

THE CANADIAN EXHIBITOR.

C. SLOAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
Selwood Terrace, Onslow Gardens, South
Kensington, S.W. Established 1827
Five minutes walk from Exhibition.

W. STAHLSCHEIDT & CO. PRESTON, ONT., Canada

Manufacturers of
OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE
Visitors at the Colonial Exhibition should not fail to see this firm's exhibits of OFFICE DESKS, which will be found in the central part of the main Canadian Court.
Represented by Mr H. L. Woodard, of the Schlicht & Field Co.
W. Stahlscheidt & Co's. school furniture may be seen in the educational court.

G. SHEAR & CO.
34 CHAPEL ST., EDGWARE ROAD, W.
(Opposite the Metropolitan Station.)
SIGNS, BANNERS, SHOW CARDS, & FINE PRINTING.

R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS,
Manufacturers of the highest-class Canadian
PIANOFORTES.
Head Office and Ware-rooms, 143 Young St.,
Factory, 31 & 41, Hayter St., Toronto.
SEE EXHIBIT—CENTRAL GALLERY.

OFFICE LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

In 1882, the proprietor of the Shannon Letter File, an American invention, which has proved to be the nearest to perfection of any device known for filing letters, established a small agency in Toronto, for the Dominion of Canada. The business of the company developed, and other labor-saving devices for office use were brought within their sphere of operations, until now the firm manufacture independently in Canada and the States, and provide the most complete set of office supplies ever invented, a claim which may be inferred from the fact that many shipments are now made to England, Germany, Australia, and other colonies and foreign countries. The Canadian trade is now carried on by a joint stock company, composed largely of Canadian capitalists, who do all their manufacturing in this country, the head-quarters being still in Toronto, with offices at 31 Adelaide street east. The company is known as the Schlicht & Field Co. (Limited), of which Mr. J. F. Lash is manager. Among other things, the Schlicht & Field Co. make a letter filing cabinet, which, with the Shannon letter files, combines a system of filing letters, receipts, invoices, or any other document, that is perfect in itself, in simplicity, compactness, facility for reference, cleanliness and order. The cabinet and files were awarded the first prize medal at the Industrial Exhibition of 1884, and over 2,000 of them, with 250,000 separate Shannon files, are now in use. The company manufacture 14 different sizes and styles of cabinets, and besides the binding cases, which form books of office records, they make an Index Book, which, for universal use, is a marvel of ingenuity and compactness. Then they have an Insurance Book, for home office use, an Adding and Counting Register, a Literary Index Book, for editors, teachers, etc., Reversible Document Envelopes, a very neat device, for handy reference, with other contrivances. Their latest, and one of their most promising office helps, is a copier, which dispenses with the letter-press now in office use. It consists of a stand, on which is fixed a set of rollers, which, being set in motion by a handle, dampen and prepare a continuous web of copying paper, on which eight to ten copies can be taken off with ordinary copying ink. It is alleged for this new machine that it does in five minutes the work of half an hour or an hour's work with the copying press, while, using the cabinet files, copies of out-going correspondence can be filed away with the incoming, which would make the reference much handier. The Schlicht & Field Co's exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition, which was noticed in last issue, is looked upon here as a marvelously clever combination of office labor-saving devices, and many orders have been placed for their goods.

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DOMINION DAY.

On the first of July 1867 the inauguration of the confederation of the provinces of Canada was celebrated by general rejoicings throughout the new Dominion. Military reviews, school reunions, festivals and fire works throughout every province signalized our first "Dominion Day," and the first of July has ever since been the great national holiday of the Canadians. We have almost completed two decades under this union, and although single provinces have at times been subject to that discontent so common to the lot of communities as of individuals, the era has been one of general prosperity and marked by an immense development of material resources and of the sentiment of nationality. The confederation was composed of four provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—and stood between the waters of Lake Huron and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Now it consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, the territories of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska and Kewatin, the district of Algoma and yet unformed territories in the north; the whole Dominion stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific; occupying an area larger by 18,000 square miles than the United States, including Alaska, and having a coast line of 10,000 miles on each ocean. Its northern borders are embraced by the greatest lakes in the world; its eastern provinces rear the greatest forests in the world and its western regions comprise the widest prairie in the world. Canada has four tenths of all the land in the British Empire; and with her vast sea coast line and wonderful chain of lakes and rivers has become the fourth maritime power in the world.

In 1867 the Dominion had about 4,900 vessels, of which 70 were steamers, with a total tonnage of 700,000 tons. Now she has 10,000 steamers and in all about 7,500 vessels with a net capacity of nearly 1,500,000, tons. In 1868 her fisheries amounted to an annual value of \$8,609,341, now the total value is over \$18,000,000 of which over eight and a half million dollars' worth are exported. In 1867 our export of dairy products and cattle amounted to scarcely anything, now we export over \$8,000,000 worth of cheese alone, and \$7,500,000 worth of live cattle, besides other stock. The exports of all four provinces were \$57,500,000; now they average \$100,000,000. For the same provinces the imports increased in the same time from \$73,

500,000 to about \$120,000,000. The banking capital increased in the same time from twenty eight and a half million to over sixty one and a half million dollars, and the amounts on deposit from thirty million to one hundred million dollars; besides which the people deposit \$13,986,134 in the post office savings bank, and about \$26,000,000 in the government and other savings banks.

The post offices have doubled in this period. We have now 7,084 post offices through which about 74,000,000 letters and 13,800,000 post cards are sent in a year; and 20,000,000 papers and parcels, besides newspapers sent from the offices of publication, which amount to 150,000,000 a year, there being now about 700 papers published in the Dominion.

The progress of our country in railways has been phenomenal and shows more than anything the strides we have made. At confederation we had about three thousand miles, now we have eleven thousand miles open. Of this the magnificent system of the Grand Trunk has attained a length of 4,534 miles, stretching to Chicago in the west and to Portland, Me. and Quebec in the east.

Another great system known as the Canadian Pacific, connecting the two oceans and forming the shortest international highway between Europe and Asia and Australia, has been built up since confederation and as we write the first through train from Montreal is crossing the vast prairies of the Canadian northwest and at the end of the week will be rolling down the flowery slopes of British Columbia to the ocean of the west—the end of a journey of 2,000 miles and the terminus of a system 4,218 miles in extent.

Manufacturing and mining have doubled and in many branches quadrupled, since confederation, so that with all our troubles and difficulties the Dominion has made great progress since we became a nation, while with all this material development, our system of education has become one of the most complete in the world and Canadian educationists, artists and scientific men are taking high rank outside of the Dominion.

It is not alone in respect of material endowments that Canadians have made progress as a people but in respect also of that self-reliance which is the best evidence of a capacity to shape their own destiny in the communion of nations. This is seen in the spirit of the Canadian volunteers, not only in their loyalty to the Mother land (England) will not forget that her 100th regiment of line was raised entirely in Canada, and that the Canadian voyageurs served her on the Nile; but in their defence of the integrity of their own land. In twenty four hours the Dominion can bring in the field 37,350 volunteers, comprising horse, foot and artillery, all well equipped and as well disciplined as any volunteers in the world. Yet this we trust, is not our highest boast. It is with—pardonable pride therefore, that the exhibitors in this section of the Colonial Exhibition have taken the occasion of the Dominion Day to decorate their stalls. The work of decorating was begun and carried out this morning (1st July); a deputation of exhibitors and commissioners having made a raid upon Covent Garden at 3.30 in the morning, and with ferns, ivy, whortleberry, oak leaves—which made a fair substitute for our own maple leaves—and flowers made the Canadian court quite festive. Both the educational court and the other galleries had handsome floral designs. The EXHIBITOR office had two Beavers worked in fern and ivy as its contribution. The day's celebration is to be fittingly terminated by a dinner in the evening among the exhibitors.

We are glad to find that the permanent Colonial and Indian museum developed in last issue, is gradually being evolved. Several English journals have their indorsement of the *Times* article the theme is taken up with approval at in Canada. The London correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, discussing the give his opinion that "the result exhibition must be carried on to a Canadian say, and this can be best of the case of the Dominion by the establishment of some well accredited bureau may become the medium in communications, between us and England. In short, the proposal of Mr. Ira Coe, who formerly in Canada, and now as representative here of New Brunswick, is enacted with personal knowledge and success. His proposition is that rooms be provided, say in London and Liverpool, where Canadian manufactures should be exposed for the free inspection of British dealers. Competent agents should be charge of these centres to explain the exhibits. They would endeavor to promote Canadian trade by reporting regular Canadian centres the peculiar and wants of foreign markets." On the *Gazette* editorially comments: "On a bureau our former representative, Cornwall, has clearly set forth the tags, both in his pamphlets and when has had opportunity of making known views to persons of prominence in the colonies," and adds that if the results are to be looked for, it must be tried out by Canadians themselves—*Canadian Manufacturer* the organ of the manufacturers associations of Ontario has also urged with clearness and force his views with the object of extending trade in manufactured goods. These have been endorsed by almost every exhibitor now in London who has faith in the commercial future of the Dominion, and at the recent meetings held at exhibitors office of the Exhibition, it seemed to be unanimous that such centres of information should be established forthwith. At the last session of the Dominion Parliament the sum of \$100,000 was voted for the purpose of experimenting with organization of commercial agencies abroad, and we do not know of any better system of appropriating at least the larger portion of this vote than in the direction indicated.

The museum in question should be made the curiosity shop, "under state control and with none but an Englishman at the head of it" as proposed in the *London Standard*. Our objects are generally commercial, and in such a matter we can do the business of Canadians best for ourselves.

An international exhibition is to be held at Adelaide, South Australia, in 1887 will be fully as interesting an exhibition that held at Sydney some years ago, that the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway is bringing us many steps to our brethren of the southern hemisphere it will be worth our while to be represented there. We may mention that the Canadian Pacific Railway are now endeavoring to make freights that will be specially favorable to Canadian shippers who wish to make mental shipments of goods. We therefore that our manufacturers and exporters will prepare immediately to make their contribution to the Adelaide exhibition.