

Thibaudau, Messrs. F. Kirouac, A. Gaboury, L. Bilodeau, T. LeDroit, E. W. Methot and A. Painchaud.

The president left the chair, and Mr. L. Bilodeau being called thereto, it was then moved by Mr. E. W. Methot, seconded by Mr. T. LeDroit, "That the thanks of this meeting are due to A. Gaboury, Esq., for his services in the chair, as also to the scrutineers and secretary for the fulfilment of their respective duties."

The motion was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

A. GABOURY, President.

P. LAFRANCE, Secretary.

Quebec, 19th May, 1892.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 25th, 1892.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average, 1891.
Montreal xd ..	221½	221	105	232	220	
Ontario xd ..	103	103	39	115	118	
People's ..	103	103	39	105	102½	
Molson's ..	137	137	40	165	160	
Toronto ..	106	106	7	111½	107½	
J. Cartier ..	161	150½	53	151½	150	
Merchants ..	137	137	40	137½	138	
Commerce ..	141	140½	235	141	140½	
Union ..	73½	68½	1975	70½	69½	
M. Teleg ..	200½	200	75	205	200½	
Rich. & Ont ..	210	210	75	205	200½	
Street Ry. ..	210	210	75	205	200½	
do. new stock	210	210	75	205	200½	
Gas ..	210	210	75	205	200½	
do. new stock	210	210	75	205	200½	
C. Pacific ..	89	87½	475	89½	88	
C. F. land b'ds	80	80	72	80	72	
N. W. Land ..	166	164	70	166	162½	
Bell Tele. ..	166	164	70	166	162½	
Montreal 4% ..	166	164	70	166	162½	

No board last year.

TIN PLATE MACHINE.

A machine for making tin plate has just been put into successful operation by the American Tin Plate Machine and Manufacturing Company, Twenty-first street and Washington avenue. The machine is the invention of Samuel Y. Buckman, of this city. He met with the usual delays which stand in the way of inventors, one of the chief of which was the faulty construction of the metal pot, which caused much trouble by leaking. All difficulties have at last been overcome and the machine has been turning outterne plate, a low grade of tin plate, for several days. A feature of this machine is that it turns out the plate in a long roll, each piece soldered together, saving this much labor for the tinner and roofer.

The machine is 80 feet long and 4 feet wide. Black steel sheets, 8 feet long and 20 inches wide, are taken from a pickle which removes all rust, and fed into the end of the machine, passing through the different processes of cleaning, dipping and soldering together, coming out finally at the other end a continuous roll of plate. The sheets are obtained from Pittsburg, being made specially for this machine. American sheets have to be used, on account of the unusual length necessary. After being fed into the machine, the sheets are carried along by rolls passing first under two brushes, which by the use of sand scour the top of the sheet. Further on, two more brushes scour the under side of the sheets. They then pass between sprays of water which give a final cleaning. Three steam rolls, or to be more correct, three felt rolls, surrounded by steam jackets, next come in contact with the plates, bringing them to any degree of moisture desired, and preparing them for coating.

Before passing into the flux, the ends of the sheets come under the action of an ingenious device which makes a compact joint. From this point the sheets become continuous, passing by means of a series of rolls, through a flux box containing oil flux, and then through the metal in the pot, which is covered with palm oil. The joints are soldered by the metal, the two operations being performed at once. After leaving the pot the plates pass between rolls which are adjustable, partly regulating the thickness of the coating. At present the continuous sheet of metal passes

from the pots to the second story, between a final set of rolls which fix the joints firmly, and a shear that cuts it into desirable lengths.

The arrangements for handling the plate after it leaves the pot or the machine proper are not completed. This work is intended to be done automatically, the sheet running over a drum, through the final rolls, to the shear, which will be made to clip every 60 or 80 feet, or any desired length, after which the lengths of plate will be rolled up for shipment. No boxes will be used, the intention being to sell the tin in rolls of suitable length.

Two men are required to handle the machine proper, and the complement is six men, one of them a skilled mechanic. The minimum capacity of the machine is stated to be 100 boxes a day of 10 hours, the product of five stacks operated by the old method, when the separate plates have to be dipped successively into the wash, flux and metal bath. There is, therefore, a saving of labor not only in the operation of coating, but of drying, preparing for shipment and soldering.—*Phil Ledger.*

A LARGE MODERN SHIP.

The sailing ship "Maria Rickmers," recently launched at the Russell yards, at Port Glasgow, Scot., is claimed to be the largest sailing ship in the world, built to carry rice from Burmah to Bremen. She is 375 feet long, breadth of beam 49 feet, draws 25 feet of water, has over 30 feet depth of hold and a net tonnage of 3,822, and over double that in carrying capacity. She is built of steel, with double bottom all fore and aft, with a deep midship tank for carrying water ballast. She is rigged as a five-masted bark, and carries altogether about 57,000 square feet of canvas. An unusual feature is the auxiliary triple expansion engines, and machine y of sufficient power to give a speed of about seven knots during calms and very light winds. She is provided with a double-bladed feathering propeller-wheel, which does not interfere with her steering qualities when moving under sail alone.

A GROCERY BILL OF 1803.

The *New England Grocer* reprints an interesting account of a country merchant in the Eastern States, taken from the *Lowell Courier*. The bill of account is between Nathaniel Sawyer, who kept the country store in Wilton, New Hampshire, and a neighboring farmer. The account is very suggestive, in several particulars. It is as follows:

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 3, 1 lb. sugar	0	1	0
Feb. 3, 1 mug of toddy	0	1	0
Feb. 6, qt. new rum	0	1	5
Feb. 10, ¼ pt. brandy	0	1	0
Feb. 10, 1 mug flip	0	1	0
Feb. 14, 2 qts. new rum	0	2	9
Feb. 14, 1 qt. molasses	0	1	0
Feb. 20, 2 yds. calico	0	6	0
Feb. 20, 1 fur hat	0	16	6
Feb. 23, 1 qt. gin	0	2	6
Feb. 23, 1 lb. shells	0	1	0
Cr. Feb. 23, By 27 bushels of oats at 1s.			
6d. per bushel	2	0	6
Feb. 13, By 2½ bushels ashes at 9d.	0	1	11

Of this account, covering only 22 days' time, containing only 11 items purchased, six are for liquor. The sugar is probably loaf sugar, and cost 25 cents a pound, for the money was the English currency. "A mug of toddy" is described as holding a quart, and toddy is described as "a mixture of rum, sugar and water, with other fixings if required." A quart of new rum cost about 35 cents, but it was sugar that made toddy come so high.

When we come to calico we find that two yards cost \$1.50, or 75 cents a yard. The "fur hat," a description of which is not given, cost \$4 12½. The chief credit is given for oats, for which the farmer received 37½ cents a bushel. According to this, it took just two bushels of oats to buy a yard of calico, and nearly three pecks of oats to buy a pound of sugar. To-day two bushels of oats will buy 24 yards of calico, and the oats are worth only 48 cents a bushel instead of 37½c. And three pecks of oats will buy 8 pounds of sugar.

"In the town of Wilton, to-day," comments the *Grocer*, "oats are considerably dearer than they were a century ago, and labor is also better paid. But the manufactured articles which the bushel of oats and the day's wages

will buy are many times cheaper, as well as very much better in quality."

VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR.

Spring is always a welcome time to the New England maple-sugar maker, but doubly so since the McKinley bill insured him a bounty of two cents a pound on his product. Like every other industry in which producers are engaged, that of maple-sugar making is conducted in these days on a wholesale and unpoetic basis. Time was when the Vermont farmer and his sons tapped the trunks with rude borers and caught the sap in buckets suspended from a yoke. The fluid was then taken to a great iron kettle hung from cross-sticks and boiled to the necessary thickness. Nowadays it is no uncommon thing for 2,000 trees to be tapped at once.

Three men do the initial work, which is thus described: "The first man, armed with a bit-brace, goes ahead, and with a three-eighths-inch bit makes an incision about an inch deep in the fiber of the wood on the lee side of the tree. A second man inserts a round double tin spile or spout from two and a half to three inches long in the aperture. The spile not only conducts the sap, but has an arrangement by which the bucket is suspended beneath its mouth. Lastly, the sap-buckets are hung. The average size is twelve quarts, though sixteen quarts is a better size." Then comes the process of boiling. "In a brick frame-work in the sugar house is set an iron arch with a square iron chimney. In the arch is set the evaporator, a deep boiling pan in front and four smaller and shallower pans further back. The bottom of the evaporator is deeply corrugated, nearly doubling the surface exposed to the heat.

"Rapid boiling is a great point in sugar-making—the shorter the time from sap to syrup the better the quality. The sap in the holder or store tank flows through a strainer and rubber hose into a regulator, which is adjusted by automatic gauge to keep the supply in the boiling pan at a certain depth. When the sap in the boiling pan has reached a certain stage in evaporation it is emptied into the pan next back by means of a syphon, which removes only the syrup, leaving the scum behind. The boiling-pan is again filled with fresh sap and the process repeated. When the liquid is strained into the fourth pan it has become the syrup of commerce. At this point the sugar-maker removes the pan from the arch and rapidly stirs the syrup until sufficiently cool, when it is turned into tubs holding from 10 to 100 lbs. each, and there forms the sugar cakes. There are about 7,000 sugar makers in Vermont, and of these 2,514 have filed bounty bonds.—*N. Y. Post.*

—A recent paragraph in the *New York Times* called attention to the business devotion of a young woman employed in a manufacturing business, who had risen from an indifferent worker to a responsible and well-paid employee, with future preferment inevitable. She was quoted as ascribing her success to the fact that she "ate, drank, and slept" her business, carrying it with her everywhere and thinking constantly how she could grow more proficient. The paragraph was copied and fell into the hands, through his local paper, of a man about starting a similar business in another city. He promptly wrote to the *Times* asking to be brought in communication with the young woman with the view of offering her a high place in his new undertaking. This, says the *Times*, merely further emphasizes that intelligent industry in a laudable field is sure to be recognized.

—One of the popular paintings at the New York Academy of Design was a yard-long panel of *Roses*. A crowd was always before it. One art critic exclaimed, "Such a bit of nature should belong to all the people, it is too beautiful for one man to hide away." *The Youth's Companion*, of Boston, seized the idea, and spent twenty thousand dollars to reproduce the painting. The result has been a triumph of artistic delicacy and color. That journal makes a gift of this copy of the painting to each of its five hundred thousand subscribers. Any others who may subscribe now for the first time, and request it, will receive "The Yard of Roses" without extra charge while the edition lasts. The price of *The Companion* is \$1.75 a year.