

THE STANDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

At the beginning of 1899 the Standard Manufacturing Company, Limited, succeeded the J. R. Ayer Company, Limited, of Sackville, N.B., one of the oldest and most widely known firms in the Maritime Provinces. Since the re-organization of the company many changes and improvements have been made, new power house, leach house, and larrigan factory have been erected, all of which are steam heated; modern machinery of the latest and most up-to-date pattern has been introduced, which has enabled the company to enlarge their output and meet the ever-increasing demands of their rapidly growing business.

About one hundred and ten men are employed in the various departments turning out team and driving harness, moccasins, larrigans, shoe packs, boots and shoes, lacing leather, etc., a speciality being made of lumbermen's heavy

where hides and surplus stock are stored. In the near future the factories will all be lighted by electricity, as the company intend installing a plant for this purpose.

The accompanying cut gives an illustration of the company's works, which are situated at Middle Sackville, about one and a half miles from Lower Sackville, N.B. The officers of the company are: H. A. Powell, K.C., president; F. McDougall, treasurer; John M. Baird, secretary. There is no man better and more favorably known to the trade than Col. Baird, who has been connected with the business for the past eighteen years. His genial personality and businesslike method of treating patrons has made him many friends.

At the recent exhibition in Halifax the display made by this firm elicited much favorable comment. It was the largest display of its kind ever made in the Maritime Provinces, and be-

5th. Secure steam pipes clear of combustible material by metal or asbestos, keep pipes clean, use especial care to keep steam coil and interior of hot blast fan clean, as also steam pipes in dry rooms and hot or caul boxes.

6th. Use steam heat instead of stoves.

7th. Use electricity or metal kerosene lamps for lighting; no open lights or glass kerosene lamps.

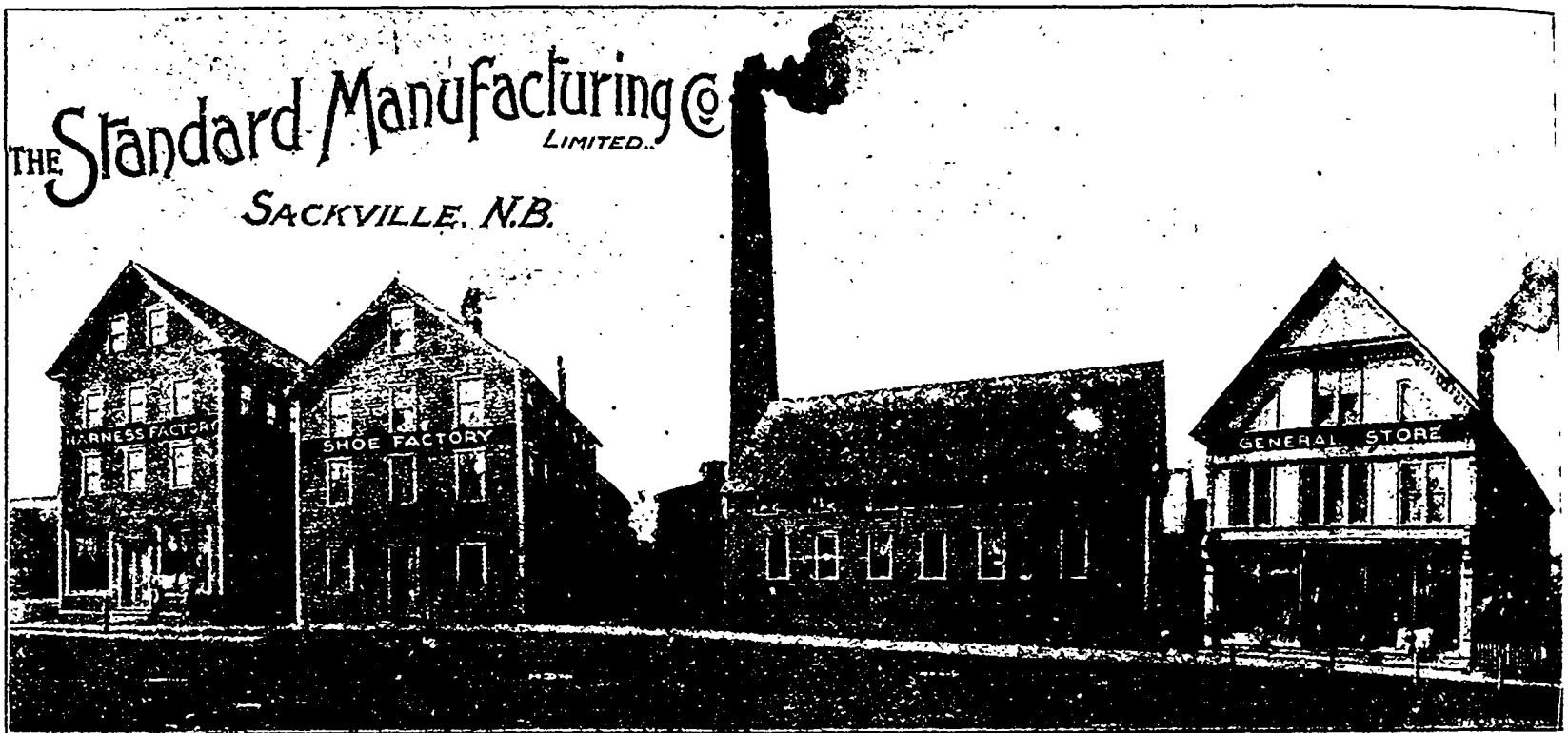
8th. Keep oil in clean place and in cabinets.

9th. Keep clean waste locked up and oily waste burnt.

10th. Cut woodwork away from iron boiler stack one-half the diameter of the stack, or protect woodwork by a jacket around stack, extending from boiler room through roof. Make proper arrangements to remove danger from sparks.

11th. Post signs prohibiting smoking, and enforce them.

12th. Put in fire pails, one to every 400 sq. foot of floor surface. Keep filled with brine, put all fire appliances in charge of one man, make



team harness and hand-made boots and shoes. Practically all the stock used is manufactured in the tannery.

In the harness factory, which is the largest in the Maritime Provinces, the value of the output is about \$5,000 per month. Thirty-six men are employed, and two of the latest improved Campbell Bosworth machine stitchers (the only ones east of Montreal), are in use.

The larrigan factory employs from thirty to forty men. It is claimed to be the oldest factory of its kind in Canada, and the quality of the stock is recognized by conservative buyers as the best.

The boot and shoe department is under the direction of an experienced foreman and cutter, the leading lines produced including lumbering and fishing hand-made boots and other coarse stock.

The plant consists of twenty-seven buildings in all, and in addition the company also operate a general store, employing five clerks and doing a large general business, besides supplying their own hands. There are two large warehouses

sides gaining many prizes for the company, it also resulted in largely increased sales.

PROFITABLE PREVENTION.

A card is being distributed through the lumber districts of the east, which is full of good suggestions. It contains the following:

HINTS TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AND WOOD-WORKERS.

1st. Thoroughly coat interior of mill and also wood-work exposed to sparks with white-wash or one of gypsum compounds. The latter are more adhesive and permanent, viz.: Alabastine, Muresco, Indurine, Magnite, etc.

2d. Maintain 200 feet clear space between any open refuse burners and mills or lumber.

3d. Make shutes and conveyors perfect, sides, tops and bottom, so as to remove all refuse. Have all blower pipes of metal and have a cyclone dust separator.

4th. Have operatives clean bearings of their machines daily and touch bearings at end of each run, and have oiler do the same to the other bearings, fans, etc.

him responsible for them and their condition.

13th. Keep boiler hearth clean and wet down at all times.

14th. Warn firemen to be careful no to fill fire-box too full and cause back draft.

15th. Close up unused holes in the floors, box up belt holes.

16th. Protect all woodwork beneath and around emery machines with metal.

17th. Have watchman, if any, report by watch-clock. When mill shuts down, noon or night, have a man make a trip over it and see that everything is O.K. At night, if there is no watchman, have a man make a trip over plant about two or three hours after mill shuts down.

18th. Clean up and remove all refuse at end of each day, clean up thoroughly every Saturday, clean ceilings and beams once a month.

19th. Don't leave mill alone during the noon hour. If it is possible allow one man to go to his dinner earlier or carry his dinner.

20th. Keep combustible material away from boiler setting.

21st. Arrange plant to close up and lock up and keep it so when not in operation.

All these points have a direct bearing on the final rates promulgated by the local Underwriters Boards, and in proportion as they are observed tend to lessen the rate.