

- (h) Oven coke, all the production of Nova Scotia.
 (i) Gross return from sale of gas.
 (k) Calculated from inspection returns, at 100 galls. crude to 38 refined oil, and computed at \$1 00¼ per bbl of 35 imp galls. The barrel of refined oil is assumed to contain 42 imp. galls.
 (l) Railway shipments at average price of \$6 per ton.
 (m) Includes structural and ornamental terra-cotta

DEATH OF WARDEN KING.

The business community of Canada, and the citizens of Montreal more particularly, have to lament the death this month of Warden King, one of our best known manufacturers connected with the iron trade. Mr. King was born in Scotland and was 72 years old. He came to Montreal at 21 years of age, and at that advanced age apprenticed himself to a moulder in the old St. Mary's Foundry, in which his late partner, Geo. Rogers, was foreman for many years. After a time in the States, Mr. King returned to Montreal, and in 1852 joined Mr. Rogers in the purchase of the foundry business of the late Thos. Molson. After Mr. Rogers' death the business was continued in Craig street and developed steadily, till it has attained its present large dimensions, the furnaces, steam fittings, pipes,



THE LATE WARDEN KING.

etc., made by the firm of Warden King & Co. being known not only throughout the entire Dominion, but in the United States and Great Britain, where their goods are extensively sold. The active management of the business has of recent years devolved upon his son, James C. King, who, with two daughters, Mrs. James R. Lowden and Mrs. Daniel Yuile, survive him.

Mr. King did not spend all his energy and business talent on his business, but gave much attention and no small amount of money to religious and philanthropic work. He was years treasurer of the Y.M.C.A., and one of his last acts was to present that institution with a valuable lot of land in the rear of their building. He was identified with the Montreal Presbyterian College from its beginning, and was seven years its treasurer. He gave largely and unostentatiously to missionary work, and to many churches outside his own congregation. As a friend of the writer remarked on hearing of his death, "He was a man of a stamp that the world can ill spare in these days."

REVIEW OF THE METAL TRADES.

MONTREAL, July 8th, 1895.

Since last month prices have stiffened up considerably in the English markets. Though advices have not been yet received, it is expected that tin plates will advance considerably during the coming week or two. Canada plates are firm at \$2.10 and are advancing on the English market. The metal implement trade is very quiet at present, as all farmers have bought their supplies. The following are current quotations.—Summerlee, \$19 50 to 20; Eglin'ou, \$18 50. America, \$17.50 to 18. Carnbroe, \$18.50; Ferrona, \$16 50 to 17. Seimens, No. 1, \$16 50 to 17; wrought scrap, No. 1, \$14.50 to 16; bar iron, \$1.60 to 1.65; tin plates, \$2.75; I. C. charcoal, \$3.25; Canada plates, \$2 10;terne plates, \$5.50 to 5.55; galvanized iron, 4 to 5c according to brand. Orford copper, 9¼ to 11c., ingot tin, 15½ to 16½c; lead at \$2.90 to 3, spelter, \$4, sheet zinc, \$4; cut nails, \$2.10; Black sheets, up to 16 gauge, \$1.75. 17 to 24 gauge, \$1.90. 26 gauge, \$2. 28 gauge, \$2 10.

SOME USEFUL FACTS.

WEIGHT OF IRON.

¾ inch diameter = 1 lb. per foot run.

1 " " = 2 " " "

1½ " " = 4 " " "

1¾ " " = 8 " " "

1 cubic inch of wrought iron weighs 0.28 lbs

1 " " cast " " 0.26 "

400 " " wrought " " 1 cwt.

425 " " cast " " 1 "

WORKING STRENGTH OF ROPES, IN TONS.

| Circum. in Inches. | Hemp | | Wire | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Common. | Good. | Iron. | Steel. |
| 1 | 0.032 | 0.046 | 0.29 | 0.45 |
| 1½ | 0.072 | 0.104 | 0.65 | 1.05 |
| 2 | 0.128 | 0.184 | 1.16 | 1.80 |
| 2½ | 0.200 | 0.288 | 1.81 | 2.81 |
| 3 | 0.288 | 0.414 | 2.61 | 4.05 |
| 3½ | 0.392 | 0.564 | 3.53 | 5.51 |
| 3¾ | 0.450 | 0.647 | 4.08 | 6.35 |
| 4 | 0.512 | 0.736 | 4.64 | 7.20 |
| 4½ | 0.648 | 0.932 | — | — |
| 5 | 0.801 | 1.150 | — | — |

(From Baker and Farwell's Hanger.)

NEW METAL FIRM.

W. Jack and A. G. Robertson, of Montreal, have recently returned from the Continent, having been there on a business trip for some three months. Owing to the death of W. H. Meredith, the firm of Middleton & Meredith is now in liquidation, and the firm of Jack & Robertson have been appointed by the principals, who were recently represented by the late firm of Middleton & Meredith, as sole agents in Canada. They represent some of the leading manufacturers in England and the Continent, for railway supplies of all descriptions, telephone and telegraph supplies, and also for all classes of heavy hardware, such as copper sheets, tin plates, Canada plates, anvils and vices, galvanized iron, wire, lead, etc., etc. That Messrs Jack & Robertson have been accredited with all the agencies carried on by a firm so well known and highly esteemed as Middleton & Meredith, speaks well for the enterprise and business capacity of the new firm, to whom we extend our congratulations.

RECIPES FOR PROTECTING BRIGHT STEEL AND IRON.

A solution of india-rubber in benzine has been used for years as a coating for steel, iron and lead, and has been found a simple means of keeping them from oxidizing. It can be easily applied with a brush, and is easily rubbed off. It should be made about the consistency of cream.

Bright steel articles in a drawer can be perfectly preserved from rust by putting a lump of freshly-burnt lime in the drawer or case in which they are kept. If the things are to be moved—as a gun in its case, for instance—the lime should be put in a muslin bag. This is especially valuable for specimens of iron when fractured, for in a moderately dry place the lime will not require renewing for many years, as it is capable of absorbing a large amount of moisture. Articles in use should be placed in a box nearly filled with thoroughly slaked lime. Before using them rub well with a woolen cloth.

The following mixture forms an excellent brown coating for preventing iron and steel from rust: Dissolve two parts crystallized iron chloride, two antimony chloride, and one tannin in four of water, and apply with sponge or rag, and let dry. Then another coat of paint is applied, and again another if necessary, until the color becomes dark as desired. When dry it is washed with water, allowed to dry again, and the surface polished with boiled linseed oil. The antimony chloride must be as nearly neutral as possible.

To keep tools from rusting, take ½ oz. camphor, dissolve in 1 lb. melted lard, take off the scum, and mix in as much blacklead (graphite) as will give it an iron color. Clean the tools and smear with this mixture. After twenty four hours rub clean with a soft linen cloth. The tools will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

Another plan is to take one quart freshly slaked lime, ½ lb. washing soda, ½ lb soft soap in a bucket, and sufficient water to cover the articles. Put in the tools as soon as possible after use and wipe them up next morning, or let them remain until wanted.