



PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY

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#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising rates sent promptly upon application. Orders for advertising should reach this office not later than the 25th day of the month immediately preceding our date of issue.

Changes in advertisements will be made whenever desired, without cost to the advertiser, but to insure proper compliance with the instructions of the advertiser, requests for change should reach this office as early as the 22nd day of the month.

Special advertisements under the headings "For Sale," "For Rent," &c., if not exceeding five lines, 50 cents for one insertion or 75 cents for two insertions. If over five lines, 10 cents per line extra. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DOMINION MECHANICAL AND MILLING NEWS will be mailed to subscribers in the Dominion, or in the United States, post free, for \$1.00 per annum, 50 cents for six months. Subscriptions must be paid strictly in advance.

The price of subscription may be remitted by currency, in registered letter, or by postal order payable to C. H. Mortimer. Please do not send cheques on local banks unless 25 cents is added for cost of discount. Money sent in unregistered letters must be at senders' risk. The sending of the paper may be considered as evidence that we received the money.

Subscriptions from all foreign countries, embraced in the General Postal Union will be accepted at \$1.25 per annum.

Subscribers may have the mailing address changed as often as desirable. When ordering change, always give the old as well as the new address. Failure upon the part of subscribers to receive their papers promptly and regularly should be notified at once to this office.

#### EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited upon all topics pertinent to the mechanical and milling industries.

This paper is in no manner identified with, or controlled by, any manufacturing or mill-furnishing business, nor will a bestowal or refusal of patronage influence its course in any degree. It seeks recognition and support from all who are interested in the material advancement of the Dominion as a manufacturing country, and will aim to faithfully record this advancement month by month.

*Readers of the "MECHANICAL AND MILLING NEWS" will confer a favor upon the publisher and derive material benefit themselves by mentioning this paper when opening correspondence with advertisers. Drop us a postal card when you have written to an advertiser, give us his name, and then we will put you in the way of getting the benefit. Don't forget this.*

TO manufacturers the illustrated article in the present number of the MECHANICAL AND MILLING NEWS, on "Slow-Burning Construction as applied to Mills and Factories," will no doubt prove instructive and valuable. The discussion of ways and means to prevent extensive fire losses in mills and factories, and reduce the cost of insurance on the same, cannot be otherwise than profitable.

THE special committee of the Ontario Legislature appointed to consider Mr. Garson's Bill providing for the examination and licensing of stationary engineers has decided that the matter cannot be dealt with this session. The Committee recommends that the Government take the matter up next session. The conflicting interests affected by the proposed measure doubtless accounts for the apparent disinclination of the legislators to come to a decision regarding it.

IN the matter of granting bonuses to manufactories, the people of British Columbia appear to be wiser in their day and generation than those of Ontario. The Vancouver News-Advertiser opposes the bonusing of a flour mill on the sensible ground that to a mill which contemplates doing an export trade the city offers advantages of location sufficient to secure the establishing of the enterprise without a bonus; while on the other hand, if the mill only contemplates doing a local trade, its importance would not justify the city in giving it assistance.

IN a recent number we advocated the formation of a Millers' Association for Ontario, and pointed out a few of the advantages which would be likely to result therefrom. On another page of this paper we print an able address on "The Advantages of Association," delivered by the Chairman at the Central Millers Convention held recently at Indianapolis. A perusal of this address shows that the advantages of association on the part of men engaged in the same line of business are sufficiently numerous and important to justify Canadian millers in taking advantage of them.

THE *Mail* says free trade with the Americans would help the Canadian miller out of his difficulties. We must candidly declare that we don't believe anything of the kind. How can the Canadian miller hope to obtain profitable sale for his flour in the markets of the United States, when those markets are already so congested that American millers are obliged to combine to limit production in order to realize any profit whatever on their operations? The *Mail's* suggestion may further be dismissed from consideration on the ground that with such a surplus production of flour in the United States, there is not the ghost of a chance of the American import duty being removed.

AN English mechanical journal recently drew attention to the carefulness in packing machinery for foreign shipment characteristic of American, as compared with English manufacturers. While heavy castings from English houses are said to often reach their destination in a damaged condition, the most breakable American castings are delivered in perfect order. Here is a matter that should receive the attention of Canadian manufacturers who have already entered or intend to compete in foreign markets. The *American Machinist* truly remarks that the manner in which machinery is packed has a good deal to do with the shape in which it gets to its destination, and the shape in which it gets to its destination has a good deal to do with future orders.

MILLERS and other users of bags will be interested in knowing that a rise in price of this article is regarded as among the probabilities of the near future. The reason given for this belief is the report that the jute bagging trust in the United States, is to be revived. It is said that eight firms have bought up all the jute butts and practically own every ton of jute in the world. They are thus in a position to force the outside mills to come to their terms. The Standard Oil Company, which is believed to be interested in the jute trust, is said to have bought up all the patents covering the process of converting pure straw into bagging, thus eliminating one of the chief means of creating competition with the jute. The single cheering feature about the situation seems to be the fact that there will be little or no demand for a covering for cotton until the middle of August. In the meantime, it is hoped that some way out of the clutches of the combine will present itself.

THE experiment of sharing profits with employees, which has been found to work satisfactorily in many instances in the United States, is being tried by a few large employers of labor in Canada, amongst whom we learn, are Messrs. Bertram & Sons, proprietors of the Canada Tool Works, at Dundas, Ont. Nearly a year ago, this firm entered into an arrangement with its employees by which each of them receives a bonus in proportion to the amount of his earnings during the year, but forfeiting 25 cents for each day that he absents himself from work, except that he does so on account of sickness. The first distribution of profits recently shows that at least so far as the employees are concerned, the system has worked advantageously. The fund amounted to nearly \$1,200, and the amounts received by each employee, including apprentices, ranged from \$25 to \$50. No doubt equal advantages have accrued to the proprietors. The regular attendance of workmen upon their duties, would of itself, we imagine, be almost a sufficient recompense to the employers. It is hoped that the success attending such common-sense methods as this of making more harmonious and mutually profitable the relations of employers and employees, will lead to their wider adoption.

THE eyes of many persons interested in saw milling and lumbering are at present turned in the direction of British Columbia, as a field for future profitable operations. Until quite recently a great scarcity of information prevailed in the east regarding British Columbia as a lumbering country. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has afforded the means whereby many of our Eastern mill owners have personally visited the Pacific province, acquainted themselves with the present situation of affairs, and formed well-founded opinions regarding the future. To those who have not had the opportunity of seeing for themselves, the following information supplied by Mr. Levi Bonth, of Ottawa, who has recently returned from an extended visit to British Columbia, will be of interest:—"The lumber prospects in British Columbia are enormous. There appears to be no limit to the amount of timber there. The dimensions of the trees are something grand. On the day that we arrived at Vancouver, near the city a tree that leaned over the C. P. R. track was

cut down, and out of part of it was cut a square of timber 4 feet by 3 feet 10 inches. We also saw a single log in which there was 7,000 feet of timber. Frequently trees are cut down in which 47,000 feet of timber are sawn. The timber there is of the finest quality, consisting principally of fir, pine and spruce. The spruce is very much like our Ontario white pine, being equally soft and smooth. The milling industries there are not so advanced as they ought to be; they appear to be thirty years behind Ottawa in the sawing of the wood. In Ontario we try to be as economical of the timber as possible in the sawing of it, and our saws are of such a nature as to make the smallest waste possible in the way of sawing. In British Columbia the cutting of their saws through the log hacks a road through it at least half an inch wide, and you can fancy the waste in that. The difference between our loss and theirs is that we would make 900,000 feet of lumber they would make only 800,000. But they appear to be satisfied, and look upon any arrivals among them in the shape of Ottawa lumbermen as greenhorns who want to learn how to work the timber properly. The whole trouble lies in the saws they use. I asked them why they do not use band mills, but they said they preferred those they had. Owing to this conservatism, they find difficulty in the handling of the timber, as it is too large, and usually split up the logs with gunpowder, thus incurring great waste, as the logs often split in all directions. At Seattle we only saw one band mill running. The Americans are building two mills at Tacoma, and are putting in two band-saws and a gang. The British Columbians would do well to follow suit. Another great drawback to millers on the coast is the ravages of the timber worm. Owing to it the mill owners cannot keep a stock of logs afloat in the salt water. This worm is about 1 1/2 inches long and gets into the log through the water. In a couple of years enormous logs will look apparently perfect and can be crushed flat, owing to the interior being completely honey-combed by the insect. When piles are sunk for wharves or other purposes they are sometimes covered with boards to protect them from the worms, but these soon go. The only way to get ahead of the enterprising creatures is to sink iron piles, which, however, are expensive. The lumbering is all done in the driest part of the summer. In Ottawa we use horses and sleighs; in British Columbia oxen are used, and the logs dragged out on skids, over the dry, slippery ground."

#### THE FLOUR DUTY.

WE are pleased to see the spirit of persistency manifested by the millers who are endeavoring to secure justice from the Government in the shape of an increased duty on flour. Having "put their hands to the plough," after years of silent suffering, we trust there will be no turning back until the object sought is attained. It is gratifying also to notice that the millers are gaining friends and assistance as the justice of their demand becomes more widely understood. The Toronto Board of Trade is lending its powerful aid to the movement by the adoption of the following resolution, moved by Mr. M. McLaughlin, seconded by Mr. Edward Gurney, of this city: "Whereas the ruling principle in our tariff of customs is the protection of home industry by the imposition of higher import duties on the manufactured article than on the raw material; and, whereas, in one of the most extensive industries of the country—flour milling—the reverse of this principle is applied, wheat, the raw material, being subjected to a much heavier duty than flour, the manufactured article, the result being that of the total imports for home consumption of wheat and flour 99 per cent. is flour; and, whereas, large stocks of American flour are now held for home consumption in Canada, while great depression exists in the milling business of this country in consequence, many of the largest mills being entirely shut down and their employees paid off, while few, if any mills, large or small, are running enough to pay expenses; be it therefore resolved, that this board appoint a deputation of its members to go to Ottawa to respectfully and urgently press on the Government the necessity for so far amending the duty on flour as to relieve the Canadian milling industry from the disability under which it labors." Messrs. Matthews, McKinnon, McLaughlin and Gurney were appointed a deputation to lay the resolution before the Government. The basis of appeal contained in the above resolution is the one upon which the millers should firmly stand and continue uninterruptedly the agitation so successfully begun. The Government of this country has declared its adherence to a policy of protection to home industries as best calculated to develop and maintain our national prosperity. The people of this country have again and again expressed by their votes their concurrence in and approval of the