J.B. Runcinnan, Goderich, Ont., has started a machine shop at Blyth, Ont.

Messrs. Kalte, Poole & Co., have started a machine shop and foundry at Port Elgin, Out.

The flour mill and bakery at the Trappist Monastery, Oka, Que.,

was destroyed by fire June 4: the loss about \$4,000.

The Masterman Sulphite Fibre Co., will erect a pulp mill at Chatham, N.B. The mill is intended to turn out 30 tons of pulp per day.

D.N. Russell, late of the milling firm of Alexander, Kelly & Co., Brandon, has made arrangements to erect a flour mill at Wawanesa, Man., upon which he will soon commence operations.

The employes of the preserving factory who were laid off lately,

received orders June 1 that they were to resume work again June 3. By this it is interred that the experiment of shipping frozen lobsters, fish, etc., to England has thus far proven a success, and now it is expected that quite a prolitable business will be carried on, which will be a great boon to Dartmouth, as it will give employment to a large number of men.—Halifax, N.S., Chronicle.

Allgemeine Elektricitats/Gesellschaft (The General Electric Co.), Berlin, Germany, have sent us their handsome illustrated catalogue having reference to the overhead trolley system for street railways. It contains very fine engravings of their machinery, wire and rubber works, offices, glow lamp and armature factories. Also illustrations It contains very fine engravings of their machinery, wire and rubber works, offices, glow lump and armature factories. Also illustrations and descriptions of important roads equipped by this system, showing how it may be adapted to all sorts of circumstances and conditions. Views are given of power stations, repair shops, car shops, motor cars with water sprink'er, snow sweeper and salt sprinkler, fitters' car, etc. Messrs, Munderloh & Co., Montreal, are agents in Canada for this concern.

The Lake of the Wester 2009

Canada for this concern.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company is to erect new elevators at once throughout M. nitoba. Mr. S. A. McGaw, the general manager said:—"We have already a very large capacity, but found our storage room too small for our purpose. In consequence we have been obliged for two years to ship large quantities of wheat to Fort William and then trade with other dealers who had wheat stored in the province for material for our nulls. The increase in our business also demanded more elevators. We will build along the main line of the C.P.R. at Alexander and Moosomin; on the Pembina branch at the C.P.R. at Alexander and Moosomin; on the Pembina branen at Altona—a new place between Gretna and Rosenfeld -Winkler, and Maniton; along the Glenboro' branch at Cypress, Treesbank, and Carroll; on the Souris extension at Pipestone and Reston; along the M. and N.W., elevators at Arden, Neepawa, and Franklin, and warehouses at Newdale, Straithclair, Birtle, and Russell; on the Great North-West Central, at Hamiota, Oak River, and Forest, The additional absentors will increase the storage by 750,000 bushels. The additional elevators will increase the storage by 750,000 bushels.

A linseed oil mill with a capacity of 50,000 lbs, of seed a day is shortly to be erected, and will probably be located at Sidney, near Victoria, B.C. The promoter is Mr.M. de Keyser Verbiest, who ha interested Belgian capital in the undertaking. Mr. E. L. de Keyser Goethals, a large manufacturer in this business, has decided to move his establishment from Eccloo, Belgium, to Canada. Besides the making of linseed oil, oilcake, and other products, the manufacture of canvas for oil factories and cloth will be added to the mill, which, to begin with will employ 25 or 30 hands. While the supply of linseed will be imported to start with, Mr. Verbiest says that the farmers would do well to turn their attention to the raising of flax seed, which brings easily from \$35 to \$40 per acre. He is quite prepared to give formuse full information recording its publication. farmers full information regarding its cultivation.

The St. John's, Que., News says that The Dominion Cotton Mills Co. are at present putting in a plant whereby they are to utilize their water power in compressing air which will be transmitted to the enwater power in compressing air which will be transmitted to the engines and used as a motive power in place of steam. The system is that known as the Taylor Hydraulic Air Compressing System, and the success of it will be watched with great interest by all users of power in this country. The system is described as follows: "The air is compressed by the direct action of falling water without the aid of any moving machinery, and practically without expense for maintenance or attendance, after installation. The water is conveyed to the compressor by means of an open flume; or through a pipe supplying a tank pipe round the headpiece of the compressor, where it plying a tame paper or in the dam or source of supply.

Around the headpiece are placed a large number of small, horizontal air-pipes, drawing their supply of air through larger vertical pipes, which extend above the surface of the water and open to the atmosphere. As the water enters the down flow pipe, and passes the ends of these small air pipes, it draws in the air constantly, in the form of small uniform gly ales, which, becoming entangled in the descending water, are carried down to the air-chamber, at the bottom of the pipe; compressing the air by weight of the water surrounding these pipe; compressing the air by weight of the water surrounding these globules, according to their depth below tail-race water level, until they reach the point of separation. The pressure on the air is then maintained, so long as any air remains in the air chamber. The receiver or air-chamber at the bottom of compressor is sufficiently large in diameter to allow the air to rise to the surface of the water therein; from thence it is taken through the air pipe for transmission to be utilized as power, or for other purposes. Should the volume of air taken down be greater than that being used, it accumulates in the air-chamber until it forces the water below the lower end of the receiver, and the surplus air passes up with the return water, thereby forming a perfectly automatic safety valve, without change of pressure."

## HEATING

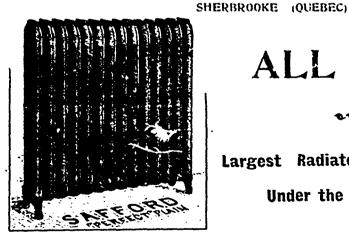
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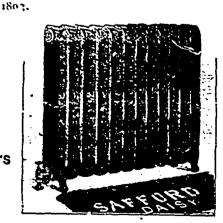
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