Paul sts., this city, where estimates are furnished and full information and particulars are given by the business manager Mr. P. A. Taylor, this gentleman is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business, and having at his command one of the best staffs of workmen in the country is prepared to guarantee satisfaction. Parties who contemplate having work of this description executed either in the city, or at a distance will find this gentleman's experience and advice to be of service, as in having tombstones and monuments executed the mere mechanical department of the work, however important may be its quality, gives place to many other important considera-

tions of judgment which cannot be overlooked or under estimated. Some magnificent workmanship is turned out of these works, and the prices and terms will be found very low. We recommend this firm to the notice of those whom duty and reverence are always prompting to the erection of monuments and other adornments in memory of those who have gone before us.

THE VARIETY HALL.

A BOON TO WOULD-BE HOUSEKEEPERS.

House-furnishing Warerooms, 532 and 534 Sussex street.

The division of labour system to which we have alluded in such flattering encomiums, would not be practicable in all cases, that is, in order to contribute as far as possible to the comfort and completeness of the requirements of the public, and the complete furnishing of a house in all its details by a trader, is a task which necessitates the exception. Ottawa in this direction enjoys an advantage which is looked for in vain in many other and larger cities, and for the enterprise her citizens are indebted to one of her prominent citizens and man of business, Mr. Joseph Boyden, whose establishment, known as Variety Hall, at 532 and 534 Sussex street, is a familiar byword to all those who are acquainted with Ottawa's noted places of business. At this store, which is one of the finest we have seen in the Dominion, being four stories and basement in height, is displayed an immense stock of all the requisites necessary for the equipment of those who contemplate housekeeping, in styles and prices to suit the humble parlour of the cottier, and ranging in value from the cheapest, though no less substantial grades, to furnishings of every description, from the most minute household utensils to the carpeting, upholstering and furniture suited to the palatial edifice of a millionaire. At the warehouses of Mr. Joseph Boyden all can be found, and the great advantage which he presents to those desirous of equipping a house with all that is required, and that to which we wish particularly to call the attention of our readers, is that he undertakes the entire furnishing of the homestead, and furnishes out of the vast stock of new goods on hand all that is wanted, without a single omission, and by his long experience he knows exactly what is most suitable, both in style, quality and with regard to cost; and in order to further this improved system of committing orders for household outfits into the hands of one dealer, he makes liberal arrangements with those who cannot pay down all cash, taking the balances out in easy instalments. Much credit is due him for the material encouragement he thus gives to those who would, by thrift and economy, acquire an independent home of their own. Buyers requiring detached pieces of household goods of any description are sure to find them here, including china, glass, earthenware, mirrors, toilet and other looking glasses, stoves, hair and straw mattresses, and a splendid stock of walnut and other furniture. The utmost system and order prevails the different apartments of this vast collection of fine goods, and a visit is necessary in order to conceive the full extent of the stock of this house. Some idea may be formed when we state that the floors are fully 100 by 50 feet, and during our cursory visit we hastily located the various departments as follows: 1st floor, china, glassware and fancy goods in endless variety, comprising all the newest and most elegant patterns, also walnut and hardwood furniture, and bedroom sets in all styles and at all prices; on the second floor we noticed a very large display of dining room furniture and parlor sets; whilst on the third floor is stored a very large stock of plainer but no less substantial furniture at surprisingly low prices; and the fourth and last floor of this large house furnishing emporium is devoted to the storage and display of mattresses and bedding. In the rear of this building is the warehouse, in which is a heavy stock of stoves and iron bedsteads. Taken altogether, we were perfectly surprised

to find such an unusually extensive establishment here, and conclude that there is nothing in the line which cannot be bought here to equal advantage as at any other house in the dominion.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES' SCHOOL, OTTAWA.

Nothing tends to elevate a nation more than the thorough education of its people, and the most highly cultivated countries are those in which the women are treated with the respect due their sex. Yet many of our most sensible people seem to fancy that if the boys are thoroughly well educated, or in some cases treated to a College course, they have done their duty, and the girls are sent to an academy to learn there a smattering of English and French, with a limited knowledge of spelling and a more limited one of arithmetic. But this is not the proper course to pursue, as many girls who are reared in the lap of luxury find to their cost that riches take to themselves wings and fly away, and on the death of their father they are utterly unable to make a living in any way. Not taught composition thoroughly, they cannot write a reliable article; with the capacity only to strum over a jig on the piano, they cannot attempt the teaching of music, and finally the extent of their bread-winning capacity dwindles down to the poorly-paid-for sewing, or fancy work for a Berlin wool store. How different the duties of the well-educated woman, one who has gone to the bottom depths of each subject, and obtained a complete mastery over it. No reverse of fortune staggers her, for well she knows that she carries with her a knowledge which will command respect wherever she may be, and also command what she needs most of all now, a good salary. As a teacher of music, her terms are paid willingly, for it is known that she is skilled in the art, and can impart her skill to her pupils. She is also in demand as a teacher of French, German and Italian, and her only trouble is to make the day sufficiently long to enable her to fill her many engagements with satisfaction to herself and pupils. In the leisure of the evenings, she can write out a few pages of manuscript, or translate some popular foreign article, and thus amuse herself, and at the same time add to her constantly increasing balance in the Post Office Savings Bank. This is no fancy sketch. We can point to several ladies in our community who might be taken as models for this sketch, should we require such a thing. We fancy we hear a parent ask: "Are schools to be found in the Dominion capable of educating a woman such as we describe, or do we refer to those of England, France and Germany?" Our reply is, that such schools exist in Canada, and none can surpass the Church of England Ladies' School, which is pleasantly located on Wellington street, this city, and the principal of which institution is Miss Clegg, who, by virtue of the thorough course through which she herself passed previous to assuming the management of this educational establishment, and which includes all the branches requisite to the thorough education of a lady, is eminently qualified to impart to others, in a practical as well as a theoretical sense, all the accomplishments necessary to enable a lady to assume the highest position in society, or if need be, make her competent in a manner becoming a lady to support herself.

The fee for board and tuition, including all the extra branches, such as the modern languages, music, dancing and drawing, is only \$250 per annum, which is very low, considering the many advantages enjoyed by the pupils of this establishment, and we might here mention that French is the language of the school. Application should be made for catalogues and full information, which will be promptly forwarded to any address free.

The Louisiana sugar crop has been very much improved by recent heavy rain-falls.



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MONTREAL, JUNE 29, 1878.

OTTAWA WHOLESALE INTERESTS. THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

For the supply trade in staple and fancy dry goods buyers in the Ottawa valley have no reason to go farther east than this city. The number of representative firms is somewhat limited, but the merchants controlling the interest certainly deserve credit for the efforts they have made to retain within this city the patronage of dealers both east and west, who are legitimately bound to visit this market. Of the two representative houses here engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade, that of James W. Russell & Co., successors to the old house of McGee & Russell, is probably the most widely known. The substantial warehouse of this firm is located corner of Elgin and Queen streets, next door to the Russell house. It has a fine commercial appearance, is built of white brick, being three stories and basement in height. The ground surface covered is ample for the storage of the heavy stock of staple and fancy dry goods which they at all times carry, and the building throughout is supplied with every convenience necessary for dispatch in the handling of large lots of goods known to the modern wholesale dry goods trade. In the basement are stored goods in bulk; here is also the checking and shipping department; on the first floor is ranged the usual stands similar to those seen in all wholesale warehouses in the large cities, on which are tiered in separate departments tweeds, prints, cottons, and dress goods to a very extensive aggregate. The firm carry a most varied and large stock of staple and fancy dry goods; the entire three floors, which have a capacity equal to any of the large houses in Montreal, being filled to repletion with a systematically arranged series of departments, including all the lines of fancy and staple dry goods, milliners' goods, cloths, tweeds, &c., &c. In fact we had no idea that the city of Ottawa could boast of such an extensive establishment and one which could offer to buyers the same facilities in every respect as the largest houses in the Dominion; and when we consider the advantage to the trader of buying from personal inspection and of houses near at hand, and whose reputation is well known, we think this house deserves to monopolize the trade of the Ottawa valley, and parties will find their quotations equal to anything obtainable at a greater distance. The principles have had long experience in this business, and thoroughly understand the requirements of the Ottawa trade. Goods are bought by this house direct from the manufacturers and first hands in the large European markets, where the firm have old established connections, with the principal representatives with whom they are in constant correspondence, thus enabling them to take advantage of every fluctuation in prices; and being backed by ample capital are quick to secure for the benefit of their patrons every advantage which clear foresight and shrewd business abilities enable them to secure. With representatives of this class of goods in each line

the retail traders of Ottawa and the country tributary, contribute but a just share to the advancement of this section of the Dominion, by placing every order within its limits. Mr. James W. Russell, the proprietor, is now in Europe selecting goods for the fall trade, and the house expect this year to offer to their patrons a more varied display of new goods than ever before, and under such circumstances we do not deem them over sanguine in expecting for their travelling representatives a corresponding degree of success. Visitors coming to the Ottawa markets, for sorting up, orders will find the house well prepared to meet their views, and satisfy every want.

WHOLESALE.

FANCY DRY GOODS, SMALL WARES, &c.

A feature in connection with the trade of this city, and one which afforded us much satisfaction, as an evidence of the readiness with which modern trade ideas were accepted and put into practice, was the well-defined line which the wholesale houses have drawn between the old idea of general dealing, which included a little of most every kind of goods, as the family has it, from a needle to an anchor, and the modern division of labor system in which one kindred class of merchandise is made a specialty of, and largely dealt in, thus affording the buyer a larger scope for selection, and the importer who deals direct with the manufacturers, and must of a necessity dispose of a larger amount of goods, to quote lower prices, and by devoting exclusive attention to the special wares dealt in, give much better satisfaction to buyers. The practical illustration afforded, and the advantages offered to buyers by this system in some of Ottawa's leading establishments, is so marked as to be worthy of imitation on behalf of some of her older and more pretentious rivals in trade. The house of Messrs. Seybold & Gibson is the most extensive and only wholesale importing house for the class of wares heading this article in the Ottawa district. The fine structure in which they conduct their business, and in which is located their offices, display and sales rooms, is at 160 Sparks street, this city. It is three stories in height, and substantially built of white brick, and has been specially adapted and equipped for the better conducting of this department of wholesale trade. Large windows shed ample light on each floor and the goods are systematically arranged in separate departments, aggregating on the whole the largest and most complete stock purely of this class of small wares and notions, of any in the city. To attempt to describe, or even to name, the different articles that this firm deal in is out of the question, and even if our space would permit, it is too bewildering; and however much we may desire to describe their three large floors filled to repletion from ceiling to floor we must confess our inability. The departments partly comprise hosiery, gloves, corsets, umbrellas, shirts, collars and cuffs, handkerchiefs, muslins, braids, buttons, threads, sewing silks, ribbons, flowers and feathers, stationery, purses, perfumery, soaps, hair-oils, brushes, combs, jewellery, cutlery, and in fact such an endless variety of goods of this description, that it appeared to us there could be nothing thought of in the way of small wares, notions or toys which are not here to be found, including all the newest ideas in novelties and notions which are constantly introduced simultaneous with their appearance in the European manufacturing centres. In addition to their present stock, the firm are in weekly expectation of a large consignment of new goods, bought by them in England, France, Germany and the United States, and when the addition will have been

completed, which will be about the middle of next month, they feel confident in their ability to meet the views of buyers, whether they visit their establishment here or through their travelling representatives. The firm of Seybold & Gibson rank in their line as the largest in this line of trade in the Ottawa Valley, and enjoy a substantial and steadily increasing trade in their specialties, and much credit is due them for the system to which they have reduced this department of the wholesale trade. Prices will be quoted low, and all enquiries through mail will receive prompt attention.

GENERAL HARDWARE TRADE.

We now come to what is, in Ottawa more especially, an important branch of trade, for it is but natural to infer that the lumbering interests which centre here, and the consequent extent of building material obtained in this city, should lead to a corresponding demand for builders' and general hardware and glaziers' supplies of every description. The nature of the merchandise handled precludes the possibility of us selecting as a representative of this branch a house doing an exclusive wholesale trade.—there is no such here, and this is the only department of wholesale industry in which we fail to find a wholesale house. We therefore select the most extensive establishment, which is that of Thomas Birkett, whose store is located at 67 Rideau street. This house imports direct a large and complete assortment of all the best quality of mechanics' and carpenters' hardware and tools, lumbermen's hard wares—supplies, and general house-furnishing goods, and carries at all times a heavy stock of iron, steel and blacksmiths' supplies, including horse shoes and nails. In wrought nails this house does an extensive trade, selling both to builders and contractors, wholesale and retail, also a fine stock of paints, oils, glass, of all sizes will be found carried in stock at this establishment, and buyers may rely upon receiving the same liberal treatment as has always been characteristic of the management heretofore. An extensive wholesale business has grown to the house in the sale of goods to country and small dealers in the surrounding districts, as well as to manufacturers and mill owners through out the Ottawa Valley. We were surprised at the quotations made for first-class hardware goods, and no buyer need pass Ottawa in search of a better market in any other part of the Dominion whilst this house continues to cater to the public wants in this line of business.

WHOLESALE.

TEAS, COFFEES, SHELFS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

In continuing our investigation into the above trade we find that the standard of the representative houses is even proportionately in advance of those of any other trade, the number of fine warehouses being larger, and a spirit of enterprise and competition seems to keep alive that rivalry on the part of the merchants engaged to excel each its predecessor, so beneficial to the advancement of the whole interest brought under this influence.

The finest and most imposing structure of any engaged in the wholesale trade in this line is that of Messrs. S. Howell & Co., Sparks St., and selecting this firm's warehouse as a purchasing depot, whence buyers might direct their enquiries for certain special classes of goods, we are strongly inclined to assign this old house the first place, that is, of a firm doing a trade in purely temperance goods. In their line of Teas, comprising Japans, blacks and greens, of all the newest seasons, this house make a specialty and buy very largely from first hands, importing the herb direct in bond from New York, or ordering through their agents from the places of growth. They carry at all times a very extensive stock of teas, (the same remarks above made applying to coffees) both in

bond and store, and import full lines of all finer classes of shelf and case goods necessary for the equipment of a first class retail grocery, and an important point with the house is, they buy for cash. Having thus ample capital to profit by every fluctuation in the leading jobbing markets of the world, are enabled to lay down the goods here at the lowest figure, and give dealers every advantage in terms and quotations which their large connections and old standing enables them to command commercially. The reputation of this firm stands very high, and to honorable dealing and strict integrity we must attribute the success which has resulted from their efforts.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE IN GLASS-WARE, LAMPS, LAMP FIXTURES AND COAL OIL, YELLOW AND ROCKINGHAM WARE.

Having elected our representatives, which we above place before our readers, in the exclusively wholesale dry goods, groceries and smallware interests, the only exclusively wholesale department of trade which has attained to important dimensions in Ottawa is that which forms the heading of this article, and the only representative house here is that of Parson & Co., successors to the old established firm of Leavens, Parson & Chevrier, who occupy a substantial and extensive cut-stone warehouse, 3 stories and basement in height, on the corner of Sussex and York streets, this city, with oil shed at the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway depot, thereby saving cartage. The firm are purely wholesale dealers in their class of goods, and they import direct from the manufacturer and refineries every article which they carry in stock, and in the special lines of goods to which they call the attention of buyers they are amongst the largest dealers in the Dominion. Glassware and lamps and oils are specialties in which a very extensive and growing trade has been transacted by the house. The stock of lamps and glass goods is most complete, and equals any thing in this line we have seen in the large Montreal or Toronto houses. They import these goods direct from England, France, Germany and the United States, including lamps, pendants, fixtures and trimmings, enabling them to supply any demands the trade may make upon them. They fill orders promptly, and pay as minute attention and give the interests of the purchaser as scrupulous consideration on all orders through mail as if bought after personal interview. Yellow Rockingham ware, in endless variety and in every conceivable utensil and pattern, are on display in their show rooms, and we have no hesitation in saying to the trade not only tributary to Ottawa but in all parts east and west, that the representatives of this firm can, by virtue of their direct dealings with first hands, claim a liberal share of the trade orders. This house imports all the best grades of goods, as well as special lines suitable for country dealers, whilst in the very finest class of goods they can suit the most fastidious taste; and a fact well worthy the consideration of buyers is that they sell at prices which are but a fractional advance on importation cost, and as low as any house east or west. This old firm have in the past been enabled to retain the bulk of the wholesale trade in the Ottawa Valley, and the present succession hope that their friends will find it to their advantage to extend them the same liberal share of support. Messrs. Parson & Co. are prepared at all times to accommodate purchasers to the full extent of their wants, and to guarantee satisfaction. Dealers from all parts of the country who have occasion to make purchases in this line will do well to call on this firm or write for prices, satisfied as we are that here they will find a well-selected stock, and at the lowest importers' prices and best terms.

Germany has at present the largest available army in the world. On a peace footing it amounts to 400,935 rank and file, and 18,079 officers. Russia ranks next, with a war footing of 1,213,259 men and officers.

COAL MERCHANT AND FORWARDER.

AN EXTENSIVE HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the fact of Ottawa being the centre of the great lumbering region, we find in the city some very extensive coal dealers who combine with the trade in selling coal of various grades and in quantities to suit purchasers the business of forwarding lumber through the different customs to the United States and abroad. In this connection we know of no representative house more deserving of mention than that of Mr. Alexander McIntosh, whose office and sales department is at 50 Sparks street, and who is one of Ottawa's most prominent coal merchants. This gentleman has very extensive coal yards located in George street, together with reserve stores in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway depot, which the increasing demands of his business has lately induced him to add to his facilities in this direction. As this gentleman supplies many of the largest consumers in Ottawa among the leading families, and this being the season during which coal can be purchased to best advantage we advise all our readers to consider the special inducements offered by Mr. McIntosh in the line of first-class coal of all brands and suitable for all purposes, at prices which are surprisingly low. For this fact we can vouch, the quotations made being an average of 50c. per ton lower than that asked by merchants engaged in the coal trade here. This important difference to the purchaser on a season's supplies amounts to a considerable sum, and is worthy of consideration on behalf of those interested. Mr. McIntosh is able to offer buyers at such low figures as those quoted on our back page, and still earn a legitimate and paying profit, owing to his extensive transportation facilities and the large patronage met with in Ottawa and the surrounding country, together with the fact of his bringing along his coal direct from the mines in his own barges and steamers, which are also employed in the forwarding of lumber. Whilst upon this subject we may state that he is owner of no less than seventeen barges and three steamers, two of the latter possessing the most powerful steam power capacity of any on our waters. It is but justice to say that credit is due to Mr. McIntosh for placing within the reach of buyers abundant supplies of first, class coal, it being his object to take a very small margin of profits and sell for cash, in addition to which customers may rest assured of receiving full value in weight, a full 2,000 lbs. being guaranteed to every ton, and cartage being included in the prices which we quote on our back page. Mr. McIntosh is one of Ottawa's enterprising and respected citizens, and has been long and favorably known in connection with extensive transactions in the forwarding and lumber business line, in which his facilities are probably more extensive and complete than those of any house engaged in the trade here. We feel that, in allotting this space to a notice of his business as a leading representative, we are giving our readers requiring coal, either as fuel or for manufacturing purposes, as well as those engaged in lumbering interests whom it may concern, information which will be found useful and profitable, and feel satisfied that fairness and liberality will characterize all transactions had with this house, which is in every respect a leading representative in this line here.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Of the many fine establishments of Ottawa we have spoken at length in previous connections. With the business houses, the aim, especially in the grocery trade, seems to be to have each new establishment surpass all its predecessors. In former times in the grocery trade in the leading cities the business was conducted in poorly-lighted, dingy, and often uninviting stores, where, although the goods offered might be superior in every respect, very little effort was made to please the eye or impress the visitor with the importance of this trade as a commercial interest. Now this is all changed; and that

commendable taste for display, fine premises, and every modern convenience which was formerly regarded as the exclusive characteristic of the leading dry goods houses or drug stores has extended its desirable influence to the finer classes of grocery stores; and the purchaser who would realize the extent to which this pleasing innovation has been adopted in Ottawa should pay a visit to the newly erected and equipped grocery house of Thomas Patterson, the old and popular grocery merchant of this city.

We confess ourselves that, coming from a city where business is conducted in edifices of almost palatial appearance, we were struck with the display made in this new establishment. This building is about 95 feet depth by 25 feet width and 3 stories in height with immense cellars, and has been especially adapted for the carrying on of a very extensive wholesale and retail trade, the upper floors being adapted to the storage of teas, coffees, and that class of light and fancy groceries and sundries which require a very dry atmosphere, whilst the cellar is one of the finest in the Dominion, being perfectly waterproof, 90 feet long by 9 feet high, in addition to which is attached a bonded warehouse for the convenience of export, which is now filled with brandies, gins, ports and sheries, in wood and bottle, of all the most noted vintages. Mr. Thomas Patterson is one of the oldest merchants in this line, being twenty-five years established here and importing his own stock direct from the largest markets and commands a very high class of trade, being purveyor to his Excellency the Governor General, whilst, contrary to the general result of such high patronage, he sells goods remarkably low, in fact, some of the prices quoted are lower than is asked for inferior goods at second-class stores. This accounts for the increased accommodations he requires to carry on his business.

Access is had to the first floor by means of a broad staircase, similar to those erected in the leading dry goods houses, and the building is provided with all the modern appliances for the rapid handling of heavy goods. On the upper floor will be the wholesale department, for the stocking of hotels or private families, while the cellars and vaults underneath will contain the stock of wines and liquors, which will be found are of the finest brands in the market. On the shelves are ranged an endless variety of family groceries, including all the finer dainties, in tins and jars, of French, English and foreign manufacture. A full supply of East and West Indian products, such as raisins, nuts, coffee, figs and all classes of staple groceries, sugars, syrups, and cordials, are here in stock. And we learn from the proprietor that it is his aim to make his establishment one of the most complete in the Ottawa Valley, and, by importing largely, selling good goods, and adopting the policy of quick sales and small profits, he hopes to make his house the centre of attraction to grocery buyers from all parts of the city and surrounding country.

DRY GOODS.

A SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT.

The next department of commerce for which we sought a representative, was that of dry goods, and not only as an important branch of business, from the immense capital employed, but as an indicator of public taste does this trade deserve a first mention in connection with a summary of a city's leading establishments, and certainly in all matters where taste and refinement is concerned, if we may judge by the impression received from a visit to a leading house, we must again compliment the citizens of the capital and testify to their good judgment in this regard. One of the leading dry goods houses here is that of Russell & Allan, 66 Sparks street. This is a brown stone structure, and is not only one of the finest buildings on Sparks street, but does credit to Ottawa from an architectural point of view. It is three stories and basement in height, each floor being devoted

to its special department, which are kept in splendid order. In the basement are stored the reserves and goods in bale; first floor, general sales department; second floor, show-room and millinery department, which is very complete; the third floor is entirely devoted to carpets of every description, of which a fine stock is carried. This firm under notice have spared no expense to make their establishment a first class dry goods house, and one which, as regards fine appearance, accommodation for display, and abundance of light in every department, possesses points of recommendation sought for in vain in the cities further east, while the stock is one of the most complete, and comprises the richest quality of goods and novelties, imported direct from the leading English, American and Parisian markets. They give the customer the advantage of selecting from goods imported direct by themselves and selected after personal inspection by their representatives in the foreign markets. The advantages thus secured are, newer and fresher goods, all the latest fashions simultaneous with their appearance abroad, and they buy them as low as any exclusively wholesale house; and when the buyer gives due consideration to these points, and learns a fact that has been demonstrated by experience, namely, that this firm share with their patrons all the advantages in this respect, it will be understood that the inducements they offer entitle them to liberal support. This they have always received, and their business in dry goods has always been the most select in the Ottawa Valley. Customers from all parts of the country visit this house periodically, and when anything is wanted, on which reliance must be placed, the house of Russell & Allan is a safe alternative in silks, velvets, prints, dress-goods, merinoes, cottons, hosiery, ladies' underwear, gloves and millinery goods; and the stock equals that of the leading houses in Montreal. The building outside is of imposing appearance, the large plate glass show windows are among the finest we have seen in Canada. The progress made by this house has been co-proportionate with the general advancement of Ottawa, and to-day it occupies the place deserving of the just and equitable policy which have always governed the business transactions of the proprietors, namely, at the head of the trade in their specialties.

NEW EDINBURGH INDUSTRIES.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOLLENS.

There are few if any fields of industry in which home enterprise has attained a more satisfactory standard than in the manufacture of the various woollen fabrics which enter into our every day wearing apparel, and to the credit of Upper Canadian capitalists be it said that this evidence of progress is largely due. It is to such industries which are being pushed forward in our midst that Canada must look for her future commercial greatness in as great a measure as from her agricultural resources. Here is the power, and it is to the power we must look and devote our every encouraging efforts, if we would be rich and intelligent. One want, one industry, begets another. We of the Dominion may grow beets and make sugar, grow flax and make linen goods, wool, and make woollen fabrics, and may work up all the hundred articles of new material which our soil and climate produces, and compel the country to pay tribute to our skill instead of our paying it to American or European manufactures; but to attain this result our home consumers must appreciate the efforts of our men of energy and enterprise who embark capital and experience in the work of making us independent of outside importation. Each step in this direction is one of vital importance to every merchant, and we must encourage and give credit to our manufacturers who

employ our working people, and the substantial products of whose looms are not only recognized as yearly improving, but who in this direction are gradually approaching nearer the best efforts of those of old European centres.

The New Edinburgh woolen factory is one of the best equipped establishments of the kind in the country. All the newest machinery, both of American and English invention, has been introduced, and the most expert foremen are employed in superintending the various departments. These works date back their first establishment some 20 years, and are thus entitled to rank among the pioneer woolen factories of Canada. There are but few of our business readers who will fail to remember the favor with which the first efforts at the manufacture of Canadian woollens was received, and how small was the beginning of this branch of manufacture, giving them but little promise of reaching its present colossal proportions. The degree of fineness of finish which it was first thought our home woollens would attain was also far short of their present reputation, for in the New Edinburgh mills, the various tweeds and woollen goods produced, though of heavier texture, equal in appearance and finish the best English and Scotch goods, and the different patterns which are made in imitation of these latter, besides being much lower in price, are in growing favor with dealers on account of their good wearing qualities. The proprietors of those works, Mr. Robert Blackburn and Mr. James MacLaren, and which are managed by the first named have done much to build up the country in which his factory is located, and as a recognition of this fact and his administrative ability he is member of Parliament for the Co. of Russell. It is to the collective aggregate of such enterprises which we take individually that our people must look for their future welfare.

The products of their works are sold to the wholesale trade direct from the factory and through agents in all parts of the Dominion, and the high reputation of those woollens is destined to improve even the present large demand in all parts of Canada as well as abroad.

IMPORTATION OF STATIONERY AND MANUFACTURE OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

This is a branch of business which occupies a prominent position in Ottawa—a certain stimulus is given to its continued activity here, owing to the large amount of stationery consumed, both directly and indirectly, in the conducting of the civil service departments. In this connection we would fail to do ourselves justice did we omit making mention of the well-known house of A. Mortimer, whose warehouse and bindery are located at No. 198 Sparks street, this city. At this establishment will be found one of the finest stocks of new goods in this line, comprising all the latest articles requisite in the equipment of counting house or office, as well as a full assortment of stationery suitable for country trade. The firm have every facility for executing large orders and adhering to particulars in every detail, owing to their complete manufacturing facilities. The specialty for which they are deserving the marked attention of merchants and corporations is the full supply of all the necessary legal forms, blanks and binding. To the manufacture of account books particular attention is devoted, and there is no house in the city where better workmanship or a more elegant day-book, journal or ledger can be produced. Having all the newest machinery and tools in this department, and employing the most expert workmen, parties ordering account books here may rely upon having instructions executed with strict attention to every detail, no matter what particular style of ruling, lettering or numbering may be required. The proprietor, who is well versed in all the working details of this department, gives all orders his personal supervision, and employs men who understand the proper business mode of performing the work. For

stationery of every description, as well as stationers' sundries such as letter presses, pen racks, letter boxes, copying books, and brushes, there is nothing required, either in the law or commercial office, which will not be found here. Mr. Mortimer has, by energy and perseverance, acquired an enviable reputation in this line of business here, and it is but justice to state that the success he has met with and the patronage he receives, is but a just recognition of his efforts.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and House Furnishings.

SCHOOLBRED & CO.

The trade in carpets and floor coverings of every description occupies a very prominent position here, and, if we pronounce an opinion, based upon personal investigation of the subject, and the general verdict of those who have every facility of acquiring information upon it, we can safely say that Ottawa is specially favored in this direction, and as a representative house the name which heads our remarks has acquired a repute, not only local but European; and the display made in their splendid warehouse at 95 and 100 Sparks St. is one for which their European namesake need not apologize. The large carpet warehouse of Messrs Schoolbred & Co. is one of the finest commercial structures in Ottawa, and the display of rich patterns made in their immense show windows of single-pane plate glass, conclusively proves that, in undertaking to occupy the leading position in their line here, they have not considered it politic to deal in any inferior or low-priced goods, or that they considered the taste of the class of patrons to whom they catered in the furnishing of their homes was second to that which contributes in this respect to the adornment of the most elegant parlours or boudoirs in Europe. The building is three stories and basement in height, and was built specially for the carpet trade, and its equipment is on a par with that of the leading establishments of the kind on this continent. The floors have a depth of one hundred by forty feet, and full light is thrown both front and rear, enabling the intending purchaser to judge truly of the effect and pattern of the goods inspected. Around this floor are stored bales of Kidderminster, Brussels, and wool carpets in endless variety and style of pattern, and imported direct by the house from all the most noted European manufacturers, including Crossley, and many other names of worldwide repute in this line. Attentive salesmen are here in attendance, who are well versed in every detail of the business, and whose duty it is to assist purchasers in the selection of whatever they require. A splendid and chaste selection of rugs is also displayed, including some of the richest-worked patterns we have seen in any Canadian-house. The department for oil-cloth is on a par with that for carpets, and includes a very large and fresh stock of English-made goods in an endless variety of chaste patterns, displaying much taste on the part of the purchasers, and no little acquaintance with the taste of the Canadian buyer in this department of household art. In curtains, window-poles, rings, cornices, etc., and upholstered goods, including a great variety of chairs elegantly upholstered there is no house in the Canadian markets whose stock, either in completeness or quality, shows to better advantage. Here will the trade buyer find in the wholesale department all the lines usually carried in stock by any of the leading European houses in this branch of business, and ample capital, combined with personal representation in the European markets, enables them to quote prices for first-class goods which cannot be surpassed.

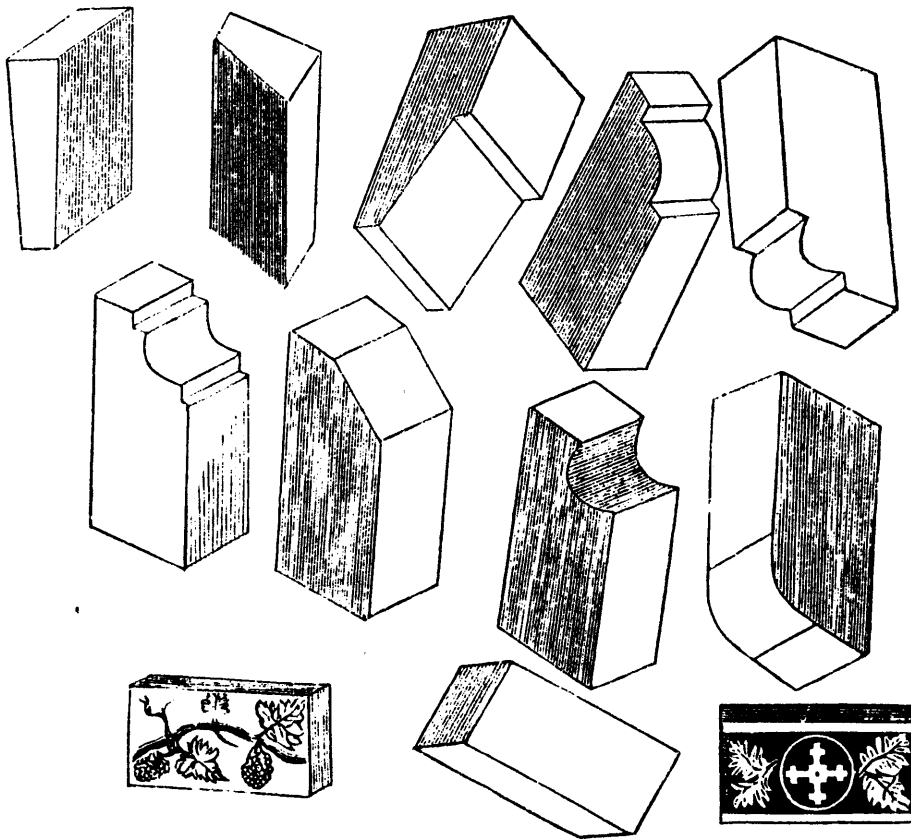
PATENT SOLICITORS.

The civilization of the age, and the provision which philanthropic forethought has made for the protection and encouragement of every walk in the direction of progress, has been strongly illustrated in the formation of those laws which secure the monopoly of invention to the inventor for a certain

New Edinburgh Brick Works,

T. M. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
OTTAWA - - - ONT.

Illustrations of some Designs of Moulded White and Red Bricks.



I am now prepared to Execute Orders for the shipment to any point accessible by Rail or Water, in the Dominion of Canada or in the United States, of the VERY SUPERIOR

CREAM-COLOURED PATENT WHITE BRICKS,
MADE AT MY ESTABLISHMENT.

They can be Moulded with Water or Sand to

ANY SHAPE OR DESIGN

That may be Ordered.

CERTIFICATES, as to STRENGTH and DURABILITY OF COLOUR, will be furnished, as well as any other information that may be required, by addressing the Undersigned, and Prices will be found ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF CHEAPER than any other Brick of equal quality.

T. M. CLARK,

Agent in Montreal,

Proprietor and Patentee.

HECTOR MUNRO,

No. 60 St. James Street.