

manufacturing interests of the Dominion." Mr. H. A. Massey, President of the Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto: "We consider that your Permanent Exhibition of Manufactures will be of great benefit to many, and, we trust, remunerative to yourselves. There is no doubt a fine opening for an exhibition of that description in this city, and it will, no doubt, prove a very great advantage to the exhibitors and the public in general." Mr. E. Galley, an Alderman of this city, and vice-president of the Toronto Land Security Co.: "I think your Permanent Exhibition will result in extending the business connections of those who may secure space in the building. It should be a benefit to the city because of its centralizing influence; to the exhibitor because of the opportunity it affords him of placing his goods before the general public, and to the general public because of the facilities offered for inspecting a varied range of manufactures under one and the same roof." Mr. R. W. Elliott, Toronto, a large manufacturer of drugs, and ex-President of Canadian Manufacturer's Association: "It has my entire approval. It cannot fail to be a great benefit, (especially to those in outside localities), to have so central and accessible a site as the one you have secured, where actual goods may be seen, and full information given." Mr. Wm. Grindlay, Manager, Bank of British North America, Toronto: "I think the idea of a Permanent Exhibition of Manufactures in Toronto a good one, both for the city and for the manufacturers and merchants. Profits are so small now-a-days that anything which tends to lessen the cost of handling goods must be a benefit to all concerned."

It is estimated that Grand Manan puts up annually over a million boxes of herring and is able to control the New York market or glut it at any time.

At the Fruit Growers' meeting lately held at Grimsby, Ont., President Allan said that he was going to try the experiment of shipping apples to India via Canadian Pacific Railroad. The future possibilities of this trade were a demonstrated success. He hoped to see fruits shipped in cold blasts to aid their keeping quantities, and with this process apples would carry to India as well as to Liverpool.

THE BOLSTON (Eng.) engineers, who have been out on strike for several months, are still firm in their demand for 2s. a week advance. The employers, in a statement recently issued, say that since the strike began work has actually gone to foreigners which would otherwise have gone to Bolston, bringing £30,000 in wages alone to Bolston workpeople.

WORKINGMEN held an anti-sugar bounty meeting in Hyde Park, London, Eng., a few days ago, over ten thousand persons being present. On the banners were displayed such mottos as "Down with Bounties," "Foreign Bounties Starve British Workmen," "We Demand Fair Trade," etc.

A LARGE number of theatres now being built in the United States are to have asbestos drop curtains, with a view of protecting the auditorium from destruction in case of a conflagration occurring on the stage. It is well known that asbestos is practically non-combustible, and a curtain made of it, that can be instantly dropped, will secure absolute safety in such cases.

THE prestige of Canada is secured by the completion of the Pacific Railway exercising a powerful effect on the mind of the Russian Government and people. One result is the virtual abandonment of the policy adopted at the beginning of the present year to build no more railways. A line from Siberia to the Pacific is to be constructed, and another is contemplated from Tiflis to Kars.—*Engineer, London, Eng.*

THAT Mr. George is getting his bank account into a good healthy condition is generally known. His books are having a wide sale, and his paper is now on a good paying basis. In addition to this he is in great demand as a lecturer. On a recent lecture tour that he made out West he cleared over \$1,500 in two weeks. Major Pond,

his manager, says that he could keep this up right along if Mr. George would only consent to leave his work here and travel. But he won't. At present Mr. George is considered worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000.—*New York Tribune.*

THE process of welding invented by Mr. De Banardoz, of Russia, is now applied industrially by the society for the electrical working of metals. The pieces to be welded are placed upon a cast iron plate supported by an insulated table and connected with the negative pole of a source of electricity. The positive pole communicates with an electric carbon inserted in an insulating handle. On drawing the point of the carbon along the edge of the metal to be welded the operator closes the circuit. He has then merely to raise the point slightly to produce a voltaic arc whose high temperature melts the two pieces of metal and causes them to unite.

It is rumored in Ottawa that the E. B. Eddy Mfg. Co. are about to purchase the extensive timber limits of Messrs. McLachlin Bros. on the Upper Ottawa. The price mentioned is in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. For a number of years back the Eddy Co. have suffered from an insufficient supply of saw logs and have been compelled to purchase from jobbers and other lumbermen. This season the company ran short of logs and were somewhat hampered in their operations. In consequence of this the firm have, it is said, decided to purchase the extensive limits mentioned. It is estimated that the lumber out of this district during the coming winter will reach 680,000,000 feet.

It is a popular fallacy that in consequence of inventions wages decrease. The facts do not prove the suggestion or statement. In the annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad there is a very interesting and instructive table, showing the cost of locomotive service for each year during the past thirty years. From this we glean the following facts that bear directly on the present subject, and constitute important and uncontradictable evidence in favor of the increase of wages, in some directions at least, in these latter days:—The cost per mile run has fallen from 26.52 cents in 1857 to 13.93 cents in 1886. This reduction has been effected wholly by inventions and improvements in machinery. But the figures show that the progress of invention has been even more remarkable than these figures simply, because the wages of engineers and firemen have risen in the same period from 4.51 cents to 5.52 cents per mile run. In 1857 the engineers and firemen received 17.201 per cent. of total cost. In 1865 the engineers and firemen received 15.091 per cent. of total cost. In 1867 the engineers and firemen received 20.885 per cent. of total cost. In 1886 the engineers and firemen received 39.627 per cent. of total cost.

VOLUME I. of "Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia" abundantly fulfils the promises of the publisher's prospectus. It is a really handsome volume of 640 pages, half morocco binding, large type, profusely illustrated, and yet sold for the price of 65 cents; cloth binding only 50 cents—postage 11 cents extra. Large discounts even from these prices are allowed to early subscribers. It is to be issued in about thirty volumes. The "Manifold Cyclopedia" is, in many ways, unlike any other Cyclopedia. It undertakes to present a survey of the entire circle of knowledge, whether of words or of things, thus combining the characteristics of a cyclopedia and a dictionary, including in its vocabulary every word which has any claim to a place in the English language. Its form of publication is as unique as its plan—the "Ideal Edition," its publisher calls it, and the popular verdict seems to establish his claim. It certainly is delightfully convenient. It will not be strange if this proves to be the great popular cyclopedia. It certainly is worthy of examination by all searchers after knowledge. The publisher sends specimen pages free to any applicant. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, or Lakeside Building, Chicago.

THE injustice of prison competition with free labor is being well illustrated just now in Buffalo. A few weeks ago one hundred convicts in the Erie County penitentiary were set to work at making apple barrels. These are sold by the penitentiary authorities at cost price—twenty-five cents a barrel—and the daily product is about 500 barrels. One result is that the Buffalo Barrel Manufacturing Company, which cannot compete with the above price, has just had an order for 4,000 barrels cancelled. Another large firm of coopers which expected to sell from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels on Grand Island, estimates that it will not be able to sell more than 5,000. It is said also, that it is the intention of the prison authorities, after the fruit season is over, to put the convicts to work on flour and cement barrels, which will have the effect of driving forty or fifty coopers away from Buffalo. It is true that these men form a very small portion of the army of free laborers in the United States, but even if they were the only ones so treated the matter would still be one of great injustice. No one denies that prisoners