

and connection of the parent house. Belding Bros. & Co. are now, we are told, the largest buyers of raw silk in America. This prosperous and important concern contributes largely to the employment of skilled labor in the United States. and has added materially to the industrial activity of Montreal and its vicinity. Canadians will be glad to hear of its enlarged scope.

#### HAMILTON WATER SUPPLY.

The citizens of Hamilton, whose water system was, not so many years ago, justly looked upon as creditable and effective, now begin to discover that the city has outgrown the system, and that the pressure from the reservoirs must be re-inforced, for fire purposes. At a fire which took place on Sunday afternoon, when there was comparatively no drain upon the reservoir, the firemen found it to be almost impossible, says the *Spectator*, to force water to the roof of small cottages in Simcoe street. While, which is a low part of the city, on the occasion of a test made at the establishment of Sanford, Vail & Company, with one hundred feet of hose and two inch-nozzle streams the water fell short of the fourth story. It thus appears that the new pumps and the stand-pipe have only provided, after all, a very partial and ineffectual defence from fire. Indeed, the *Spectator* does not hesitate to say that "it must be evident to everybody that the system is a failure." And thereupon recommends, bearing in mind the fact that Toronto has just put her steam fire engines again in commission, that Hamilton should purchase two such engines. The water supply question is a live one in Hamilton. Such prominent business men as Mr. Glasco, president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Alexander Turner, Mr. W. E. Sanford are reported as expressing themselves strongly in favor of the immediate necessity for steam fire engines. Mr. Charles Gurney is quoted as saying that steamers would only be a make shift and be of but temporary benefit, as the main pipes in the northern part of the city are too small and should be taken up and larger ones put down. Whatever the solution of the question may be, there seems no room to doubt that some action to restore the efficiency of the water works is urgent.

—A statement issued from the Quebec Cutlers' office, and bearing the signature of Mr. Alex. Fraser, Deputy Supervisor, gives the following comparison of the quantity of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, &c., measured and culled to 7th inst.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Waney White			
Pine.....	720,526	469,252	484,464
White Pine.....	916,647	1,317,680	1,137,928
Red Pine.....	245,764	230,348	176,391
Oak.....	615,504	974,404	542,929
Elm.....	445,430	587,009	260,769
Ash.....	102,605	209,862	103,467
Basswood.....		3,069	120
Butternut.....	285	297	1,442
Tamarac.....	9,316	4,331	729
Birch and			
Maple.....	521,887	117,381	188,754
Masts.....			32 pcs
Spars.....			
Std. Staves.....	0.6 0.2.6.	59.6.25	126.8.0.20
W. I. Staves.....	123.9.1.16	116.2.2.20	225.4.0.19
Brl. Staves.....			1.7.3.29

The census returns of manufactures in twenty cities of the United States give the following figures in regard to the employment of children in factories: Philadelphia, 14,350; New York, 8928; Cincinnati, 5024; Chicago, 4799; Baltimore, 4111; Brooklyn, 3423; Boston, 1228; Cleveland, 1385; Detroit, 1220; Newark, 2586; Jersey City, 750; Pittsburg, 3235; Providence, 1510; Milwaukee, 966; San Francisco, 1081; St. Louis, 2942; Washington, 257; New Orleans, 552; Louisville, 1025. This is a considerable army of infantry growing up in factories to be future citizens.

#### CANNING VEGETABLES.

The canning of fruit and vegetables, already done in Canada in a limited way, is an industry which has grown and spread in a marvellous manner in the United States and which should be developed here. We are told that not less than sixty factories will be operated this year in Maine, principally in packing sweet corn, and that \$650,000 is invested in these. One at Wells, Me., is just completed, whose owners expect to put up from 600,000 to 700,000 cans. The main building is two stories, 180 feet long and 600 feet wide.

The subject is worth pursuing, in the interest of Canadians, and we therefore devote some space to the following description of a Delaware tomato-cannery, which we find in the New York *Merchants' Review* :—

#### COST OF RUNNING A CANNING ESTABLISHMENT.

The cost of running an ordinary factory of 5,000 cans per day in Delaware, also its receipts therefor, is as follows: .

Superintendent.....	\$ 3 00
Forty women varying.....	40 00
Six men waiting on parers.....	6 00
Five women filling cans.....	5 00
Three women wiping cans.....	3 00
Cappers.....	6 00
Processors.....	4 00
Handling away.....	3 75
Testing.....	3 00
Fireman.....	1 00
Repairing leaks.....	2 50

Paid for labor.....	\$ 77 25
Five thousand cans @ 3 cents.....	150 00
Fuel, \$3; Solder, \$6.....	9 00
Labels, \$10; Cases, \$24.96.....	34 96
Freight.....	14 56
Five per cent. paid for the use of money.....	19 25
Incidentals.....	5 00

Exclusive of fruits .....\$310 00

To fill 5,000 cans will require twelve and one-half tons of good tomatoes, says that paper. Thus we find that 5,000 cans have cost, exclusive of the fruit, 6 21-100 cents per can, or about 75 cents per dozen. We have yet made no account of the wear and tear of the factory or remuneration for the owner. The above calculation supposes the fruit grown under favorable circumstances, and demands that each ton produce 400 cans, without any allowance for loss. Every dollar paid on the ton of such fruit adds  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent to the can or 8 cents to the dozen cans. Hence \$6 per ton makes an itemized cost per dozen of 93 cents. Now, allow the canner one-third as much as the farmer for the use of his factory and the risk in the business, and we have the necessity that canned tomatoes bring over \$1 per dozen before the farmer can hope for an increase of price. Every cent that the canner receives per dozen above this dollar is an addit on of from 30 to 40 cents to the canner on the products of a ton, and, consequently, a sliding scale of risk may be arranged between the canner and the grower, whereby the farmer receives one third of the increase, or \$1 on every 10 cents advanced in price. If growers expect a profit in the first 10 cents above \$1 per dozen, they must expect to share also the risk in the 10 cents that precede the \$1 per dozen.

#### Nestle's Milk Food



This Infants Food is now prescribed by the Medical Faculty as the SAFEST and BEST Substitute for the mother's milk known.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK (same trade mark as Nestle's Food) is now offered to the trade. For domestic use it is unrivalled.

Sold by Druggists and the best Family Grocers throughout the Dominion.

THOS. LEEING & CO.,  
Montreal, Sole Agents.

#### Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

#### Empire Mills Grey Blankets,

Manufactured by

#### BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.,

Acknowledged by Lumbermen to be the best SHANTY BLANKET in the market.

Full range of sizes and weights always on hand.

#### Bryce, McMurrich & Co

34 Yonge Street,  
TORONTO.

#### TEAS!

#### NEW JAPAN

In store ex "Oceanic," expected to arrive daily ex "Coptic," "City of Tokio" "Gordon Castle" and "Glenarvon."

#### EBY, BLAIN & CO.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Cor. Front & Scott Sts., Toronto.

#### The Wool House.

For Wool or for Cotton Warps

—SEND DIRECT TO—

#### WINANS & COMPANY,

13 Church Street,  
TORONTO.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

#### G. B. SMITH & PARTNERS

(late G. B. Smith & Henderson.)

39 FRONT Street West

Are now showing, through FIVE TRAVELLERS samples of their

#### FALL PURCHASES

which, for COMPLETENESS and VARIETY it is enough to say, are keeping pace with the enormous increase their business is known to have received with-in the last year or two, and as for prices,

This House have always been accused of Underselling the Trade!

G. B. Smith & Partners.