

England, where sound drains are used. The article has given valuable pointers to thinking plumbers and unbiased citizens who wish to secure the healthiest methods of erecting sanitary appliances. Truly yours,

E. A.

Napanee, July 25th, 1898.

#### WILLIAM HENRY LYNCH.



William Henry Lynch was born at Danville, Que., July 25th, 1847. In his youth he worked as a telegraph operator and was afterwards manager of the old Danville school-slate quarry. When the quarry closed down through the lowering of prices, brought about by American competition, Mr. Lynch turned his attention to the dairy question. Under a strong conviction of the great future before the dairy interests of Canada, and the special suitability of the climate and soil of this country for this branch of agriculture Mr. Lynch began an agitation throughout the country for a reform in the methods then in vogue. From 1881 to 1889 he spent most of his time and money in efforts to arouse the attention of the farmers to the great opportunities before them in the manufacture of butter and cheese for export. He applied himself so intensely to this labor of love that he soon became one of the foremost authorities on dairying. His work attracted the attention of the late Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, who invited him there to carry on experiments in the treatment of milk and the manufacture of butter, and who returned the obligation by coming to Canada to testify to Mr. Lynch's great work in the interests of the Canadian farmer. During this time Mr. Lynch became the author of a book on "Scientific Butter Making," the value of which was manifest by its purchase by the Ontario Government for general distribution among the Ontario farmers. Among the direct results of this work was the establishment of a government creamery, and the incorporation of dairy work as a special department of the Agricultural College at Guelph. "Scientific Butter Making" was followed by "Butter and Cheese," of which 70,000 copies were issued in English and French. The edition was exhausted within a year, and this led to a larger work entitled "Scientific Dairy Practice," which is considered to-day the best hand-book ever issued on this subject, and of which 100,000 copies were printed. During these years Mr. Lynch delivered hundreds of public lectures to farmer's and dairymen's associations, besides addresses to various Boards of Trade throughout Canada. These were delivered without charge and in most cases without even compensation for his traveling expenses, his great work being carried on simply out of conviction of the importance of the subject to the country. That Mr. Lynch looked into the future with a prescient eye is very evident, when we consider the enormous development of the dairy exports of Canada. In 1886 the exports of Canadian cheese amounted to \$6,754,620, and of butter \$832,355. In 1897 the exports of Canadian cheese amounted to 164,220,699 lbs., valued at \$14,676,239, and of butter to \$2,089,173. To see what was being accomplished by other countries, Mr. Lynch made a tour at his own expense through Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland and Germany, and gave the results of his knowledge to the public in a series of interesting letters, written also without charge, to the leading Canadian papers. He had all along urged federal action by the Canadian Government to promote

the export of dairy products, and closed his letters by a call to Canadian dairymen to meet in a convention at Ottawa. The immediate outcome of this convention was the appointment of a Dominion dairy commissioner, and the organization of the governmental machinery, under which our exports of dairy products have since increased with such remarkable strides. Mr. Lynch could have had the appointment of dairy commissioner, but it is in keeping with his character that he declined to reap to his own personal advantage where he had sown so generously. When it is known that he also declined a like appointment offered to him by a foreign government, simply because he did not wish to educate a foreign nation to compete with Canada, and when it is realized that his education of the Canadian farmers has meant millions of dollars in the pockets of the Canadian people, William Henry Lynch may well be enrolled among the Canadian patriots, whose names should pass into history. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Dairyman (the first paper in this country exclusively devoted to dairying), which was afterwards merged into the Rural Canadian. For some years past Mr. Lynch has devoted much attention to mining, being among the first to realize the importance of the developments in British Columbia. He made some suggestions for the improvement of the B.C. mining laws, which, had they been acted on, would have prevented some of the abuses that now exist there.

Mr. Lynch has now been entrusted by the Minister of the Interior with a commission to make a special study of the local condition of the Canadian Yukon district, particularly as to the mining regulations, and to report to Ottawa. Being an original thinker, as well as a man of high ideals, he is not likely to be tied down by precedent, and we may expect that his investigations will result in a code of mining regulations, which while conserving the public interests will give to the honest miner the fullest security, and make the Canadian Yukon a model mining region.

#### THE CANADIAN MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

This association has sent out the following circular to manufacturers: "With a view to securing to manufacturers the advantage of obtaining experienced persons to take charge of steam plants, the mechanical engineers have formed an association which will accept as members only those who are licensed, and firemen who have a thorough knowledge. This association deserves much encouragement because it makes continually a special study of all questions relating to steam machinery, both as to economy and safety. It has also for its aim the mutual aid of its members in case of sickness, and differs from many other societies in that it does not interfere in any way with salaries. Having been founded as much in the interests of the proprietors of steam machinery as of the mechanical engineers themselves, they count on those interested in carrying out these two nobler aims. The president of the association will be most happy to reply to correspondence from engineers and firemen, and will furnish either by letter or personally any information having reference to steam machinery." The circular is signed by Ephrem F. Valiquet, 106 Bourget Street, the president of the association, and is dated from The Mechanical Engineers' Rooms, 392 Lagachetiere Street, Montreal.

—Bond & Smith, architects, Temple Building, Toronto, are calling for tenders for the reconstruction of a residence on Lowther avenue, Toronto.

—An interesting test has just been completed by James Lang at the power house of the Toronto Railway Co with a view to getting at the actual results of a mechanical stoker as compared with hand firing. The test was made on an improved Jones underfeed mechanical stoker for three days, resulting in a saving of fuel of 15.2 per cent., or an increased evaporation for equal fuel of 17.93 per cent. Minute details of the test are being printed by the General Engineering Co., of Ontario, Canada Life building, Toronto, who will forward the report to those interested in the subject.