

J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.: Automobile and general forgings in iron, steel, copper, bronze and aluminum, drop-forged wrenches and "Vulcan" patent drop-forged chain pipe wrenches.

Arthur Koppel, New York: "Narrow Gauge Railway Materials." (Supplement to Catalogue No. 77.)

The Hisey-Wolf Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio: "The Hisey Portable Electrically-driven Grinders and Drills."

The Keystone Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N.Y.: Machinists' tools, ratchets, wrenches, steel sockets, centre punches, etc.

The Railway and Electric Equipment Co., Buffalo, N.Y.: "List No. 2": electrical machinery and railway equipment.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N.J.: Graphite pipe joint compound.

The American Steam Packing Co., Boston, Mass.: "American" steam packings and beltings.

The Canada Foundry Co., Toronto: The "Beaver Post-hole Digger."

North Bros. Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia: "Yankee Tools."

The Moran Flexible Steam Joint Co., Louisville, Ky.: "The Moran Flexible Joint."

The Knowles Steam Pump Works, New York: "Pumping Machinery for Beet Sugar Factories."

The Standard Pressed Steel Co., Philadelphia: "The American Pioneer Pressed Steel Shaft Hanger."

The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Co., Cincinnati, Ohio: "The Improved Cincinnati Air Compressor."

The Pittsburg Meter Co., East Pittsburg, Pa.: "The Keystone Water Meter."

The France Packing Co., Tacony, Philadelphia: Steam stopper packings.

The National Electric Co., Milwaukee, U.S.A.: Catalogue No. 60, "Alternators."

Thos. H. Dallett Co., Philadelphia: Pneumatic tools.

The Colburn Machine Tool Co., Franklin, Pa.: The New Colburn Universal Saw-table.

The Geo. White & Sons Co., London, Ont.: Threshers, traction engines, locomotive boilers, stationary engines and boilers, steam saw mills, etc.

The Jenckes Machine Co., Sherbrooke, Que.: "The Farrel Patent Crusher."

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., New York and Chicago: Hoists and mining machinery, operated on gasoline, naphtha, distillate, kerosene and crude oil.

W. R. Perrin & Co., Toronto: Catalogue No. 8: machinery for abattoirs and packing houses.

The Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N.Y.: Steam, ammonia and hydraulic packings.

Johnson & Phillips, London, Eng.: Arc lamps, brackets, electric fans, etc.

The Mason Regulator Co., 156 Sumner Street, Boston, Mass.: "The Mason Pump Governor."

National Electric Co., Milwaukee, Wis.: Direct Current Generators and Motors.

Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., Chicago; Magneto Switchboards.

Westinghouse Machine Co., East Pittsburg, Pa.; Westinghouse-Parsons Steam Turbine.

A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Long Distance Transportation of Ores by Aerial Wire Rope Tramways.

Sheldon & Sheldon, Galt, Ont. Steel Plate Planing Mill Exhausters; also Friends—Heating and Ventilating Systems.

The Garvin Machine Co., New York; Metal Working Machine Tools.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N.J.; Proper Care of Driving Chains.

Armstrong Bros. Tool Co., Chicago; Tool Holders.

The Lunkenheimer Co., Cincinnati; Tin Hanger illustrating valve.

Penberthy Injector Co., Windsor, Ont.; Oilers, Injectors, etc.

The Unbreakable Pulley and Mill Gearing Co., Manchester, England; Card showing Self-Oiling, Swivel Bearings in New Type Hangers.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.; "Something Pneumatic," a monthly magazine to be issued by them, the character of which is indicated by the title.

THE AMERICAN MACHINIST AND THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Editor, Canadian Engineer:—

Sir,—I note your article in the issue for April, entitled "Metric Measures and Weights," and that in it you state that the American Machinist strongly advocates the Metric System. In this you are mistaken. The American Machinist has not advocated the Metric System and does not advocate it. It has opened its columns to contributions from such men as have had experience with both the English and Metric Systems in the construction of machinery either here or abroad. It has published all communications received from men having had such experience, whether favorable or unfavorable to the Metric System. It happens that practically all the communications so received have been in favor of the system, but we should be as willing to publish those which oppose the system if we were to receive them. While this indicates, of course, that those who have had experience with both systems prefer the Metric, it does not say that the American Machinist advocates the Metric System.

We have, however, attempted to show that the pending bill before Congress is a moderate and proper one, and that it will not impose any hardship upon American manufacturers. This we believe to be true, and we do not believe you are correct when you say that this bill proposes to make the Metric System compulsory in America after a certain date. What it does propose is to make the Metric System the only one in use by the several administrative departments of the United States Government after a certain date. This, we believe, will simply have a tendency to facilitate the general introduction of the system, but do not believe that it will compel its introduction.

Truly yours,

FRED. J. MILLER,

Editor, American Machinist.

New York, April 12th, 1904.

YOU HAVE ONLY TO ASK.

A. A. Dion, Ottawa, editor of the "Question Box" department of the Canadian Electrical Association, has issued circular No. 3, the suggestions in which are reproduced below.

Mr. Dion has evidently spent much time on his department, and it is satisfactory to learn that the responses have been fairly plentiful. Answers to questions will in the main be deferred till the next convention, but where answers are urgently required, he will send them personally on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. The following are the questions asked:

A. The C.E.A. having decided, at the convention of 1903, in Toronto, to recommend to the members the system of accounting previously adopted by the N.E.L. Association, do you recommend printing and distributing the booklet, containing a description of the system, at a cost not to exceed \$50?

B. Do you believe the interests of this Association would be better served by the election of a larger Executive Committee, which would make it possible to give a chance to more of those who are desirous of working actively for the society's welfare?

C. Would the appointment of assistant or local secretaries in large centres of population be conducive to the progress of the Association and the interest of the members individually?