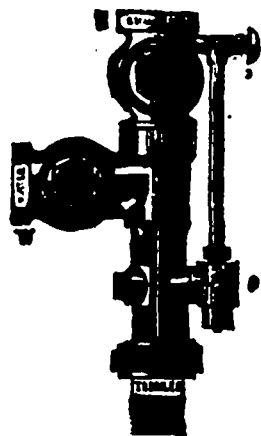


to start at a moment's notice, to take the place of the disabled pump, and allow the work to go on as if nothing unusual had occurred. Then again, it may be used altogether for replen-



INJECTOR.

ishing the boiler during the night time, and only a small head of steam need be kept up, effecting by this operation alone a great saving in fuel, wear and tear of boiler, pumps, &c.

Another great advantage of these injectors is that water out of tank, cistern, or hydrant is heated in its passage through them to the boiler, so that the danger of alternate contraction and expansion, by the introduction of cold water, is entirely done away with, and the steam pressure in the boiler is not lowered when feeding, as is frequently the case in the first instance, and always

in the second, where pumps are used.

Among the advantages possessed by these injectors are the following :

They start as promptly and work as well with steam of a high as of a low pressure—

Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding—

Feed warmer water at high and low pressure and are guaranteed to deliver more water with less steam than any others—

Have no moveable parts to get out of order—

A valve in the overflow prevents the admission of air into the boiler—

No special skilled labour required to operate them, &c.

These superior advantages are chiefly owing to the admirable internal construction of these injectors, and to which we direct special attention.

Foremost among the distinguishing features is the INTER-MEDIATE NOZZLE, by which the water supply is conducted in two annular streams to the condensing chamber of the Injector, where the steam jet is subjected to the action of both at separate points. The result of this double action is the complete and effectual condensation of the steam jet, and the transfer, without loss, of all its inherent power and velocity to the water, now united in one column and making its way with irresistible force and projection into the boiler.

The first stream also becomes a motor of the second, and carries it along without further expense of steam; this explains the marked difference in the quantity of steam needed to work these injectors in comparison with others.

This admirable method of conveying the water supply, and the thorough condensation of the steam jet, is the great cause of the superiority of these injectors.

Every injector is supplied with an overflow valve, which prevents air or dirt from entering the boiler. By simply transferring this valve from one side to the other, the injector may be used for either the right or left hand side of the boiler.

The manufacturers, Messrs. Robert Mitchell & Co., the well-known brass founders of Montreal, will be pleased to furnish estimates and any other information required.

FIXING PRICES.

It is contended that under the high Protectionist tariff of the United States prices are controlled by monopolists, who fix the figures to suit themselves. But it seems that even in Free Trade England prices are sometimes fixed in a way not generally known, and we are almost surprised to learn that this is done with the very necessary articles of bread and flour. And still more will many people be surprised to learn that the arrangement actually "works well," as has been told. In the Liverpool correspondence of the *Indianapolis Millstone* we find the following:—

"Few mills in the city and neighbourhood are working more than days and half nights, some only running in the day time. A few concerns are still running their mills day and night, but they are complaining about the small margin left for profit, some being of opinion that it were better to close down their mills altogether for a time. We have several bakers' and flour dealers' associations where the prices current for bread and for flour in small quantities are fixed by committees chosen from these associations, the price of bread being fixed by the ruling price of flour in the markets adjacent to the several towns where these associations exist. No member is allowed to sell his bread or flour below the officially fixed prices, which are presumed to be such as to allow a fair margin of profits and nothing more. Of course these associations don't say to their members you shall not sell for more than the fixed prices, but on no account are they allowed to sell below those prices. This arrangement among bakers, I am told, acts well. The secured buyer will always be in advance of his blundering and incompetent competitor. If these associations can fix with advantage to bakers the price of bread, etc., I am inclined to think similar arrangements might be made among millers, so that the ordinary price of flour may be fixed, based upon the price of wheat they may obtain each week, fortnight, or other specified time. I am afraid the great spirit of exclusion obtaining among millers in this country will prevent, at least for some time, any amicable arrangement of the sort, however desirable."

They managed to get up a very respectable cotton "corner" in Liverpool not long ago, putting up prices so that a number of mills had to stop. Even under Free Trade such things can be, so it appears.

PROFITS PER ANNUM AND PROFITS PER CENT.

During the last two or three years the starting of new manufacturing enterprises and the extension of old ones has been going on amongst us, on a scale larger than is generally supposed. The fact is that most of us are kept so busy, owing to the better times, that we do not find leisure enough to look around and take note of what others besides ourselves are doing. Of one thing we may rest assured, that through increased home production we are rapidly overtaking demand in most lines of manufacture which have become established in this country. In the manufacture of common and heavy cotton goods our production is still considerably short of the demand, but no one can read the accounts in the papers of new cotton factories, projected or in course of construction, without seeing that the time cannot be more than a few years off when the home supply of the classes of cotton goods we are making shall have fully overtaken the demand. To those who will try to do a little thinking for themselves, instead of swallowing