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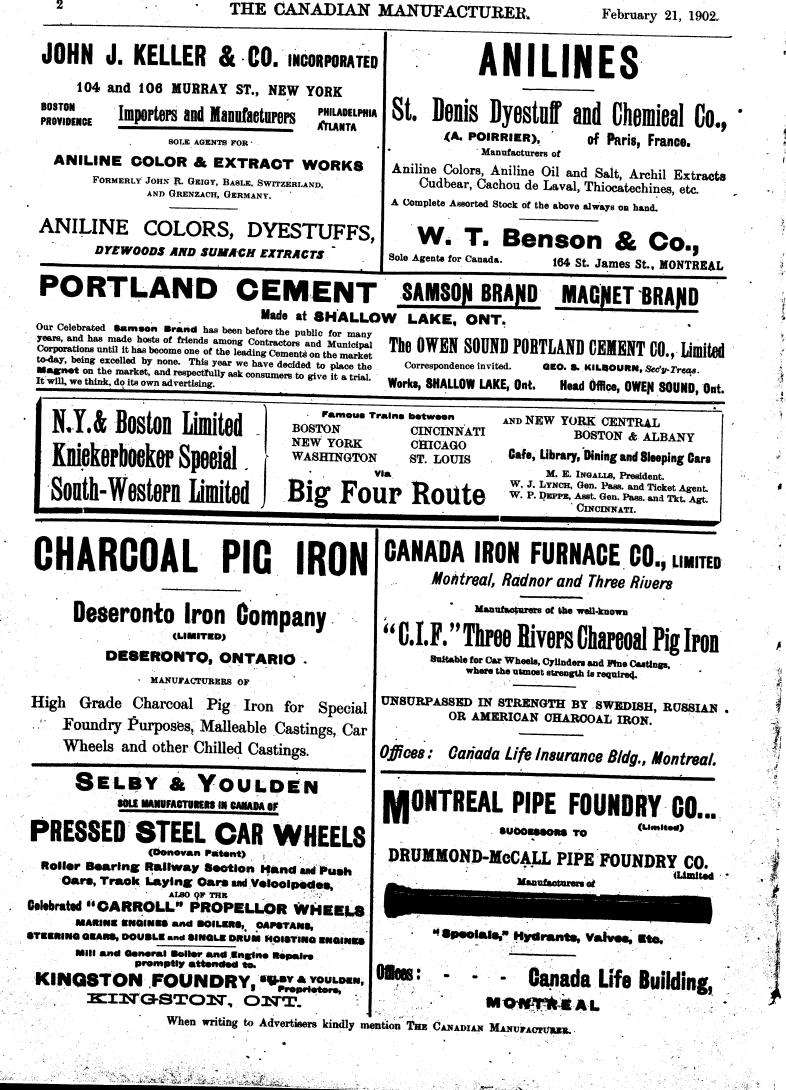
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February 21, 1902.





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#### THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

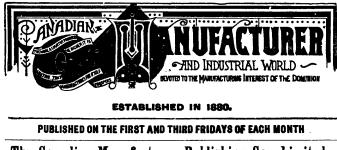


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164	Federal	,		Bos		Mass.
In	dex to Adv	NTS FOR				ge 42
	CASSIDI					Manager

AUSTRALIA AND BRITISH WEST INDIES TRADE.

The most interesting address delivered by Hon. Dr. Montague at a banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held at Hamilton, Ont., a few days ago, in which he spoke of the possibilities of Canadian trade with Australia; and the fact that a commissioner delegated by the Association is now making a tour of the British West Indies with a view to discovering the extent of the possibilities of trade with those Islands, are, very deservedly, creating much interest on the part of our manufacturers who produce more goods than they can conveniently dispose of at home.

Some light may be thrown upon the possibilities of trade with these countries by showing the varieties and values of Canadian products sold there, and with this object we have collected the facts from the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1901. For statistical purposes, the Blue Book classifies under the name "Australia" all the Australasian colonies. and under the classification "British West Indies" is included all the West India Islands under the British flag. Considering that most of the steamers which ply to the West Indies extend their voyages to Demerara, for the purposes of this article we have included British Guiana with British West Indies. The Blue Book classifies our exports according to their source of origin ; and, doing this, we discover that in the year 1901 our exports of domestic products to Australia and to British Guiana and West Indies were :

The mine, including asbestos, coal, gold, gypsum, oil, salt, sand and gravel, stone and n.e.s. :

Australia \$987 British West Indies and British Guiana .....

60,861

The fisheries, including codfish, mackerel, halibut, herring, other sea fish, oysters, lobsters, salmon, all other fish, fish oil and n.e.s. :

Australia ... **\$187,484** British West Indies and British Guiana ..... 1,153,499

The forest, including ashes, pine, lumber (deals and deal ends), laths, pickets, planks and boards, scantling, shingles, shooks, staves, all other lumber n.e.s., masts and spars, poles, all other n.e.s. :

Australia . ..... \$371,841 British West Indies and British Guiana 220,907

Animals and their produce, including horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, butter, cheese, eggs, furs, grease; meats (bacon, beef, hams, mutton, pork, poultry, game, tongues, etc.), tallow, all other n.e.s. :

## The Canadian Manufacturer

Reaches all the Blast Furnaces, Iron and Steel Works, Rolling Mills, Manufacturers of Iron and Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Engines and Boilers, Pumping and Mining Machinery, Electric Machinery and Appliances, Machinery Dealers and Steam Fitters' Supplies, all Hardware Dealers, Cotton, Woolen, Knitting and Yarn Mills, Pulp and Paper Mills, etc., in Canada.

Australia \$29.418 British West Indies and British Guiana ..... 107,150

Agricultural products, including fruits and berries (fresh, dried and preserved), grain and products of-(barley, beans, oats, peas, wheat, bran), flour of wheat, oatmeal and all other meal, hay, hops, clover seed, trees, shrubs and plants, vegetables (canned or preserved), potatoes, turnips, all other vegetables, and other articles n.e.s. :

Australia ..... \$220,518 British West Indies and British Guiana ..... 566.631

But what is of more particular interest to manufacturers are these items classified as "manufactures," our exports of which were as follows :

Articles.       Australia.       B. Guiana.         Agricultural Implements       \$437,217       \$80         Books, maps, etc.       5,875       20,076         Biscuit and bread       12       6,172         Bricks       2,550       890         Carriages, parts of       3,364       82         Carts       990       50         Wagons       140          Bicycles       252,283       155         Bicycles, parts of        3         Cher vehicles       1,085       10         Cement			B.W. Indies &
Books, maps, etc.       5,875       20,076         Biscuit and bread       12       6,172         Bricks       95         Carriages, parts of       3,364       82         Carriages, parts of       3,364       82         Carriages, parts of       3,364       82         Carriages, parts of       252,283       155         Bicycles, parts of       51,138          Other vehicles       1,085       10         Cement       70       70         Clothing and wearing apparel       21,731       6,609         Cordage, rope and twine       2,026       16,169         Cotton fabrics       209,480       503         Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs        453         Electrotypes       1,240          Explosives       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470 <td></td> <td>Aust<b>ralia.</b></td> <td></td>		Aust <b>ralia.</b>	
Books, maps, etc.       5,875       20,076         Biscuit and bread       12       6,172         Bricks       95         Carriages, parts of       3,364       82         Carriages, parts of       3,364       82         Carriages, parts of       3,364       82         Carriages, parts of       252,283       155         Bicycles, parts of       51,138          Other vehicles       1,085       10         Cement       70       70         Clothing and wearing apparel       21,731       6,609         Cordage, rope and twine       2,026       16,169         Cotton fabrics       209,480       503         Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs        453         Electrotypes       1,240          Explosives       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470 <td>Agricultural Implements</td> <td>\$437,217</td> <td>\$80</td>	Agricultural Implements	\$437,217	\$80
Bricks       2,550       890         Carriages, parts of       3,364       82         Carts       990       50         Wagons       140          Bicycles       252,283       155         Bicycles, parts of       51,138          Other vehicles       1,085       10         Cement       3       3         Chary manufactures of        3         Cotom fabrics       209,480       503         Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs        453         Electrotypes       1,240          Explosives.       2,789          Glass and glassware       292       21         Household effects, n.e.s.       2,024       1,230         India rubber goods       56,938       229         Iron and Steel—Stoves       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Steel        251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037 <t< td=""><td>Books, maps, etc</td><td>5,875</td><td>20,076</td></t<>	Books, maps, etc	5,875	20,076
Carriages       2,550       890         Carriages, parts of       3,364       82         Carts       990       50         Wagons       140          Bicycles       252,283       155         Bicycles, parts of       51,138          Other vehicles       1,085       10         Cement        3         Clay, manufactures of        70         Clothing and wearing apparel       21,731       6,609         Cordage, rope and twine       2,026       16,169         Cotton fabrics       209,480       503         Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs        453         Electrotypes       1,240          Explosives.       2,789          India rubber goods       56,938       229         Iron and Steel        3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s       54,755       10,956          Steel        251           Hardware, n.e.s       11,037       765 <td< td=""><td>Biscuit and bread</td><td>12</td><td>6,172</td></td<>	Biscuit and bread	12	6,172
Carriages, parts of       3,364       82         Carts       990       50         Wagons       140          Bicycles       252,283       155         Bicycles, parts of       51,138          Other vehicles       1,085       10         Cement        3         Clay, manufactures of        70         Clothing and wearing apparel       21,731       6,609         Cotton fabrics        2094       603         Cotton fabrics        209,480       503         Cottons, other        25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.        23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs         453         Electrotypes         453         Electrotypes         453         India rubber goods         26,938       229         India rubber goods         54,755       10,956         Sewing machines          276         Machinery, n.e.s         275 <td>Bricks</td> <td>• • • •</td> <td>95</td>	Bricks	• • • •	95
Carts       990       50         Wagons       140          Bicycles       252,283       155         Bicycles, parts of       51,138          Other vehicles       1,085       10         Cement	Carriages	2,550	· 890
Wagons       140         Bicycles       252,283       155         Bicycles, parts of       51,138          Other vehicles       1,085       10         Cement        3         Clay, manufactures of        3         Clothing and wearing apparel       21,731       6,609         Cordage, rope and twine       2,026       16,169         Cotton fabrics       209,480       503         Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs			82
Bicycles       252,283       155         Bicycles, parts of       51,138	Carts	990	50
Bicycles       252,283       155         Bicycles, parts of       51,138	Wagons	. 140	
Other vehicles       1,085       10         Cement       3       3         Clay, manufactures of.       70         Clothing and wearing apparel       21,731       6,609         Cordage, rope and twine       2,026       16,169         Cotton fabrics       209,480       503         Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs       453       12         Electrotypes       1,240       16,169         Explosives       2,789       1,240         Glass and glassware       292       21         Household effects, n.e.s.       2,024       1,230         India rubber goods       56,938       229         Iron and Steel—Stoves       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines       251       11         Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns       276       14         Hardware, n.e.s       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddler	Bicycles	252,283	155
Cement.       3         Clay, manufactures of.       70         Clothing and wearing apparel       21,731       6,609         Cordage, rope and twine       2,026       16,169         Cotton fabrics.       209,480       503         Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs       453       1240         Electrotypes       1,240       453         Glass and glassware       292       21         Household effects, n.e.s.       2,024       1,230         India rubber goods       56,938       229         Iron and Steel—Stoves       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,765         Lamps and lanterns        276         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery	Bicycles, parts of	51,138	• • • •
Clay, manufactures of	Other vehicles	1,085	10
Clothing and wearing apparel       21,731       6,609         Cordage, rope and twine       2,026       16,169         Cotton fabrics       209,480       503         Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs			3
Cordage, rope and twine       2,026       16,169         Cotton fabrics       209,480       503         Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs	Clay, manufactures of	••••	70
Cordage, rope and twine       2,026       16,169         Cotton fabrics       209,480       503         Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs	Clothing and wearing apparel	21,731	6,609
Cotton fabrics.       209,480       503         Cottons, other.       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs        453         Electrotypes       1,240          Explosives.       2,789          Glass and glassware       292       21         Household effects, n.e.s.       2,024       1,230         India rubber goods.       56,938       229         Iron and Steel—Stoves.       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines.       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other        37         Miskey        377         Whiskey        377	Cordage, rope and twine	2,026	16,169
Cottons, other       25,254       1,343         Drugs, etc., n.e.s.       23,104       17,490         Dyestuffs	Cotton fabrics	. 209,480	503
Dyestuffs       453         Electrotypes       1,240         Explosives       2,789         Glass and glassware       292       21         Household effects, n.e.s.       2,024       1,230         India rubber goods       56,938       229         Iron and Steel—Stoves       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,765         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer			1,343
Electrotypes       1,240         Explosives       2,789         Glass and glassware       292       21         Household effects, n.e.s.       2,024       1,230         India rubber goods       56,938       229         Iron and Steel—Stoves       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer	Drugs, etc., n.e.s.	. 23,104	17,490
Electrotypes       1,240         Explosives       2,789         Glass and glassware       292       21         Household effects, n.e.s.       2,024       1,230         India rubber goods       56,938       229         Iron and Steel—Stoves       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer	Dyestuffs		453
Glass and glassware       292       21         Household effects, n.e.s.       2,024       1,230         India rubber goods       56,938       229         Iron and Steel—Stoves       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        37         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216			)
Household effects, n.e.s.       2,024       1,230         India rubber goods       56,938       229         Iron and Steel—Stoves       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	Explosives	. 2,789	
India rubber goods       56,938       229         Iron and Steel—Stoves       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	Glass and glassware	. 292	21
Iron and Steel—Stoves.       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines.       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	Household effects, n.e.s.	. 2,024	1,230
Iron and Steel—Stoves.       156       496         Castings, n.e.s.       3,801       12         Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines.       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	India rubber goods	. 56,938	3 229
Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines.       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216		. 156	
Machinery, n.e.s.       54,755       10,956         Sewing machines.       251          Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	Castings, n.e.s.	. 3,801	. 12
Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	Machinery, n.e.s.		
Hardware, n.e.s.       11,037       765         Steel       4,470       2,755         Lamps and lanterns        27         Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	Sewing machines	. 251	· · · ·
Lamps and lanterns       27         Leather, sole and upper       114         Boots and shoes       11,471         Harness and saddlery       1,823         Heather, other       276         Lime       40         Liquors, ale and beer       337         Whiskey       15,299         6,775       216		. 11,037	765
Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	Steel	. 4,470	2,755
Leather, sole and upper       114       190         Boots and shoes       11,471       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	Lamps and lanterns		27
Boots and shoes       11,4/1       14,836         Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	Leather, sole and upper	. 114	
Harness and saddlery       1,823       719         Leather, other.       276          Lime       40       6         Liquors, ale and beer        337         Whiskey       15,299       6,775         Wines        216	Boots and shoes	. 11,471	14,836
Lime         40         6           Liquors, ale and beer         337           Whiskey         15,299         6,775           Wines          216			3 719
Liquors, ale and beer         337           Whiskey         15,299         6,775           Wines          216	Leather, other	. 276	3
Whiskey         15,299         6,775           Wines          216	Lime	. 40	) 6
Wines 216	Liquors, ale and beer		
			6,775
Liquors, n.e.s	Wines		216
	Liquors, n.e.s.	• ••••	379

Articles.	Australia.	B,W. Indies & B. Guiana.
Metals	. \$365	\$14
Musical instruments-Organs	. 26,595	
Pianos	41,889	
All other	. 471	20
Oakum	. 4/1	20 4
Oil, n e.s.		-
Photographs	2,571	481
Soaps	. 25	16
Stone, ornamental and building	• ••••	9,237
Sugar nes	• • • • • •	517
Sugar, n.e.s.	•••••	184
Tar	• ••••	125
Tin, manufactures of	· 469	75
Tobacco	. 17	• 3,221
Wall paper	. 4,148	. 5
Barrels, empty	1	50
Furniture, household	90 359	3,197
Door sash and plinds	44	42
Matches and splints		1,034
Moulaings, etc.	585	1,004
Woodenware	1,658	295
Wood pulp	11,063	
Other articles of wood, n.e.s	53,725	
Woolens	. 00,720	6,641
Unenumerated		961
Miscellaneous	. 118,884	31,062
Miscellaneous	· 10	83
Total	\$1,487,273	$\overline{\$145,653}$

Recapitulation of sources and values :

	, I	3.W. Indies &
	Australia.	B. Guiana.
Manufactures	<b>\$1,487,273</b>	\$145,653
The mine	987	60.861
The fisheries	187,484	1,153,499
The forest	371 841	
Animals and their products	90 419	107,150
Agricultural products	220,518	566,631

\$2,297,451 \$2,254,701

A noticeable feature of this showing is that while the values of Canadian exports to Australia and to British West Indies and British Guiana are substantially equal, the value of exports of manufactures to Australia is ten times as large as the value of exports to our neighboring British West India markets.

#### CANADA'S TROPICAL TRADE.

At the request of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, has prepared for us the following statistical article in which is analyzed Canada's trade with the tropical islands of this hemisphere and with the continent of South America, which contains some useful hints regarding the peculiar value to each other of the trade between regions in the Temperate Zones and the Tropics. Mr. Johnson enumerates and analyzes his points as follows:

1. During the years 1895-1901 our export and import trade with the British West Indies decreased \$1,286,682 compared with the seven years 1873-1879, and decreased \$1,697,082compared with the seven years 1883-1889.

2. Our trade with the Spanish West Indies shows an increase of \$329,045 in 1895-1901 compared with 1873-1879 and a decrease of \$4,247,205 compared with 1883-1889.

3. With the French West Indies our trade shows a decrease in the seven years 1895-1901 of 872,750 compared with the seven years 1883-1889, and of 1,958,070 compared with the seven years 1873-1879. This particular trade has gone down till it is (1901) less than one-tenth the amount in 1883. It is dwindling into the little end of nothing.

4. Our trade with the other West Indies, which was \$695,-335 less in the seven years of the 1883-1889 period than in the 1873-1879 period, picked up during the last period of seven years 1895-1901, and reached within \$33,930 of its value in the 1873-1879 period. 5. Our trade with South American countries (including British Honduras), which increased from \$7,500,000 in 1873-1879 period to \$18,663,166 in the 1883-1889 period, decreased to \$16,366,077 in 1895-1901. The increase in 1883-1889 was \$11,162,440 over 1873-1879, and it was, in 1895-1901, \$8,865,-351 over 1873-1879.

6. Taking totals, the total direct business with the countries named was:

In the seven	years,	1873-1879	<b>\$4</b> 5 414 785
" "	"	1883 1889	50 799 100
**	"	1895-1901	53,785,120 51,330,491

The trade in 1883-1889 was 31.6 per cent. over that of 1873-1879, and in 1895-1901 it was 14.1 per cent. less than that of 1883-1889.

7. In order to see just where the shoe pinches I have prepared the following tables :

		The total trade less or more than					
	Total trade 1895–1901.	_ In 1883	-1889.	In 1873-1			
.	British West Indies. \$18,857,504	Less.	More.	Less.	More.		
.	Spanish Indies 14,795,921	\$1,697,082 4.247,205		\$1,286,682			
;	French Indies	872,750		1,958,070	\$329,045		
;	Other Indies 1,065,726 South America 16,366,077	0.007.000	\$661,505	33,930			
	South America 10,300,077	2,297,089			8,865,351		

It will be seen that there has been a decrease in every case but one in the 1895–1901 period compared with the 1883–1889 period and that the total decrease amounts to \$8,452,621.

8. To trace still further the character of this declining trade with the British West Indies, we may separate it into exports and import as follows:

In the seven years, 1895-1901 ""1883-1889 "1873-1879	Exports from Canada. \$11,858,455 10,615,465 14,499,462	Imports into Canada. \$6,999,049 9,939,121 5,644,724
--	---	--

In this case our exports in the 1895-1901 period were more than in the 1883-1889 period, and less than in the 1873-879 period, while our imports, though less than in the 1883-1889 period, are more than in the 1873-1879 period.

Our exports, which suffered a severe decline in 1883-1889 compared with 1873-1879, recovered somewhat in the last seven years, while our imports, which showed a large increase in 1883-1889, decreased in the 1895-1901 period by nearly three million dollars.

9. The subsidy to the steamship line plying between Canada and the West Indies and South America, which began in 1890 with a vote of \$50,000, has had the effect of staying the decline in the case of our exports. It has not had the effect of developing business on the import side of the account.

10. Our trade with Spanish West Indies was as follows :

			Exports from Canada.	Imports into Canada.
	In the seven y	1895-1901	\$7,972,986	\$6,822,935
	••	1883-1889 1873-1879	6,383,000	12,660,126
I		1010-1010	8,679,222	5.787.664

In the case of the Spanish West Indies, Cuba and Porto Rico the statistics show that the exports went down in the 1883–1889 period compared with the 1873-1879 period, and experienced a revival in the 1895–1901 period, but not sufficient to carry them to the figures of 1873–1879. The imports from the Spanish West Indies in 1883-1889 took a leap forward as compared with 1873–1879, but sunk back to almost their old figures in 1895-1901.

11. The figures in the French West Indies trade indicate a drying up of business. It was as follows:

		Exports from Canada.	Imports into Canada.
In the seven years	, 1895-1901 1883-1889	<b>\$</b> 225,201 972,675	\$20,070 146,246
56 66	1873-1879	1,970,961	232,380

Here the drop has been continuous and has affected both imports and exports; the imports having decreased in 1895– 1901 compared with 1873–1879 by 91 per cent., and the exports by nearly 90 per cent.

12. In the case of the other West Indies, the figures are :

			Exports from Canada.	Imports into Canada.
In the seve	n years,	1895-1901	\$969,704	\$96,022
" "	• 6	1883-1889	352,003	52,218
4.6	" •	1873-1879	942,345	157,511

In this instance the exports fell in the intermediate period 1883-1889, and rose again in the 1895-1901 period, going some \$27,000 above the 1873-1879 period, and \$618,000 over the period 1883-1889. The imports followed the same rule in their fall in the intermediate period, and rising in the last period but not reaching the figures of 1873-1879.

13. There remains still to be analyzed the trade of Canada with the South American countries. This stands as follows :

			Exports from Canada.	Imports into Canada.
In the seven y	ears,	1895-1901	\$10,066,897	\$6,299,180
	• •	1883-1889	9,773,168	8,929,998
"	" "	1873-1879	6,019,842	1,480,884

In this case the export trade from this country shows constant though not equal growth. In the second period the increase was 37 per cent. over the 1873–1879 period, and in the third period 1895–1901 the increase was 21 per cent.

The imports into Canada showed a large growth in the 1883-1889 period and a very considerable diminution in the third period compared with the second.

14. Taking the total exports from Canada to the sections of this hemisphere with which we are dealing, the figures stand :

•		Exports.	Imports.
In the seven years,	1895-1901	<b>\$30,939,24</b> 3	\$20,237,256
66 66	1883-1889	28,056,311	31,987,709
" "	1873-1879	32,111,632	13,303,153

The export trade under the stimulus of \$981,843 of subsidies, is still over a million dollars below the total of the 1873-1879 period, though it is three million dollars more than it was in the intermediate period.

The import trade is nearly seven million dollars over the figures of 1873-1879, but it is nearly twelve million dollars below the figures of 1883-1889.

The stimulus given to our export trade is undoubted and promises fairly enough to be beneficial in the future.

15. In the period 1873-1879 the balance of trade was in our favor by \$18,808,659.

In the period 1883-1889 the balance was against us by \$3,931,398.

In the period 1895-1901 the balance was in our favor by \$10,701,987.

In the first period the favorable balance was 42 per cent. of the whole trade, and in the third period it was 20.8 per cent. In the intermediate period the unfavorable balance was 7 per cent.

The conclusion to be drawn is that the subsidy given by the Dominion Government may fairly be cited as having stayed a falling trade, and has in ten years almost placed it upon its early state of prosperity.

#### AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

In view of the interest aroused over the question of Canadian trade with Australia owing to the adoption of a tariff of a protective character by the Commonwealth, it is interesting to observe the trend of commerce between the

Dominion and New South Wales during the last three years. In 1898 New South Wales imported goods to the value of £131,692 from Canada, and her exports to this country amounted to £86,964. The following year the imports from Canada dropped to £92,710, but the exports advanced to £111,789. In 1900 the imports increased to £114,321, while the exports fell to £66,403. The following are some of the leading imports for the three years:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Plows	£2,073	$\pounds1,455$	• • • • •
Other agricultural implements.	926	3,617	£5,694
Apparel	1,001	1,871	9,247
Bicycles	24,780	12,723	
Boots shoes			17,585
Boots, shoes	491	231	3,078
Carriages	454	433	1,304
Carriage materials	224	672	1,947
Drapery	4,714	3,633	11,878
rurniture	1,714	161	402
Fish, preserved	4,787	3,171	3,660
Fish, fresh	62	501	1,609
Flour	54,327	27,292	15,715
Hardware	· · · ·		
Hardware	131	411	<b>278</b>
Cabinet organs	511	872	1,175
Pianos	1,132	3,541	1,347
Agricultural machinery	11,865	19,206	18,713
Other machinery	51	1,853	4,767
11mber, rough	11,641	3,123	4,024
Cheese	3	165	1,605

In his remarks upon these trade returns, Mr. J. S. Larke, Commercial agent to Australia, says:—"From these figures the trend of the Canadian trade can be seen. Leaving out the item of flour, the trade in other articles was nearly 50 per cent. greater than in any previous year. It shows a marked development in the general trade with this colony. The good harvest in 1899-1900 and the over import of United States flour in 1899 affected the sales from Canada, and reduced the importations to nearly half of those of 1898. The total importations from Australia only amounted to £28,232, of which more than one-half came from Canada. In 1899 the importations from Canada were only one-third of those from the United States. There is still a demand for Manitoba flour, which will continue unless a high duty is placed upon it.

"Apparently the trade in plows with Canada ceased last year. Actually it was larger than in other years. A portion were entered as 'other agricultural implements,' but the great bulk was credited to the United States. They were sold to a United States firm who does the business here. The importations of bicycles from abroad shows a small increase, the major portion of which was from Canada. The importations of boots and shoes were, in 1900,  $\pm 343, 295$ , and in 1901  $\pm 464, 691$ , the United States taking about one-half of the increase. The Canadian trade shows a notable gain, but still our share of the trade is very much below what we should do. In the accessories of the trade, such as parts, blacking, polishes, etc., we as yet do practically nothing.

"Carriages and carriage materials show fair improvement, but are yet small in extent. The new tariff will probably decrease the business of importing carriages and increase the demand for materials and parts.

"The trade for Canada in drapery, which includes cottons, shows a very good advance—an advance that can be maintained if the same efforts used two years ago are renewed and continued.

"The figures for furniture show a slight increase over 1900, but are not in the slightest degree any indication of the business done. The large share of the chair trade falls to Canada, but it is hoped that pending arrangements may materially increase the business in other lists. "Last year there was a revival of the trade in frozen salmon. I have dealt with the business in a former report. Until the steps suggested in that report are taken there is not likely to be a very large trade developed. In pressed fish there was a small decrease in the total importations, but a small increase in those from Canada.

"In 1900 the importations of hard wheat flour were from the United States £80,844, from Canada £27,292. Last year they were from the United States £11,476, from Canada £16,-715. The Canadian trade is doing very well in view of the declining demand. With a probable duty in view it is not likely that the trade will increase unless Australia should be subjected to the general drought which produced so serious a shortage in her wheat returns as she had three and four years ago. No attempt has yet been made to introduce other foodstuffs, save oatmeal, the trade in which ceased this year. It is likely to be renewed next year with a good future before it. The market for a limited quantity of split peas has not been utilized, the attempt to get certain exportations having failed. Renewed efforts will be made and may be successful.

"India rubber goods is a line that has a promising future. The figures in the returns are no indication of the business done. The agent of one manufacturer states that his sales here last year amounted to  $\pounds 5,000$ . Some mistakes have been made on the part of one or two shippers which have hindered trade, but they are not likely to recur. Good orders have been forwarded this year.

"But one Canadian firm in musical instruments is making a business here, and it reports trade good in pianos and organs. The trade in cabinet organs is still nearly altogether limited to churches and halls, and is not large. The demand for pianos is increasing, but the great bulk of those sold are much below the price of Canadian goods.

"The competition in agricultural machinery is keener than it was five years ago, as United States manufacturers have seen the necessity of opening branches and doing business directly. The Canadian trade in this State, as the figures show, is holding its own very well nevertheless.

"The Canadian trade in paints and varnishes has nearly ceased. The manufacturers of other countries advertise largely and have their own branches. Canadians do not advertise, and the attempt has been to do the business through agents only. The agents make a vigorous attempt for a little time, but, finding it difficult to make progress in the absence of advertisements, give up the work. The Canadian goods are of excellent quality, but it will require some money and the skill of men who know the paints to get a firm foothold."

#### OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE IN BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Mr. J. Allen Jones, of Barbados, B.W.I., who was recently in Toronto, suggests that Canadian manufacturers who desire a profitable and steady market, should make a winter trip to the British West Indies. "Weather conditions in the West Indies at this time of the year," he said, "are delightful, and a visit to all of the islands can be made at very small cost. If manufacturers would only make the tour they would be amply repaid from pleasure and business standpoints. They do not know what a splendid market they are ignoring, and can only awake to the fact by personal observation. It seems almost a hopeless task for merchants from the West Indies visiting Canada to convince your business men of the opportunities awaiting them in the islands, which have a regular and efficient steamboat service the year round from Halifax, N.S., and the business men of which have a most

kindly feeling toward Canada and all things Canadian. have in mind a manufacturer in Guelph, who two winters ago made a tour of the islands primarily for his health, and who then realized that there was a good market for his wares. To-day his trade with the British West Indies is increasing steadily, and the returns are most satisfactory. If one could only persuade a few Canadian merchants to make a similar journey they would soon be taking their fair share of the markets now largely controlled by Americans, but which might be held by Canadians and could easily be won by It is a fact, I believe, and a most regretable one, them. that only one Canadian firm to-day has an established representative making regular tours of the islands, while American and English companies are consistently represented by energetic drummers. New markets are not won by those who rest content with what they hold." Mr. Jones said that the chief export of Barbados to Canada was molasses, but the merchants of the island, though anxious to obtain a fair return trade of Canadian manufactures and produce, had, as yet, little prospect of that hope being fulfilled. Reference was made to the desire of a number of American manufacturers for an agreement whereby goods might be shipped in bond from United States ports via Port of Spain, Trinidad, to Venezuela, and other South American countries. Such an agreement, Mr. Jones said, was a matter which the Administration of Trinidad had full power to make. It would in no way effect Canadian shippers to Trinidad, or the trade of that island with Venezuela, which was now picking up again after the setback resulting from the bad feeling caused some years ago by the British Venezuelan boundary dispute. Canadians and British merchants and producers were all on an equality so far as the tariff of the islands was concerned, and Canadians should at once begin to win the markets of the islands. It would be an easier task now than a few years hence, when, if allowed to progress without Canadian competition, the Americans would have a paramount hold.

#### TRINIDAD TRADE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received a report from Mr. Edgar Tripp, Canadian agent for Trinidad and Tobago, in which he speaks of the great boon the regular call of the Canadian steamers has proved to Trinidad's small dependency, Tobago, which is now placed for the first time in steam communication without transhipment for supplies with customers in the Dominion. The trade is not very large at present, but it is growing, and Canada, being the first in the field so far as the northern continent is concerned, should reap whatever advantage may be ultimately gained from that fact. Mr. Tripp noticed in a report from Mr. Larke, the Canadian agent for Australasia, that printing paper from the Dominion was selling to advantage there. There is also, Mr. Tripp states, a market for the same material in Trinidad, which might be tried. In 1900 £8,011 was imported, of which £2,749 came from the United Kingdom and £2,623 from France. Mr. Tripp thinks there is also an opening for Canadian live stock if the trade was vigorously pushed. Imports from Canada for the quarter ending September 30 were in almost every item much in advance of those for the corresponding three months in 1900. Butter, cheese, fish, flour, timber and manufactures all show in the improvement.

#### BRITISH TRADE.

Alluding to the fact that Premier Ross had said that his Government would make a grant of \$5,000 a year for five years for opening a sample-room in London for the display of

Canadian products, The Globe points out that for many years Great Britain will offer a practically unlimited market for our food and certain other products. We now hold the cheese market, and our exports of bacon, butter, wheat and other products have increased remarkably in the last few years. Here are a few items referred to by Mr. Sifton in recent speeches: In 1896 we exported of eggs \$807,086 worth, in 1901 \$1,691,640 worth, or just about double; of butter in 1896 \$1,052,000 worth, in 1901 \$3,295,000 worth; of cheese, in 1896 \$13,956,571, in 1901 \$20,696,951; bacon, hams and pork, in 1896 \$4,446,884, in 1901 \$11,829,820. Yet, what we have done is very little in comparison with what we may do. On the one side are forty millions of people, producing far less food than they require, and importing enormous quantities. On the other side are territories capable, if developed, of supplying all the needs of Great Britain. The growth in wheat production has been wonderful. Ten years ago the wheat production of the Territories outside of Manitoba was almost a negligible quantity. To-day it is more than the production of Manitoba was at that time; while Manitoba's production has increased more than fourfold.

It would seem to be wise for us, says The Globe, not to sit waiting for the British Parliament to do something for us, but to use the means at our own command. We ought to compel our own railways to give fair play to our own farmers and shippers. Even if we had a preference in the British market its effect could be nullified by the railway companies if we continue to allow them to discriminate against Canadians. Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M.P., at the Western Dairymen's convention said that during the season of 1899 the transportation of Canadian cheese, butter, bacon, apples and cattle cost \$1,000,000 more than would have been charged to American shippers. The excess on cheese was \$3.50 per ton, on butter \$4 per ton, on bacon and hams \$4 per ton. The rate on cattle from Chicago to Montreal is only 25 cents per hundred pounds, while from the Counties of Bruce, Huron and Grey it is 33 cents. The steamboat companies are equally unfair in their treatment of Canadian shippers. If we had a preference in the British market, have we any guarantee that the railway and steamboat companies would not pocket the difference in price, if any? At all events, it is well for us to promote the trade with Great Britain by all the means which are within our reach.

If boards of trade and other commercial organizations existed in every important city and town in Canada, and if they were constituent parts of a Dominion Board of Trade, such a board would have it in its power to command the attention of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments that would quickly bring the transportation companies to terms and secure rates which would enable all classes of Canadian producers to obtain satisfactory returns from their sales to the Mother Country and other parts of the world. There is a strong disposition on the part of all our Governments to assist in promoting such trade, but it could be greatly accelerated through the intelligent efforts of a Dominion Board of Trade.

#### LORD STRATHCONA AND CANADIAN TRADE.

Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, in London; under date of January 25, wrote the following letter to the editor of Commercial Intelligence, London, re Canadian trade:

Sir,—It is with some satisfaction that I venture to draw a little more attention than perhaps it has already received to the following notification which appeared in the Press a few days ago:

"During the year just closed Canada reached the highest mark in her progress hitherto attained. Compared with ten years ago, her exports have just doubled, having increased from \$98,000,000 to \$196,000,000, while her imports have grown from \$119,000,000 to \$190,000,000. The public deposits in the banks now amount to \$407,000,000."

An analysis of the figures indicates that the export trade of the United Kingdom with Canada is expanding under the preferential tariff, and that the natural products and manufactures of Canada are being imported in largely increasing quantities in the United Kingdom. Satisfactory as the figures are, however, the United Kingdom will no doubt secure a large share of the import trade of Canada; and, on the other hand, the imports into the United Kingdom from Canada form a very small percentage of the requirements of the country, and are capable of much expansion.

Nothing would give Canadians greater satisfaction than a further increase in British as compared with other imports; and they are naturally inclined to the opinion that, as they become better known, the products of Canada and the colonies, all things being equal, will be regarded with greater favor in the United Kingdom than similar products from foreign countries, which are now imported in large quantities.

The manner in which this increased trade is to be brought about on both sides has been the subject of much discussion. I am convinced, however, that a great deal can be done by the dissemination of more knowledge of the various products of Canada—of the mine, the forests, the fisheries, the farms and dairies, the manufactories, etc.—and by the circulation of the other information that is necessary to bring about the development of trade. Similar particulars relating to the imports of Canada, the Customs tariff, and other data of the kind, if more widely known, would also help to develop British exports to the Dominion.

I therefore venture to ask you to give me the opportunity of stating that as High Commissioner for Canada I invite correspondence on all these matters. Business directories and trade journals, information about all branches of Canadian commerce, the names of the leading exporters and importers of the Dominion, and in fact much that is necessary to stimulate more extensive commercial relations between the two countries, is available in my Department. I hope that the publicity which, with your permission, this letter will secure, may be attended with the best possible results; and that it will help to promote the increase of inter-Imperial trade.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

In page 34 of this issue mention is made of several Orders in Council promulgated by the Dominion Government, by which a number of articles are transferred from the dutiable to the free list, and consist of what may be called "raw materials," not produced in Canada, but necessary in Canadian factories in making finished products.

Last week in the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. John Charlton gave notice that he would introduce a resolution as follows :—" That this House is of the opinion that Canadian import duties should be arranged upon the principle of reciprocity in trade conditions, so far as may be consistent with Canadian interests; that a rebate of not less than 40 per cent. of amount of duties imposed should be made upon dutiable imports from nations or countries admitting Canadian natural products into their markets free of duty; and that the scale of Canadian duties should be sufficiently high to avoid inflicting injury upon Canadian interests in cases where a rebate of 40 per cent. or more shall be made under the conditions aforesaid."

A number of the larger Canadian manufacturers of woolens are preparing exhaustive lines of their products for exhibition in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, for the enlightenment of the Government and Members of Parliament, intended to show the high and excellent quality of goods made by them. In many cases these goods are indistinguishable from the best imported goods. This exhibit will be on view for about two weeks, during which time some of the manufacturers will be present to explain the situation and impress upon the Government the necessity of adequate tariff protection to their industry.

An influential delegation of Ontario manufacturers of cement, waited on Premier Ross a few days ago with the request that the Government insert a provision in all charters granted to companies proposing constructive enterprises, compelling the contractors to use Portland cement of Canadian manufacture. Mr. Haney, the chief speaker, said, as a contractor, that the Canadian product was of standard excellence, but the industry needed encouragement, since American manufacturers use Canada as a slaughter market. Mr. Rathbun pointed out that the industry was a promising one; that the Canadian output this year would reach 750,000 barrels. The Premier promised consideration, and informed the deputation that Canadian cement would be used in the construction of the power plant at Niagara Falls.

Last week Mr. J. O. Thorn, of the Metallic Roofing Co., and chairman of the Toronto section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, headed a large delegation of local manufacturers in a visit to Hon. Mr. Ross and the other Ministers of the Ontario Government, to urge support for that clause in the City of Toronto's bill, now before the legislature, vesting in municipal councils the power to grant exemptions from taxation in whole or in part, to manufacturing establishments. Mr. Thorn presented a memorandum which said in part :

Through the Bell by-law manufacturers in Toronto have enjoyed for the past ten years exemption on their plant and machinery, but the Provincial law now in force is about to deprive them of this, and thus place them at a disadvantage in comparison with those located in other places. The theory of the present law of personality taxation apparently is that all capital invested in manufacturing shall be taxed for municipal purposes, and taxed, not like any other investments, on its income or profits, but on the principal. This would mean, roughly speaking, that those using their capital in manufacturing must pay a municipal tax equal to 2 per cent. thereof each year.

Manufacturing business in this province could not possibly bear such a burden, and the rigorous enforcement of such a law would drive outside the limits of the province such factories as could be moved, and would absolutely extinguish a large proportion of those remaining. . . We believe that the most effectual remedy will be found in the restoration to Municipal Councils of the right of exemption, and our appeal is made largely in behalf of our Ontario cities, whose growth as industrial and manufacturing centres will be seriously affected by the recent change in legislation."

Mr. Thorn said the present law of exemption would expire in December next, and all that was asked was an assurance of renewal. The deputation represented 300 manufacturers, employing 40,000 hands. The law requiring a two-thirds vote of the ratepayers, while workable in small municipalities, was impracticable in a city like Toronto.

The Premier said there was much force in what had been said, and he would carefully consider the matter.

Another tariff concession to the United States has been made by the Dominion Government. An Order-in-Council has been passed striking off 40 per cent. of the duty on ordinary grades of printing paper. This is a development of that free trade section of the tariff which empowers the Government to deprive of the benefit of Customs duty any domestic industry in which a number of manufacturers are joined in an agreement to abstain from price-cutting. Osten-sibly this clause is aimed at "combines," but its penalties fall with equal damage upon manufacturers who stand aloof from every appearance of a "combine." Its real office is to serve as a free trade valve that may be opened upon any industry at a moment's notice, for what industry is there in which there is not more or less adherence to a scale of prices? Of the total output of Canadian paper mills not 50 per cent. is made by manufacturers belonging to the Paper Makers' Association. One of the largest producers of printing paper in Canada, the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Co., does not belong to this body. Must it and others equally innocent of entering into a compact to uphold prices be punished by the transfer of a large part of its home market to the United States manufacturers? If it is culpable to belong to the Canadian Paper Makers' Association it cannot be a crime not to belong to it. Yet the Canadian paper manufacturers who stand outside of it are mulcted along with those who are mem-. bers of it.-The Mail and Empire.

The value of the imports of printing paper into Canada in 1901 was as follows :

Great Britain	\$102,616
Belgium	940
France.	237
Germany United States	575 951 719
· ·····	201,718
Total	\$356,086

The directors of the Industrial Exhibition are busy these days with schemes for the new buildings to be erected at the fair grounds with the money which the city is to supply. It is the opinion among the members that a general scheme be adopted to be followed out for years to come in the rearrangement of the buildings on the grounds. Park Commissioner Chambers has given a great deal of attention to the rearrangement of the buildings and his ideas are more than likely to be adopted. Mr. Chambers believes that the drives and roadways should be enlarged and better arranged for driving. His idea is to erect the new main building on the site now occupied by agricultural hall. There would be plenty of room and could be built right back to the new machinery hall. By placing the chief building there Mr. Chambers argues that the congestion which occurs so frequently around the present main building, and those buildings surrounding it, would be greatly relieved.

A return has been issued by Mr. J. J. Fenton, the Victorian Government Statist, showing that the population of the Australian Commonwealth, including half-castes and aboriginals, is 3,775,128. The total is made up as follows :—New South Wales, 1,356,090; Victoria, 1,201,178; Queensland, 498,129; South Australia, 363,157; West Australia, 184,099; Tasmania, 172,475.

The question of preferential treatment for British goods in the conquered Boer territories is already being discussed in Great Britain. If an opportunity permits, the matter will be submitted to the consideration of Parliament, as a Conservative member has given notice to call attention to the desirability of granting the manufacturers of the United Kingdom who are paying for the establishment of a settled government in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, opportunities for trade superior to those offered to the manufacturers of foreign countries.

A hotel in Nassau, N.P., is equipped with a steam pleasure launch, in the bottom of which is 28 square feet of plate glass. Prior to this innovation the only way for tourists to see the wonders of marine plant life in those waters was through buckets with glass bottoms. The manager conceived the idea of a large boat with power and a large space with plate glass bottom, which would enable the tourists to get a better view of plant life, which is very rare in many of the bays surrounding the island. Rowboats with glass bottoms are already in use on the Pacific coast.

The manufacturers of sewer pipe have perfected an arrangement which will place the entire trade of the United States in the hands of dealers who will be recognized as manufacturers' agents, and will sell their stock on the commission plan. These agencies are to be established in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and throughout the West in selected districts. The price list is to be uniform all over the country, and will be regulated by the manufacturers, who have formed a general association, and will hold meetings at regular intervals.

A New Jersey tile manufacturer is filling an order for the mosaic flooring for the government building in Newcastle, Australia. The mosaics will fill a car and will reach Australia in about three months' time. The shipment will contain several hundred thousands of mosaics, some of which are as small as a quarter of an inch square.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, held in Toronto, February 12, the following officers were elected for 1902:—President, John Waldie, Toronto; First Vice-President, Robert Watt, Wiarton; Second Vice-President, N. Dyment, Barrie; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Tindall, Toronto; Board of Management--Messrs. J. T. Conlon, Thorold; W. L. White, jr., Midland; John Bertram, W. A. Charlton, J. B. Miller, Robt. Laidlaw, C. Beck and R. Watt.

In his address to the members, speaking of reciprocity with the United States, Mr. Waldie said :

We do not think the interests of this country are forwarded by negotiations with the United States looking to a renewal of any kind of reciprocity treaty, nor by discussion about the "balance of trade." We serve our best interests by pressing our own Provincial and Dominion Governments to legislate for Canada alone, and it would be unwise for a member of this association to speak of any legislation that we are promoting as retaliatory. Let us act, not talk, and we as lumbermen will continue to saw wood and keep our axes sharp. In concluding, he expressed the view that the Dominion Government should put wood products on the dutiable list, so that in a period of depression (and to offset the American cut on through rates from the south) a tariff would act as a hindrance, and thus prevent Canada from becoming a slaughter market. While the theories of protection and free trade may be discussed academically, this country asks for legislation to suit the conditions that exist here. It is not a matter of theory, it is a matter of deciding what is going to presently promote the welfare of the country.

The revised official figures published of British dairy imports show that Canada continues easily first in cheese, sending to Great Britain in 1901 three times as much as the United States, which has second place, Canada sending £3,697,780 and the United States £1,274,061. Denmark is easily first in butter, supplying 43 per cent. of British imports; Australia second, Siberia third. Canadian and American supplies are erratic, though Canada sent £1,008,002, against the United States £689,164.

The Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt, Ont., iron founders, engineers, machinists, mill builders, etc., and manufacturers

of safes, vaults, vault doors, etc., inform us that hereafter the word "Canada" will appear prominently upon all machines and machinery which they send out of their shops. This is to emphasize the fact that Canadian users of machinery—such as they make—have no necessity to import such articles under the impression that they cannot be obtained at home. This is a step in the right direction; and in our opinion the word "Canada" or "Made in Canada" should appear as prominently as possibly, and wherever possible, upon every article made in this country.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been considering how to divert to Canada the tide of British emigration still flowing so strongly to the United States. and evolved one practical suggestion. Mr. James P. Murray proposed that the different Canadian Boards of Trade should unite in sending representative men from each Province to Britain, "to meet there the representatives of other bodies, point out the advantages that Canada has to offer, and thus promote immigration." It was proposed that the Canadian Government should render some assistance. Now, we of the Canadian Gazette are the very last to throw cold water upon any method which will enlarge and quicken the points of contract between the people of Britain and Canada. It is a matter upon which we often comment, and we have ourselves put forward several suggestions. Let us have all the enlightened and well-informed talk of Canada in Britain that can be secured. But we fear that such delegations of Canadian business men will of themselves do little to people Canadian Emigration propaganda is, after all, very vacant lands. much of a business, and it must be managed by those who know how the business can best be done. The association will be doing good work if they get behind Canadian members of Parliament and lead them to encourage the Ministry to put this population question in the forefront of their thoughts .---Canadian Gazette, London, England.

A special general meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade was held a few days ago for the purpose of considering a notice of motion which had been made re the imposition of a duty on wheat by the British Government. It had been reported that that Government, finding it requisite to levy additional taxes to meet the heavy expenditure entailed by the war in South Africa, and the large additions to the navy necessary to protect British interests in all parts of the world; therefore in the opinion of the Board, any tax placed on wheat or flour should not be levied on the products of the Empire, or if the Imperial necessities should demand its universal application, the products of the Colonies should receive preferential treatment similar to that now extended by Canada to Great Britain. The effective portion of the resolution which was passed reads as follows:

In view of the position so strongly urged by this Board for many years, for a preferential treatment of the different products of the Empire exchanged therein, and Canada having granted a tariff preference on the products of Great Britain when imported into this country, one of the results being that Germany has discriminated in her tariff against us by imposing practically prohibitory duties on our cereals, thus closing a valuable market to our farmers, and Canada with other British possessions having shown her desire to strengthen the bonds which unite all British people by her participation in the war in South Africa; therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Board any tax placed by Great Britain upon products similar to those produced in this country should be so levied as to grant a preference to the products produced within the Empire.

## CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

The following items of information, which are classified under the title "Captains of industry," relate to matters that are of special interest to every advertiser n these pages, and to every concern in Canada interested in any manufacturing Industry whatever, this interest extending to supply houses also.

If a new manufacturing enterprise of any kind is being started, or an electric lighting plant instituted, or an electric railroad, or a telephone, or a telegraph line is being constructed; or a saw mill, a woolen, cotton, or knitting mill; or if any Industrial establishment has been destroyed by fire with a probability of its being rebuilt, our friends should understand that possibly there may be something in the event for them. Do you catch on to the idea?

The starting of any such concern means a demand for some sort of machines. machinery, or supplies, such as steam engines and boilers, shafting, pulleys, belting, lubricants, machinery supplies, wood or ison working machinery, ventilating and drying apparatus; pumps, valves, packing, dynamos, motors, wire, arc and incandescent lamps, and an infinite variety of electrical supplies, chemicals, acids, alkalies, etc. It is well worth the while of every reader of the Canadian Manufac turer to closely inspect all items under the head of Captains of Industry.

A large refinery will be opened by the Canadian Copper Co., at Copper Cliff, Ont.

The Union Abattoir Co., Montreal, will erect a \$100,000 abattoir at Point St. Charles, Que.

The planing factory of Laird Bros., Dresden, Ont., was destroyed by fire February 4. Loss about \$25,000.

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co., Windsor, Ont., will erect a large salt factory close to their lumber mills, and will manufacture salt for the Canadian trade.

Stewart & Co., Strathroy, Ont., have received a grant of \$8,000 from Collingwood, Ont., to erect a flour mill there.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Keewatin, Ont., recently shipped 500 tons of flour to Sydney, N.S.W.

The St. John Milling Co., St. John, N.B., has been incorporated with a capital of \$14,000, to take over the milling business of W. H. Fowler. The incor-porators include W. H. Fowler, G. A. Kimball and F. A. Peters, all of St. John.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Keewatin, Ont., recently received an order from the British War Office for 12,500 barrels of Keewatin flour to be shipped to South Africa.

The Dominion Government will build a lighthouse at Cape Traverse, on the St. Lawrence river, at a cost of about \$75,000.

The receipts of the Toronto Railway Co. have begun the year well, as shown by the following statement for January, and the four preceding Januaries :-

L			
ł		Gross Receipts.	Percentage.
	1902	. \$137,770.00	\$11,021.60
	1901	122,132.50	9,770.60
	1900	. 114,719.00	9,177.50
	1899	96,029.90	7,682.39
	1898	. 87,50191	7,000.15
	Morana C	T Stenhaun f	.,

Messrs. G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg, Man., have commenced the manufacture of paints, putty, etc., in a very thoroughly equipped building.

The lumber cut in the Ottawa valley in 1901, is placed at 611,000,000 feet, as against 588,000,000 feet in 1900, an increase of 23,000,000 feet.

The sash and door factory of H. Fauteux, Montreal, was destroyed by fire February 13. Loss about \$6,000.

Messrs. Ennis & Co., Hamilton, Ont. have been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to manufacture pianos, organs, etc. The provisional directors include C. L. Ennis, Alexander Glass, jr., and William Ainslie, all of Hamilton.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association held in Toronto last week, the secretary, Mr. Tindall, in his report, showed that the mills in the northwestern part of Ontario, embracing Georgian Bay, northern division of the Grand Trunk Railway to Callendar, and in the Canadian | motive power.

Pacific Railway region from North Bay to Rat Portage, turned out 466.-000,000 feet of white pine lumber, as compared with 476,000,000 feet last year, and 351,000,000 feet in the year preceding. The decrease last year was due to the output of one or two of the mills being seriously affected by fire, while several operators did not saw as much as anticipated. The stocks on hand December 31 totalled 181,000,000 feet, showing a decrease of 35,000,000 feet, as compared with last year. Of this amount 29,000,000 feet has been disposed of, and there are still 152,000,000 feet unsold. The lumber production of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota in 1901 showed a decrease from that of the previous year of 112,881,000 feet, while the stocks of lumber stored at the mills also show a decrease for the same period of something like 529,229,000 feet. The stocks on hand are the lowest since 1894, though the requirements of the market, both for distributing and manufacturing purposes, practically remain the same, and there can only be one effect, namely, firm or increased prices.

Mr. Thomas Malone, Three Rivers, Que., has been awarded the Government contract for the harbor improvements at Three Rivers, which are to cost \$750,000. Mr. Malone has recently returned from New York, where he went to purchase a suction dredge having a capacity of 60,000 yards per day, and a modern pile driver.

For the first time a return is made of the electric railways of the Dominion, in the annual report of the Department of These total 675 miles of Railways. tracks. The paid-up capital of the com-panies is \$39,076,016; gross earnings, \$5,768,283; working expenses, \$3,435,-163; net earnings, \$2,333,120. The city street railways report the following number of passengers carried during the year : Montreal, 45,833,652; Toronto, 37,620,-583; Ottawa, 7,469,304; Quebec, 3,715,-675; Hamilton, 3,693,677; Winnipeg, 3,196,489; Halifax, 2,968,811; St. John, 1,710,223.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., will expend about \$1,500,000 on new shops to be built in Montreal. Electricity will form a considerable portion of the

## **Pneumatic Tools and Appliances** ARE GREAT MONEY SAVERS.

Air Hoists, Baggage Handlers, Agitation of Liquids or Syrups in Refineries. **Cushion and Car**pet Cleaners, Chipping Tools for use by Machinists, Boiler Makers, Stonecutters and Marbie Works Caiking and Drilling, Air Brushes



At the recent annual meeting of the Fort William, Ont., Board of Trade, the president drew attention to the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway has agreed to spend \$500,000 at that place this year. Referring to the harbor business for the year he stated that in all 964 vessels, with a registered tonnage of 1,160,264 tons and crews of 22,390 men had reported and cleared at the customs house; coal to the amount of 1,250,000 tons had been received and 692,527 tons planking laid. Some 76,878 cubic yards of freight handled. The quantity of wheat taken into the elevators was 16,876,899.50 bushels. The customs collections at the port for the year amounted to \$124,000.

For the year ending June 30, 1901, \$4,699,680 was expended upon public works in Canada, or nearly \$1,000,000 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. Harbors, dredging and bridges took \$2,670,146; public buildings, \$1,-303,411; telegraphs, \$532,626; miscellaneous, salaries, etc., \$193,495. The revenue from public works was \$112,675, an increase of \$33,594 over the previous fiscal year. The department has under control 5,640 miles of telegraph and cables, and during the year a number of very powerful dredges were added to the existing Government fleet. In the annual report the department lays stress upon the fact that the first attempt at a practical use of the Marconi wireless system was made by it and with great success. During the year the sum of \$432,557 was expended upon the ship canal between

Montreal and Quebec. The channel is now 350 feet wide and about 26 feet in depth, and will be widened to 500 feet and deepened to 30 feet. The expenditure on Toronto Harbor improvements was \$40,-836, and on the diversion of the Don river \$368. The total expenditure to June 30 last was \$1,194,891, including dredging. The south end of the west pier that had settled has been brought up to a proper level and two-thirds of the of sand have been dredged from the channel approaches and bar south of the east pier.

M. P. Davis, Ottawa, proprietor of the Sheik's Island Power Plant had a conference with the members of the Cornwall, Ont., Town Council a few days ago, and presented a scheme for the securing of new industries for Cornwall to be operated by electric power from Mr. Davis' plant at Mille Roches. Mr. Davis stated he could supply 600 h.p. at ten days' notice, in a slightly longer period 1,200 h.p., and in a few months United States. 4,000 h.p. from his plant.

The Enterprise Specialty Co., Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to manufacture renovators, furniture polish, etc. The provisional directors include J. W. Fitzgerald, W. R. Willlams and H. W. Steep, all of Toronto.

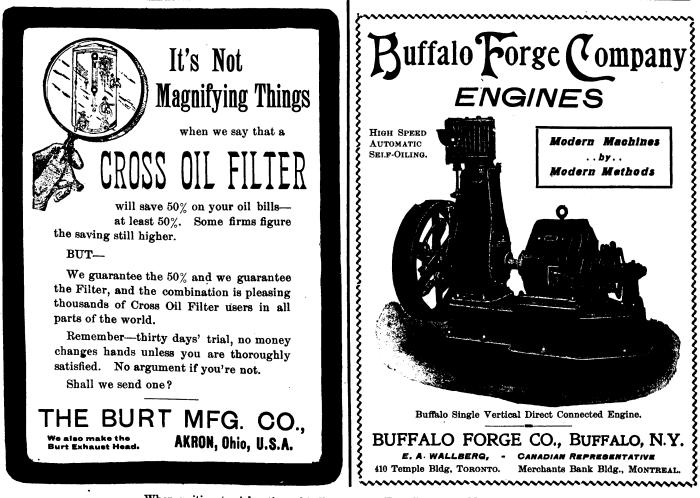
The Lloyd Mfg. Co., Kentville, N.S., manufacturers of saw mill and pumpmaking machinery, will enlarge their works this year.

The American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., have sent us their 1902 office calendar, on which is shown some of the valves, gauges and indicators manufactured by them. The company manufactures the American Thompson improved indicators, Ideal reducing wheels, pantographs and plantimeters; steam, vacuum, hydraulic, test recording, locomotive water gauges for all purposes; marine, locomotive and portable, steam heating and hydraulic patent pop safety valves, etc.

The firm name of Messrs. A. R. Williams & Co., 320 St. James street, Montreal, has been changed to Williams & Wilson, who now conduct the same business. This concern have been long and favorably known to the trade as dealers in machinery and machinery supplies, and outfitters for railway shops, machine shops, planing mills, saw mills, pulp and paper mills, etc. ; and as Canadian selling agents for many of the largest manufacturing concerns both in Canada and

The International Lumber Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to manufacture timber, lumber, etc. The provisional directors include F. H. Clergue, B. J. Clergue, both of Sault St. Marie; and E. L. Stewart, Bangor, Me.

The Cosmos Cotton Co., will apply for incorporation with a capital of \$500,000. Mr. George Burgay, Yarmouth, N.S., signs the notice.



Messrs. Deering Bros., Chicago. 111. are looking for a suitable site on which Ont., has been incorporated with a to erect their branch factory in Canada. Six new buildings will be required—three 390x70 feet, two 260x70 feet, and one 195x70 feet—a large power house, a site of twenty-five acres, with more land available if needed, and convenience as to transportation facilities. The location has not yet been decided on, but it will probably be either Kingston, Ont., or Montreal.

Inspector Geo. C. Robb, Toronto, has Kappelle. notified City Engineer Rust that some of the boilers at the main pumping station of the water works are unsafe, and recommends that the eight which comprise batteries Nos. 1 and 2 be taken out, and replaced by new ones of 160 lbs. pressure. The new boilers will cost about \$15,000.

The Westinghouse Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa., has received the contract to supply the electrical equipment for the large Portland cement factory, which is being erected at Durham, Ont.

The Oshawa Canning Co., Oshawa, capital of \$100,000, to manufacture canned fruits, vegetables, meats, etc. The provisional directors include M. F. Smith and J. S. Beaton, both of Oshawa; and C. A. Smith, Port Hope, Ont.

The Crown Whitewear Co., Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to manufacture whitewear, etc. The provisional directors include A. C. Rogers, T. C. Hallam and George

The Richmond County Electric Co., Richmond, Que., has received the contract for the bridge to be built over the Black river, near Ulverton, Que., at an estimated cost of \$2,500.

The McQuay Tanning Co., Owen Sound, Ont., will erect buildings and plant at a cost of about \$12,000, and \$20,000 will be spent for raw material at fame, doth each sheet this water-mark the outset. The plant will have a capa-city of more than a million pounds of made of this, and your choice will not be finished leather a year.

The Cataract Power Co., Hamilton, Ont., will increase its capital stock by \$50,000 for the purpose of extending the Radial Railway from Burlington to Oakville.

A company, comprising most of the members of the James Pender Wire Nail Co., St. John, N.B., will be organized with a capital of \$500,000, to manufacture steel and wire. The head office of the company will be at Sydney, N.S.

The Rolland Paper Co., St. Jerome, Que., are not only manufacturers of highgrade papers, but they maintain upon their staff a high-grade poet to sing the praises thereof. The latest effusion of the poet runs as follows: "In verse we write to let you know, that Earncliffe Bond, at the Paris show, took Grand Prix away from the world at large; and this paper is sold at a moderate charge. Its brother, Superfine Linen Record, of far amiss."



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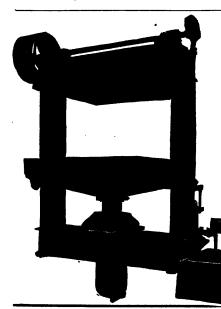
### THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LIMITED

Capacity of Works—500,000 Barrels per Year.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY. 310-312 Front Street West, Telephone Main 1379.

SALES AGENTS TORONTO, ONT.

ST. LAWRENCE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., 2664 Notre Dame St. W. Telephone Main 3987. MONTREAL, QUE.



## Hydraulic PRESSES

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> PRESSING VENEERS **TANNERS' USES BALING, Etc.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

## William R. Perrin & Company

TORONTO, -CANADA

Mr. William Whyte, assistant to the the only actual point at issue is the ques- turing and selling rights for the wellfurther particulars regarding which they will give on application.

> The Hudson's Bay Co. will erect a lum-ber and flour mill at Vermillion, N.W.T. In connection with the mill an electric light plant will be supplied by a 60 h.p. Corliss engine.

> The Canadian Pacific Railway propose to commence the construction early this spring of two new elevators at Fort William, Ont., one to be built on the tank system, will have a capacity of a million and a half bushels, with the improved hopper bottoms to facilitate the handling of the grain. The other will be a halfmillion bushel cleaning elevator, to handle dirty or wet grain. Both elevators are expected to be ready for next year's crop.

The Snowflake Elevator Co., Snowflake, Man., is applying for incorporation with a capital stock of \$5,000. The applicants include J. F. Drew, R. A. Garrett and A. Maxwell, all of Snowflake.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Virden, Man., is applying for incorporation, with a capital of \$6,250. The applicants in-clude J. W. Scallion, H. W. Dayton and J. A. Blakeman, all of Virden.

A grist mill will be built at Dauphin,

#### President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., states that there would be difficulty in establishing a line of steamers between inspection. Mr. Bertram denies emphatic-Vancouver and Siberia while the present ally that his company has any complaint high tariff was maintained by Russia on United States goods. The Canadian trade in itself was as yet not sufficient to viewed the Government simply for the warrant the establishment of such a line. An agent of the Canadian Pacific is now at Vladivostock, the Siberian port of entry, collecting information as to the cost of carrying Canadian goods to that port and from there to the main Siberian points of consumption. This information lease reeds, metal reeds, reeds for carpet will be made public, together with data as to the price at which various articles can be sold in that country. Mr. Whyte thinks that the present Russian tariff against the United States will be permanent.

A statement made at Ottawa to the orders. effect that the Bertram Engine Works customers Co., Toronto, had imported steel plates judges." from France, which had been objected to Gowdey Co. have been in that employ by the Government steamboat inspector many long years, some of them as long as as being of less tension than those re- 50 years. They always carry in stock as being of less tension than those required by the British Lloyds, is characterized by Mr. John Bertram, the head of the company, as entirely false. Mr. Bertram states that no plates were imported by his company from France, the

tion of the interpretation of the regula- known Hylo turn-down electric lamp, tions of the act respecting steamboat regarding discrimination, and the representatives of the company have interpurpose of securing a ruling regarding a point in the law.

cotton, wool and linen weaving, including weaving and for wire weaving, etc., inform us that their concern was established in 1834, some sixty-eight years ago. "We intend," they say, "to give our customers the very best materials and workmanship, and prompt delivery of We guarantee satisfaction to our customers, and they are to be the sole Most of the employes of the large quantities of materials, and have as large capacity for output as any similar concern in the United States. They invite correspondence.

The Packard Electric Co., St. Cathasource of supply being always Great rines, Ont., announce that they have A grist mill will Britain and the United States, and that secured the exclusive Canadian manufac-Man., by S. Gable.

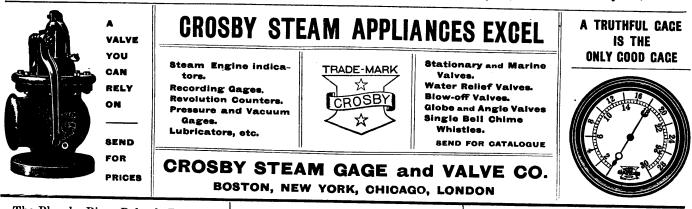
## BOILER, RAILWAY and MACHINE SHOPS CONTEMPLATING THE USE OF PNEUMATIC

WILL DO WELL TO COMMUNICATE WITH US BEFORE INSTALLING PLANT

SEND FOR OUR AIR COMPRESSORS ALL STYLES CATALOGUE OF AIR COMPRESSORS ALL STYLES AND SIZES

CANADIAN RAND DRILL CO. Montreal and Sherbrooke

#### THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.



The Blanche River Pulp & Paper Co., which is applying for an extension of the agreement for a pulp concession from the Ontario Government, is reported to have purchased the power on the Quebec side of the Ottawa river, three and a half miles above Mattawa, at a cost of about \$25.000.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Brompton Falls, Que., have spent about \$170,000 in building operations. All this is by way of foundation work, the mills not having yet been begun.

The Wapella Farmers' Elevator Co., Wapella, N.W.T., will erect a new 35,-000 bushel elevator, at an estimated cost of \$5,350.

Chaleurs Bay Mills, D'Israeli, Que., has applied for incorporation with a capital

Champoux and David Champoux, both of J. C. Hodgson, C. J. Hodgson and W. P. D'Israeli, and J. E. Marrett, Portland, Me.

The Farmers' Electric Water & Telephone Co., Cardston, N.W.T., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

The Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Co., Beauharnois, Que., has applied for incorporation. The applicants include adding two J. B. Robert and W. H. Robert, both of more hands. Beauharnois, and E. B. Greenshields, Montreal.

La Compagnie du Telephone de Montmorency, has applied to have name changed to La Compagnie de Telephone Provinciale, and to increase the capital to \$300,000.

The Hodgson Iron & Tube Co., Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, to manufacture pulp and of \$200,000, to manufacture iron, steel paper. The applicants include John and metal. The incorporators include

WARM UP YOUR

Sharp, all of Montreal.

The Dominion Coal Co., Sydney, N.S., has received repeat orders from France. Dominion coal is also finding a way into the markets of South America.

The T. Eaton Co., Toronto, will enlarge their mantle and whitewear factory by adding two storeys and employ 250

J. G. King, Fort William, Ont., is in Minneapolis, Minn., purchasing machinery for the new cleaning elevator to be built at the former place.

The Ontario Bureau of Mines has received advises that a larger copper smelting plant, with capacity to handle 800 tons of ore a day, will soon be erected in the vicinity of Bruce Mines, on the north shore of Lake Huron. The works will employ about 800 men.



WITH

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—Buildings

They are the triumph of the century. In demand the world over

Made in countless sizes and every possible shape, and in a variety of styles, plain and ornamental, suffi-Send for Catalogue on cient to suit the most exacting.

up-to-date Heating.

THE DOMINION RADIATOR CO., Limited, TORONTO HEAD OFFICE. DUFFERIN STREET

#### THE BEST PIPE THREADING and CUTTING-OFF MACHINES Are Made by the ARMSTRONG MFG. CQ., BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Also Manufacturers of a FULL LINE of ADJUSTABLE STOCKS and DIES and Water, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools. Send for Catalogue 27. Factory; BRIDGEPORT, CONN. New York Office: 139 CENTRE STREET.

The man who whispers down a well about the goods he has to sell, don't reap the gleaming, golden dollars like him who climbs a tree and hollers.

The Richmond Conduit & Mfg. Co., Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. The provisional di-rectors include C. D. Richmond, R. R. Bongard and E. W. Niles.

The Dominion Wire Mfg. Co., Mont-real, has increased the capital stock from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Sleeper Engine Co., Montreal, has applied for incorporation with a capital of \$250,000, to manufacture engines and boilers, etc. The provisional directors include J. A. Jacobs, E. A. Mahon and F. H. Sleeper, all of Montreal.

Dickinson & Sons' tannery, Woodstock, N.B., was destroyed by fire February 5. Loss about \$600.

#### THE WEBSTER SYSTEM.

Messrs. Darling Bros., proprietors of the Reliance Works, Montreal, manufacturers of electric, hydraulic power and hand elevators, etc., and sole agents for Canada for the Webster system of steam heating, have sent us particulars of the Webster system of low pressure steam circulation for heating purposes, which they describe as follows :

The Webster system of steam circulation for heating purposes is admirably adapted to the following special duties: Direct radiation, indirect radiation, direct-indirect, blast coils or blower stacks,

ing cylinders, etc., either singly or in successfully with the waters of condensasystems or groups.

In addition to the above, the Webster system can be successfully and economically applied to a great variety of manufacturing processes by making slight modifications in its working details.

Distinctive features of the Webster system : (1) Absence of back pressure on motive engines when exhaust steam is utilized;  $(\check{2})$  a perfect drainage of supply pipe systems preliminary to an equally perfect drainage of radiating surface, without the loss of steam; (3) a continu-ous automatic drainage of condensation and the prevention of any accumulations of water; (4) a positive and consequently effective steam circulation; (5) perfect control of circulation with power to vary it at will; (6) removal of air and gases from heat surfaces and feed water; (7) power to separately modulate tem-perature in any part of the heating sur-face; (8) the return of condensation from points somewhat below the line of drip or drainage mains when necessary.

While it must be conceded that some of these conditions have been dealt with more or less successfully in various heating systems, an apparatus that fails to establish its capacity to deal successfully with them in their entirety must be regarded as deficient and consequently incomplete.

No heating system employing a single pipe for the double duty of supply and return can meet these various requirements successfully. The same may be said of any system which disposes of the dry kilns, paper machines, slashers, dry- air and gases, but which fails to deal

tion; or of one establishing a partial suction in a coil or radiator in a manner obstructive to the free drainage of the condensation; or by any apparatus requiring more than a single valve on a coil or radiator for its regulation by unskilled persons, or by any system incapable of lifting the drainage from a point some-what lower than that for final disposition.

Messrs. Darling Bros. inform us that they have recently installed the Webster system of heating in the following public buildings, factories, churches, etc., in Canada, as follows: New Grand Trunk office building, Montreal; Merchants' Bank Building, Montreal; the factories of the Dominion Cotton Mills Co. at Montreal and Magog, Que.; Dominion Wire Rope factory at Lachine, Que.; Church of Ste. Anne, at Beaupre, Que.; Penman Mfg. Co., Paris, Ont.; George McLagan Furniture Co., Stratford, Ont.; Dodge Mfg. Co's works at Toronto Junc-tion, Ont., and in the new King Edward million dollar hotel, Toronto.

Messrs. Darling Bros. will take pleasure in sending descriptive catalogues regarding the Webster system to any of our readers who may request them.

#### ONTARIO LUMBER OUTPUT.

The output of pine logs in the lumber woods of Ontario, according to estimates received by the Department of Crown Lands from the timber inspectors, will be 808,000,000 feet, board measure. This is the largest for some years. Last year the quantity was estimated at 700,000,000

The universal satisfaction given by our DERBY and REECE SCREW PLATES, cutting from 1/16 to 1/2 inch, including all the machine screw sizes, has created a demand for a plate made on the same principle, . to cut bolts to 1 inch in diameter. To meet this demand we have brought out these sizes.



AND ALL .....

### THE GEE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO. 11 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO. LIMITED

**E** have a Factory equipped with the very latest and best machines for the building of

Dynamos, Motors, ELECTRICAL APPLIANC **APPLIANCES** We have every facility for repairing. We guarantee all our work. We keep a large staff of competent electricians and wiremen, and are in a position to do Electrical Work of every description. We wire Residences, Business Houses, Factories, etc. We have on hand a large stock of

**ESTIMATES AND PLANS SUBMITTED.** 

Electrical Fittings, Arc Lamps, Telephone Bells, Etc.

**Rat** Portage feet, but was actually 631,000,000 feet, the difference being doubtless due in part to the scare occasioned by smallpox. The chief increases this year are 50,000,-000 in each of the Webbwood and Sault Ste. Marie districts. The cut of square timber this year is estimated at 965,000 cubic feet. The wages in the lumber woods range from \$25 to \$30 per month with board, which is higher than usual. The cut in the various districts this

year is estimated as follows :-

Pine logs –	Feet, B.M.
Pine logs – Parry Sound	168,000,000
Pembroke	113,000,000
Webbwood	
Sault Ste. Marie	
Sudbury	100,000,000
Arnprior and Whitney	66,000,000

1000 1 0100gc	39,000,000
Peterboro'	46,000,000
Biscotasing	15,000,000
Port Arthur	16,000,000
Square timber	Cubic feet.
Biscotasing	165,000
Parry Sound	200,000
Sault Ste. Marie	100,000
Pembroke	500,000

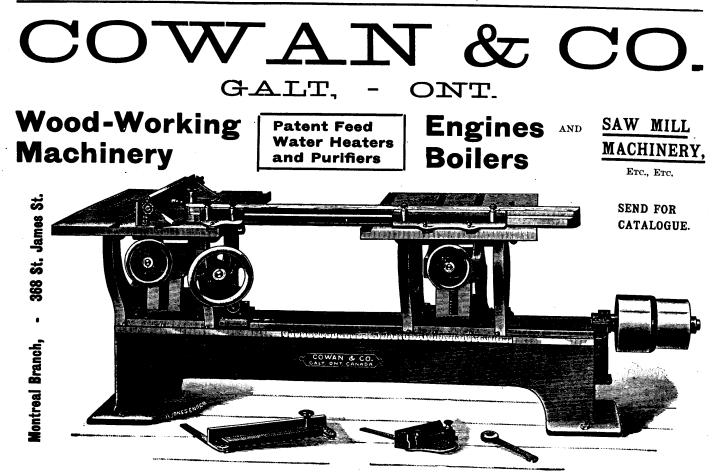
THE C. P. R. SHOPS AT MONTREAL.

The workshops, which the Canadian Pacific Railway purpose erecting in the East end, will be the largest in America, and consequently, in the world. Details have not yet even been considered, but the object of the executive is concentrative, and hereby economy in supervision

25 000 000 and construction. The entire scheme may yet go before the Board of Directors. It may be authoritatively stated, however, that it is the intention to build every locomotive and car for the company's service at the new shops at Hochelaga. That is to say, that all ex-isting erecting shops, with the exception of the Carlton Junction car shops, will be removed to Montreal.

Of such magnitude is the undertaking, involving the expenditure of millions, that in all probability expert engineering advice outside of the company's engineering staff will be consulted, both from Canada and the United States.

The area selected by the company is splendidly suited for such works, being a level plateau, with stone, sand and



NEW IMPROVED PATENT RIP AND CROSS-CUT SAW. When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURES. blue clay foundations. It is said it will cost the company in the vicinity of \$750,000, as the land will average about five cents a square foot.

The works will, it is understood, give employment to 7,000 men.-Star.

#### ELECTRIC POWER FOR TORONTO.

The Legislation Committee of the Toronto City Council has unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by Ald. Spence :-

That the City Solicitor be instructed to immediately make application to the Provincial Legislature for the enactment of legislation empowering the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto to purchase electric energy at any place not more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from the said city, and to secure any right of way and establish any poles, wires, or other plant or appliances necessary to bring such energy to Toronto and there distribute it. And to raise loans and borrow moneys on debentures issued on the credit of the city for the purpose of carrying out the said undertaking, and any other powers necessary to enable the Corporation of the City of Toronto to acquire, bring to Toronto, and distribute electric energy from any point within the distance aforesaid.

And that a special committee be ap-pointed to assist the City Solicitor in his efforts to procure the said legislation, and that said committee be instructed to invoke the co-operation of the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, the representatives of Toronto in the Provincial Legislature and Dominion Parliament, and any other persons likely to aid in securing said legislation, and completing arrangements for the carrying out of the proposed enterprise.

Ald. Spence declared that the producers of electric power were more willing to supply energy direct to cities than to power companies in the cities. The explanation of this was that the companies endeavored to keep up the charges, rather than increase the consumption of electric energy, in order to make as much profit as possible. Electric energy at the cost of production and transmission would, he declared, work wonders. Among other things, it would reduce the cost of operating water works, and make



The weakness of all vises, made entirely of cast iron, is their tendency to break at the point where the strain is greatest, viz: the junction of the front jaw with the slide or yoke. This difficulty is completely overcome in WARE'S VISE. This difficulty of construction produces a vise that is practically unbreakable, of great strength and solidity; easy running, by virtue of the highly polished surface of the steel yoke; efficient and convenient in every particular. The slide being narrow affords plenty of space on either side for the handling of long work perpendicularly, which are share the handling of long work perpendicularly. The slide being narrow affords plenty of space on either side for the handling of long work perpendicularly.

The JAMES SMART MFG. CO., Limited



ፐጥፑ ) 년: RUSS

Firms desirous of getting into communication with Russian buyers or merchants: or who wish to buy Russian products on the best possible terms; or who are willing to appoint agents for the sale of their goods in Russia, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for insertion in

#### The Anglo-Russian Trade Messenger,

10 Bolshaya Dvorianskaya Street, Moscow, Russia.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE MESSENGER is the sole commercial paper published in Russia, devoted to the interests of the Anglo-Russian trade. It circulates amongst the best firms all over Russia and Siberia.

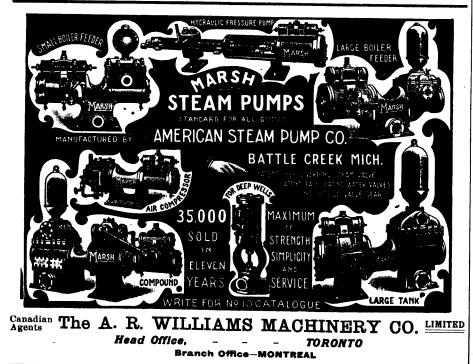
**Circulars and Catalogues Translated, Printed and Distributed** AT VERY CHEAP RATES.



possible vast improvements on Toronto Island and in Ashbridge's Bay. The street car service could also be extended very considerably. The banishment of the smoke nuisance would be another excellent result of cheap electric power. There were at present no serious obstacles to the scheme.

#### THE GEE ELECTRICAL CO.

An innovation on the part of a company to impart useful information to its employes is about to be established by the Gee Electrical Engineering Co., Toronto, the company has opened a school for its employes, with a class once a week, the features of which include

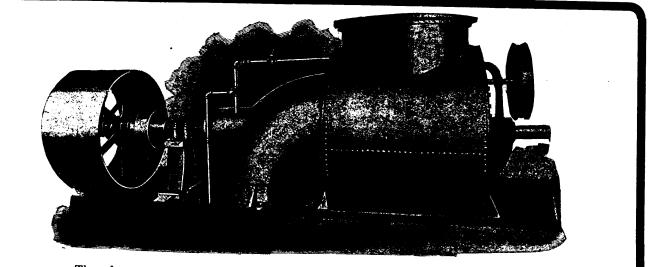


lectures by the heads of the various departments, followed by discussions in which all will take part. Suitable quarters have been acquired for this purpose and the school was opened a few days ago.

Mr. Gee is president of the school. The principal lecturers will be Mr. Gee, who will speak on general electric matters, both from a practical and theoretical standpoint; Mr. Woodburn, on the distribution of wires; Mr. Matthews, on the manufacture of dynamos; Mr. Scott, on mechanism and electricity; Mr. Watts, on construction work, and Mr. Gibson, on the manufacture of construction devices.

#### NIAGARA RIVER POWER.

W. B. Rankine, vice-president of the Canadian Niagara Power Co., announces that work on the plant of the company in the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park will be prosecuted with dispatch, the construction of which will take two years. The contract for the immense wheel pit and intake canal has been awarded to Dawson & Reilly, St. Catharines, well-known Canadian contractors. This contract amounts to over half a million of dollars. The company have awarded contracts aggregating some one and three-quarter millions of dollars, including the tunnel which A. C. Douglas is constructing, 2,200 feet through solid rock, the big coffer dam, nearly completed, along the shore line of the river, by James Barry, Niagara Falls,



The above engraving represents a style of setting sometimes adopted in connection with our

## CROCKER PATENT TURBINE

Under some conditions it is particularly well adapted to Pulp or Paper Mill use, also for operating Belt Driven Dynamos in Street Railway and Lighting Plants.

Remember, we undertake contracts for complete plants, built and installed, thus insuring to the purchaser uniformity, perfect adaptation of parts, and a single responsibility to be considered. Our Bulletin No. 200 will interest owners of water power and prospective users. Free on request.

THE JENCKES	MACHINE CO.,	BRANCH OFFICES
28 Lansdowne Street,	SHERBROOKE, QUE.	81 York St., Toronto. 18 Victoria Sq., Montreal. Halifax, N.S. Rossiand and Greenwood, B.C.



Ont., the present one of Dawson & Reilly, and some smaller ones.

The Canadian Niagara Power Co. are preparing for  $\mathbf{the}$ proposed power transmission line from there to Toronto and cities en route, and will probably be ready to supply power for the transmission by October 1st next, temporarily getting the electric current from the power plant of the Niagara Power Co. on the American side until the Canadian works are completed. A bank of eleven transformers has been ordered from the Canadian General Electric Co.

The contract just awarded to Messrs. Dawson & Reilly is an important one. It provides for a wheel pit which will be 175 feet long, running parallel to the river, 160 feet deep and 20 feet wide. The intake canal will be 600 feet wide where it comes in from the river, and 14 feet deep. The water from the river will be brought direct to the penstocks in the wheel pit. The first installation of power provides for three 10,000 h.p. turbines and dynamos. The information is also given by Mr. Rankine that the company has received a number of enquiries for power on the Canadian Niagara frontier.

#### THE STURTEVANT EXHAUST HEAD.

The B.F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass., are in receipt of a letter from the Widdicomb Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., which explains itself as follows :

Enclosed we hand you a check for exhaust head, which was applied yesterday and found to be the most efficient device for the purpose the writer has ever seen. The condition of the atmosphere this morning is one of extreme moisture, which certainly would display any spray passing out with the steam, but not a particle of moisture can be found in the air, and that even within 12 inches from the exhaust steam; as we have to purchase our water supply the device will soon pay for itself.

The Sturtevant exhaust head is built of galvanized iron, 16 to 20 gauge in medium sizes and heavier in larger sizes. All external joints are close riveted and soldered, and the internal pipes are double braced. There are no baffle plates to rattle loose. It acts upon the only proper principle—by centrifugal force—is a perfect separator, and produces no back pressure.

#### TO CARBIDE MANUFACTURERS.

We observe from our rural exchanges that farmers in some parts of the country are talking of finding a substitute for coal oil in carbide. This has probably been suggested by the installation of calcium carbide plants in many country hotels, skating rinks, and other large buildings for which the intensity of its light is found suitable.

Such plants however, hardly answer the purpose of the average farmer or householder, who wants moveable lamps. Then, too, the apparatus put on the

market seems to be not quite perfected yet in its adaptability for general use. And the cost and trouble of putting in the pipes and other fixtures is a hindrance to its rapid introduction into private houses.

But carbide is used in bicycle lamps almost universally. There seems to be no reason why lamps for ordinary use should not be constructed on a similar principle. The light could be softened by the use of chimneys with milk colored glass. Such lamps would be much superior to the ordinary coal oil lamp not only in the amount of light they would give, but also in avoiding the odors and leakages of coal oil. Carbide lanterns would be much less likely to flicker badly or blow out than those now in use.

Such lamps and lanterns may already be manufactured for aught we know. If they are and if the carbide can be supplied at reasonable cost, we should advise the manufacturer to put agents in the field at once. Tens of thousands could be sold in this country this winter.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The Toronto Lithographing Co., Toronto, has purchased the business of G. T. Gorrie & Co., Toronto, manufacturers of all kinds of advertising signs and show cards. This, added to their already large plant, makes them one of the largest concerns in Canada, who, under one roof, have facilities for producing and completing everything pertaining to the graphic arts, including map engraving and book-binding, etc.



## PORTABLE REVOLVING CYLINDRICAL ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC BLUE PRINTING APPARATUS.

The accompanying illustrations are for the purpose of showing manufacturers, engineers and architects a simple but highly efficient electrical device for making blue prints or photographs indoors at any time of day or night, thus allowing the user to be entirely independent of sunlight.

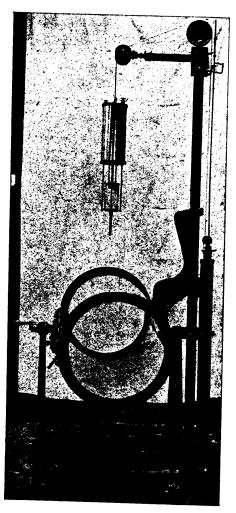


The apparatus consists of a transparent cylinder, rotatably mounted in a portable frame, having means whereby the cylinder may be locked in either a vertical or horizontal position. The lamp is sus-pended by means of a standard with horizontal arm, this standard being fastened to the extension of the portable frame.

The lamp or light acting as a counter balance to the piston is gradually lowered by being attached to the piston rod, which is provided with a valve for the purpose of regulating the downward speed of the lamp, thereby getting perfect regulation for any print that the user may desire to make. The range of speed can be adjusted anywhere between five seconds and twenty minutes, depending on the degree of sensitiveness of the blue print paper used.

When the lamp or light has reached its maximum downward movement, the supply of current is automatically cut off, and the automatic cut out is held in this position until the lamp is returned to its normal position, and may be cut in at any point whereto the lamp may have been lowered by the operator.

In operating the apparatus, lock the cylinder in a horizontal position and place the tracing and sensitized paper on the outside of glass cylinder, laying the canvas over them and drawing it taut by means of the operating crank handle rotating one of the shafts, thus providing perfect contact between tracing and sensitized paper. Then turn the cylinder to opposite horizontal position so as to likewise load the other half and then return and lock in vertical position. Then turn on the current by means of the







**Babbitt** and Solder

Manufacturers

Copper Castings a Specialty

THE CANADIAN **COLORED COTTON** MILLS COMPANY.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns,

Cotton Blankets. Angolas, Yarns, etc.

Only Wholesale Trade Supplied.



MONTREAL and TORONTO.

NOTICEI MAILING LISTS.

Reliable Lists furnished of possible buyers in GREAT BRITAIN,

## THE COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

taken from our own Directories (of which there are over 100) many of them being official. These lists comprise nearly every trade, are thoroughly up-to-date, many of them can only be obtained from us or our publications. Publishers for over a century of "The Post Office London Directory."

HICHEST AWARD, COLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

For further particulars, charges, etc., apply,

Kelly's Directories, Ltd., London, Eng. (ESTABLISHED 1799).

Dominion Branch-71 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont. W. P. DENT, - Manager.

Branches in Great Britain – Liverpool, Man-chester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham; also at Paris, Hamburg, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney, Dunedin, Buenos Ayres, etc.

Hamilton,

ONTARIO

handle attached to rod controlling auto- sensitized paper for testing with other matic switch, starting the lamp or light downward through centre of cylinder by simply releasing windlass. When paper is sufficiently exposed, return lamp to normal position and unload cylinder.

The machine is self-contained in all of its operations. An expert is not required to erect it. All machines are tested and adjusted before leaving the factory, ready to operate.

This apparatus can be placed anywhere in a room, and special attention is called to the fact that the size given for each machine is simply the printing surface of one-half of the cylinder, as each machine makes two prints at each exposure of the size mentioned in list.

It is made in standard sizes as follows :

Size	No.	1 30 x 42 inches	
	"	2	
	"	3 42 x 60 "	
	64	4	
	"	5	

Larger or special sizes made to order.

This unique apparatus is manufactured by the Elliott Electric Blue Print Co., 723 Liberty street, Pittsburg, Pa., who will be pleased to give electrical data, operation of apparatus and prices on application.

The company recommend for the use of this apparatus, their specially prepared blue print paper, which has been demonstrated by actual test, to be of a most satisfactory character. Complete book of samples of this paper, or samples of

makes, cheerfully furnished.

#### THE CANADIAN NIAGARA POWER CO.

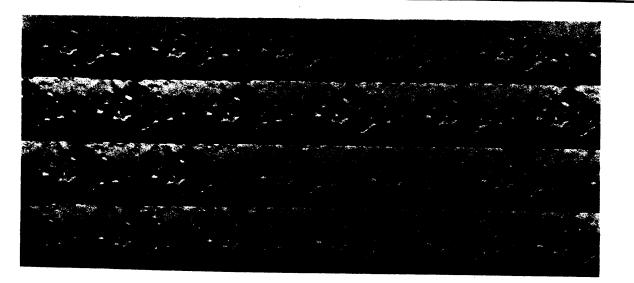
A memorandum prepared for Mr. W. Langmuir, Chairman of the Comm sioners for the Queen Victoria Niaga Falls Park, shows the following deta of work done and contracted to done, and machinery purchased by on behalf of the Canadian Niaga Power Co.:-

- 1. Conduit, cable and electrical machinery for use during construction, purchased and installed at a cost of ..... \$20,6
- 2. Wheelpit excavation-stripping wheelpit, at cost of ... 19,1
- 3. Tunnel and shaft-the shaft has been completed and the tunnel driven 200 feet, under an executed contract which calls for an expenditure of...
- 513,0 4. Cofferdam, materials purchased, at a cost of.....
- Contract for cofferdam (now almost complete) involves a
- cost of ..... 5. Wheelpit and intake canal. contract awarded to firm of
- Canadian contractors for over 6. Bridge across canal opening, to be made of masonry, at request of Commissioners, instead of steel, to preserve

other		
	cost	\$55,000
	7. Transformers, generators,	
RA	exciting machinery and	
<b>XA</b>	switchboards-contract let to	
	Canadian General Electric	
Mr. J.	Co. for nine transformers for	
ommis-	proposed transmission to To-	
Niagara	ronto and elsewhere	43,200
details	Contract let also to Canadian	,
to be	General Electric Co., for	
	three 10,000 e. h.p. gen-	
by or	erators, for, say	209,475
Niagara	Contract authorized for excit-	,
	ing machinery, to cost, say	16,000
	Contract also authorized for	-0,000
	switchboard, to cost, say	75,000
	8. Turbines—Contracts made	,
\$20,664	for plans of 10,000 h.p. tur-	
,	bines, the plans and license	
19,150	fee involving a cost of	10,000
,	Upon receipt of these plans the	10,000
	company is authorized to	
	order three 10,000 h.p. tur-	
	bines, at a cost of, say	130,000
513,000	9. Lands purchased adjacent	130,000
510,000	to park, and laid out for	
27,000	manufacturing sites and an	
21,000	manufacturing sites and an	
	industrial village	75,000
23,000	Total \$1	716 480
20,000		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

#### THE BUFFALO FORGE CO.

500,000 The Buffalo Forge Co. have adopted the system of having a congress of their "Angels of Commerce," the men who travel throughout the length and breadth of the land-of all lands-convene once



This cut illustrates a single sheet of our Fig. 825 Siding, 30 x 96 inches in size— It is a superior siding in every respect and we can supply it in Painted Steel or Galvanized Steel, with proper corner trimmings and everything necessary for a handsome and durable job. Give us particulars of your buildings (size and construction) and we will submit sample and estimate.

#### THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited PRESTON, ONTARIO

Zanziba	r Paints	Made in all Colors
Rust Proof.	FOR	Zanzibar Crucible Black
Decay Proof.	Bridges, Roofs,	For Smoke Stacks, Boilers, Steam Pipes
Fire Proof.	Factory Buildings,	Furnace Cupolas, Etc.
Absolutely will not Blin	Structural Iron Work,	Extraordinary High Fire Test.
Menufactured by	Warehouses, Etc	Elastic and Durable.

a year, at the head office at Buffalo, the affair being a sort of experience meeting, at which each representative, who had been requested to prepare a paper or technical article on some equipment furnished within the year, of which he had knowledge, reads it, leading to a general discussion thereon. The choice of the subject is usually left to the individual, by which means most interesting features of widely varying natures are discussed.

28

At the 1902 meeting, recently held, large variety of industries, were read at with other machines, the original types

neers. The meeting was followed by a banquet.

And now the second question : Who do these men represent? Before answering this, let us take a brief glance at problem of ventilation, reached the comweather, could be obtained only by the ready solution of this problem; but, as large variety of industries, were read at with other machines, the original types To most people the name "Buffalo three sessions each day and were after- of fan were crude and inefficient. But Forge Co." signifies manufacturers of ward discussed by the assembled engi- their use proved that the consensus of blacksmith forges.

opinion as to the only adequate means of ventilation was correct. The natural result followed. The development and perfection of the fan, and its application, have been so rapid that to-day the United industrial history. Years ago, foremost States claim to lead the world in efficiency men of research, who had been giving of heating and ventilating equipment. exhaustive study and experiment to the England and other countries now come problem of ventilation, reached the com-mon conclusion that ventilation, uniform apparatus for heating and ventilating and positive with all conditions of the their schools, their factories, their legisarticles upon heating and ventilating circulation of air moved by mechanical etc., and it is in the city of Buffalo that means. The fan at once offered the most a large proportion of these goods are

This is a wrong

# **PULLEYS** for FACTORIES

DODGE

The SUCCESSFUL manufacturer to-day is no governed altogether by price. 5 per cent or 10 per cent difference in discount does not induce him to try "Something just as good." What he buys is what he KNOWS to be the best, and what he knows other people consider the best, and he is right.

#### THE DODGE STANDARD WOOD SPLIT PULLEY ...

undoubtedly stands pre-eminently at the head in the wood pulley line. Its enormous sale is the best proof of this. The extensive works of the makers is an instructive place to visit, and Canadian manufacturers when visiting Toronto are cordially invited to go through. We have an abundance of good literature on the subject of Improved Power Transmission Machinery which we mail for the asking.

RING COMPANY **ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS** TORONTO **MACHINISTS** 



idea. The growth of the establishment, since it was founded twenty-one years ago, is shown by the forge department. Some time after the design of the first blacksmith portable forge was perfected, it took the company almost a week to build two forges. At the present moment 500 machines can be got out in this time, without retarding the other departments of the work, and yet these other departments are by far the more extensive.

At the present time the space devoted to the forge department is less than a fifth of the area of the whole plant, and the greatest volume of work is in heating and ventilating and drying apparatus, electric-light engines, mechanical induced and forced-draft machines, power blowers and exhaust fans. The electric light engine department is fast developing into large work. At both the Pan-American and the Omana Exposition, the Buffalo Forge Co's electric light engine won the gold medal. So greatly has the business of the establishment increased that the present plant has been outgrown. The company is planning at this moment to erect an entirely new plant; for its present facilities, occupying an entire block of five and six storey buildings with many adjacent structures, are far inadequate.

An inspection of the buildings of the company gives an idea of the economy and utility of the fan system of circulation of air, and its many applications. One illustration of the economy and perfection of the system is to be seen in the large boiler plant. The towering chimney, such as old-fashioned establishments required for furnishing a natural draft for the boilers, is not in use. The boilers have a draft supplied by fans, and the chimney rises but a little above the roof. This artificial draft has this advantage, moreover, that it can be varied to suit the requirements of work. If there is much to be done, and a great deal of power is required, the fans work harder and the boilers have a greater draft. If the demands are less, the drafts can be automatically reduced. So, the system is so flexible that it can meet at once sudden demands for steam ; it also saves coal, and it saves the cost of the high chimney.

The works are also heated by the fan system, without the use of hot air pipes. Air is drawn into big heaters where it passes over hot steam pipes, and then is poured forth in volumes to heat the rooms. The temperature is always the same, and all parts of the building are heated alike. The equable heat throughout the establishment, and the absence of great conducting pipes, will strike the attention of the visitor. Improvements are now under way in the office heating plant, which will filter the air, and will permit refrigeration to a proper degree of coolness in summer.

The Buffalo Forge Co. makes many things. A few of them have been spoken of. Among its manufactures are high-speed engines of various kinds, horizontal, vertical and marine, simple and compound; a multitude of applications SEND FOR of the Buffalo fan system of heating, ven- | CATALOGUE.



## SYLVESTER BROS. MFC. CO., Lindsay, Ont.

February 21, 1902.



30

FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT E. A. WALLBERG, C.E. Temple Building, TORONTO Merchants Bank Building, MONTREAL

tilating, drying and cooling; steel-plate sulphate, two per cent. oxalic acid, and fans of many types; steel pressure blow-ers for cupola and high-pressure blast service; blowers and exhausters ; planingmill exhaust fans for carrying smoke and shavings to any point; disk wheels for bath is exhausted. ventilating, cooling and drying; the down-draft forges, which have made the company widely known, and which, by carrying smoke and gases away by downdraft suction into underground tile pipes, do away with the necessity of overhead piping ; hand blowers, and portable forges of all kinds ; and blacksmith drills, tirebenders and other tools.

Hanging in the office of the company is a picture of the small frame building leaves cotton checking threads white, the company first occupied when it went and is equally as well adapted for the into business in 1880. The present size produces, tell their own story.

#### NEW DYESTUFFS.

Phenyl Blue Black N.-This new product is dyed in the usual manner with Glauber's salt and sulphuric acid and produces a deep blue-black shade, fast to light and milling. It is chiefly to be recommended for the dyeing of piece goods, and it will also find employment in slubbing dyeing. In both cases the for the production of cheap Bordeaux shades of great fastness to rubbing, and is then dyed is therefore a valuable substitute for according to the following well-known recipe :- For a fine deep and bloomy black, take three per cent. phenyl blue black N., four to five per cent. logwood tive reds, and the color is not susceptible

three to four per cent. copperas. Enter the goods at 100-120 degrees Faht., bring slowly to the boil, and boil for one-half to three-quarters of an hour until the

Fast Light Yellow 3G. This new brand differs from the older Fast Light Yellow G chiefly in its shade, it producing a much clearer and greener tone and is also remarkable for its particularly full shade. Like the older "G" brand, it dyes in a strongly acid bath and is possessed of the same excellent fastness to light, further, it dyes equally as level as Tartrazine. Fast Light Yellow 3G same branches of dyeing as the older of the works, and the great variety of "G" brand. It is adapted for the print-mannfactures which the establishment ing of woolen fabrics, as well as for slubbing and silk printing. The color can be discharged a good white with zinc powder, tin crystals, however, not producing so good an effect.

Benzo Red 10B.—The principal advantage of this new color is its great tinctorial power at a low price. When dyed in the ordinary way with Glauber's salt and soda it produces a deep bluish red shade, possessed of a very good covering power. It is especially adapted magenta. As regards its other properties, its fastness to light and acids, is superior to that of the average substanextract, two to three per cent. copper to the action of copper. Benzo Red 10B

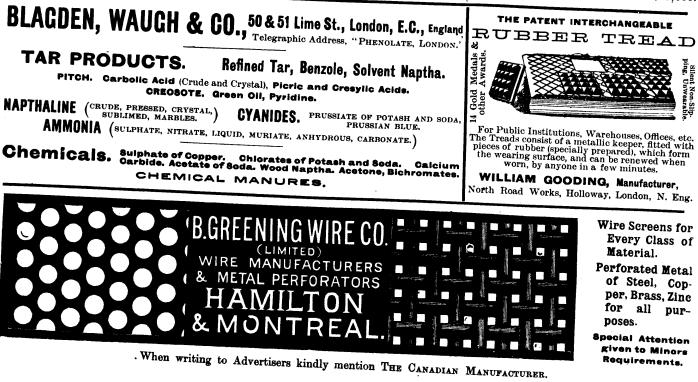
produces on half-silk goods very fine and useful shades, and on half-woolen cloth the wool is dyed somewhat yellower than the cotton. The color can be discharged well with tin crystals or zinc powder and is also well adapted for top-dyeing goods, printed with Aniline Black, as well as for slop padding colored prints.

Samples, instructions, circulars, and pattern cards may be obtained upon application to the Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co., Toronto, sole agents in Canada for The Farbenfabriken, vorm. Friedr, Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany.

#### THE "ROSSENDALE" M.A.Y. BELT-ING.

The Rossendale Belting Co's repre-sentative, Mr. W. E. Pilkington, of Manchester, England, who is assisting their agents in Montreal, will leave for England immediately, to arrange for large shipments of their well-known "M.A.Y. belting. Messrs. R. H. Buchanan & Co., Montreal, who handle the "Rossendale" belting, advise us that they have had a tremendous run on their stock and find themselves unable to cope with the demand. The company's representative is making a hurried trip and hopes to have a large shipment of belting landed in Montreal in two or three weeks. We are pleased to say that the Rossendale Co. manufacture special belts for Canada, having great faith in the future of this country.

The premises of the Dominion Drug & Spice Mills Co., Montreal, were destroyed by fire February 13. Loss about \$12,000.





**Fire Cement** FOR LINING AND REPAIRING STOVES, FURNACES, RETORTS And all work where great heat is required.

BALE & CO., Newgate St., LONDON, ENG. GAS PURIFICATION and GENERAL **IRON MERCHANTS** 

### .. TO MANUFACTURERS ...

#### GORDON, DRUMMOND & CO. **134 LONDON WALL**

LONDON, E.C., ENG. Desire the represesentation in Europe of a FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURER.

References kindly permitted to the Editor of this journal. Address as above.

Telegrams: "Bierenate, London," A B C code used. Bankers: London City and Midland.

### The Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co. Peterboro, Ont, Can.

Acting as the Patentee's Licensee

Are prepared to manufacture and supply

#### SAVERY'S PATENT SHAKE FRAMES

Fourdrinier Paper Machines, AS DESCRIBED IN Canadian Patent No. 57,819.

#### SAVERY'S PATENT COMBINED DRYER STEAM JOINT AND

SAFETY VALVE

AS DESCRIBED IN CANADIAN PATENT No. 68,093. ABOUT 2,000 NOW IN USE.

The CANADIAN CANOE CO., Limited PETERBOROUGH, ONT



CANOES AND SKIFFS. Best Quality. Lowest Prices Send for Catalogue J.

### **OPPORTUNITIES.**

The following enquiries have been received at the offices of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, and at the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute, London, England.

NOTE. - Those who may wish to correspond with any of these enquirers can obtain the names and addresses by applying to THE CANADIAN MANUFAC-TURER, Toronto. No charge for giving information. When writing refer to the numerals opposite the enquiries.

665. A Lancashire firm importing large quantities of railway sleepers are open to hear from Canadian exporters who may wish to do business.

666. A company manufacturing spring beds wishes to hear from Canadian firm who can supply pitch pine frames finished, but to be shipped in knock-down state. Principal sizes,  $5' 9'' x 3'' x 1\frac{3}{4}''$  and 4'x3"x14".

667. An important manufacturer of straw hats is prepared to appoint firstclass Canadian resident agent. Good references required.

668. A Leicester manufacturer asks to be placed in communication with Canadian firm who can furnish wood baby carriage sides and ends carved and polished.

669. A London house handling large quantities of maple, birch and oak, is open to hear from Canadian shippers of their timbers.

670. A London house desires names of Canadian producers of split peas.

671. A Midlands manufacturer is open to purchase supplies of round wood of a tough character,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{7}{8}$  and 1 inch in diameter. Price by the ton c.i.f.

672. A firm representing several continental packers of preserved goods is open to undertake the agency of a firstclass Canadian packer of canned goods.

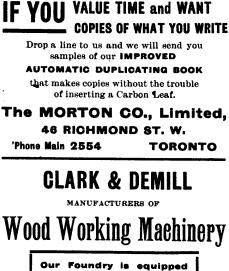
673. A firm of commission merchants and forwarding agents at Florence, Italy, wish to get into communication with some first-class Canadian export houses in any line save provisions.

674. Enquiry has been received from a firm of forwarding and commission agents, mercantile brokers and bonded warehousemen at East London, Cape Colony, who wish to make connection with a Canadian manufacturing and exporting house.

675. A Manchester firm of importers and general commission agents desire to obtain an agency for a good Canadian exporter. They would be open to repre-sent either produce or textile houses.

676. Canadian firms interested in the shipment of honey for the English market and who would like an opportunity of displaying samples in London, are invited to correspond with a gentleman who is prepared to offer facilities.

677. An importer of fruit and other



with the best material, and our Machine Shop with the Latest Improved Tools.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Directly South of C.P.R. Station,

GALT, ONT.



Canadian Merchants and Manufacturers desiring the names of possible Buyers of their goods in

#### Great Britain, Europe. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies, South America.

In fact any and every country can obtain same in Kelly's "Merchants, Manufacturers and Ship-pers Directory of the World," the standard export medium, the 16th edition of which is about to be issued

issued. In addition to the Classified Trade Lists of the Importers and Exporters, Merchants and Manufac-turers of the United Kingdom and all principal trading centres of the World, it gives the Customs Tariffs for every country and all classes of goods. The work contains nearly 4,000 pages, and gives more information than any other work published the world over.

A few Extracts from Letters received from British Consuls, Etc.

from British Consuls, Etc. "I am constantly receiving letters of enquiry for information that in most cases could be obtained in your Directory."-British Consulate, Uruguay, "The only book consulted is Kelly's Directory."-From British Consular Return, Riga. "Many of these inquiries would have been rendered superfluous by a reference to Kelly's Directory."-Report from British Consul, Genoa. "The Directory has been of the greatest service to me in my foruer Consular posts, and will, I believe, be doubly useful here."-B. C. Chicago. "We beg to express our appreciation of the thorough and exhaustive character of the Direc-tory, which covers exactly the fields we desire to reach."-Messrs. H. M. Anthony Co., New York.

Highest Award, Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. For further particulars, charges for advertise-ments, etc., apply,

Kelly's Directories, Ltd., London, Eng. (ESTABLISHED 1799).

Dominion Branch-71 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

produce for London market wishes to get into direct touch with Canadian shippers. 678. Enquiry is made for names and addresses of Canadian manufacturers of



buggies and other similar vehicles, farm carts and wagons.

679. A correspondent at Grimsby asks for names of Canadian shippers of eggs, cheese, bacon, etc.

680. The patentees and manufacturers of hammerless guns, rifles, and every description of small arms, asks for suggestions as to placing their catalogues and price lists in Canada.

681. A general merchant in the north of England having travellers calling upon a large number of business houses is anxious to undertake buying or selling agencies for Canadian firms. He is specially interested in grain, flour, .etc., silver, copper and other ores.

682. The manufacturers of chemicals for agricultural purposes, including fine riddles bone ash, desires to get into touch with actual importers of such goods into Canada.

683. A London firm importing grained split hides wishes to correspond with Canadian tanneries producing such for export.

684. The addresses of large exporters in Canada of canned and dried fruits are asked for by a provision and produce broker in Liverpool.

685. A Manchester firm desires to get into communication with importers and users of textile machinery in Canada.

686. A correspondent in the Midlandswith experience of Bradford and Man, chester goods, is open to act as buying or selling agent for Canadian houses in the trade.

687. An agent having an extensive experience in the grocery and confectionery trade and having facilities for doing a large agency business desires to hear from Canadian firms desiring representation.

688. The makers of horse clothing of all kinds, saddle girths, knee caps, dog sheets, body belts, etc., wish to extend their business in Canada, and ask to be referred to importers of these goods.

689. Information respecting Canadian hard woods for street paving purposes is asked for by a selling agent who has experience in placing such goods on the English market.

690. A London firm at present doing a good business in chair stock, backs, seats, legs, etc., ask for names of additional exporters of such goods in Canada.

691. A firm of west of Eogland woolen manufacturers are looking out for a firstclass agent to represent them in Canada, and also desire to get into touch with wholesale houses in the Dominion purchasing best cloths.

692. A Birmingham house exporting gas and electrical fittings is desirous of extending its business with Canada.

The Ontario Fruit Package Co., Ingersoll, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, to manufacture fruit packages, etc. The provisional directors include H. M. Blackstone, Bridgewater, Mass.; G. W. Clatur, Boston, Mass.; and T. H. P. Carpenter, Hamilton, Ont.



This Department of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER is devoted to the interests of the Hardware Trade.

THE CANADIAN MINUFACTURER is distributed to the Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware, to manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, of Iron and Woodworking Machinery, of Electrical Appliances, of Steam Engines and Boilers, to Engineers and Foundrymen, and to Dealers in Machinery and Steam Fitters' Supplies throughout Canada. There are more than 10,000 manufacturing concerns in Canada which use Steam as a Motive Power. We reach them all. Every recipient of this paper is a buyer of Hardware of one kind or another; and Advertisers will do well to bear this in mind.

Following are reports and observations relating to the markets of Canada and elsewhere, having reference to Hardware, Metals, Paints, Oils and such specialties as are usually handled by jobbers and dealers in such goods. Following these items will be found current market quotations on such goods, and the trade are requested to suggest to the publishers any improvements by which it is believed the quotations may be rendered as correct and valuable as possible.

#### TORONTO, February 21, 1902.

Indications point to one of the most successful spring seasons in all lines of trade. The past few weeks have been exceedingly dull, the result of snow storms, which blocked country roads. Among the wholesale houses there is continued activity. Spring shipments have been going forward in large volumes, and travellers' orders are coming in as freely as if there had been no trouble through the roads being drifted.

Among the dry goods men there is talk of an advance in the price of cotton. A repeat order for 5,000 pieces of grey cotton was recently refused, except at an advance of over 10 per cent., and on Saturday last two of the largest mills withdrew all quotations, which assuredly indicates an advance in the prices of their goods.

The unjust discrimination of railways was the subject of an address at a meeting of business men held in Toronto, and it was suggested that a Board of Commissioners be appointed to deal with such grievances as may from time to time arise. Farmers and men in all branches of commerce, it was agreed, should have some recourse to justice when the rates were prejudicial to their interest. It is not unlikely that the Board of Trade will be requested to take the matter up and decide whether it is advisable or not to recommend the appointment of such a commission to the Dominion authorities. Mr. Hugh Blair contended that the Ontario Government should have a say along with the Manitoba Government in the regulation of rates on the Canadian Northern, since Ontario contributed largely towards the construction of that railway.

Considerable activity is noticeable in the local share market, advances being

GALVANIZING We are propared to attend to all orders Promptly and Economically. WINDMILLS, PUMPS, TANKS, Etc. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE and PUMP CO. LIMITED, 95 ATLANTIC AVE., TORONTO. reported in Dominion coal, Crow's Nest coal, Dominion steel, and Nova Scotia steel. Commercial cable was the weak issue, selling down several points. The experiments with wireless telegraphy is expected to have a further effect on the stock. It is announced that the directors of the General Electric Co. would recommend an issue of new common stock to the amount of \$1,000,000, but it is understood only one-half or less of the new stock will be issued in the near future. Call loans on the local market are quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Henry Clews in his New York letter says : "Some attention has been given to the remarkable expansion of loans during the past few weeks. As these are out of all proportion to ordinary mercantile demands, the only conclusion is that these loans mean preparation for important financial operations of some kind. No doubt much of the confidence with which stocks are held at first hands is due to inside knowledge of what is going on. The outlook is for easy money until preparations are in order for the April settlements. Those who are financing these deals are not likely to permit any serious disturbance in the money market which might interfere."

The metal markets are all firm. In Boston Amalgamated Copper rose  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $71\frac{1}{2}$ , Calumet and Hecla sold at 625 to 620 and Tamarack at 250 to 252.

Dealers in hardware in the city all look forward to a big demand as soon as the weather becomes milder. The enormous amount of building which is going on not only in the city, but throughout the Province, justifies them in holding to the opinion that this season will be one of the best in the history of the trade.



Bellhouse, Dillon & Co. 30 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER ST. MONTREAL DYESTUFFS, CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR KUTTROFF, PICKHARDT & CO'S ANILINE and ALIZARINE COLORS TORONTO OFFICE: JAS. HAYWOOD, Agent, 30 Wellington St. E. NEW YORK OFFICE: DILLON & CO., 20 Cedar Street.

The Bourne-Fuller Co.

PIG IRON.

Steel,

Ohio.

Iron,

Cleveland,

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for Type and Composition Rollers. *write for Particulars*.

Steam Users. VULITE is unrivalled as a disincrustant.

On H. M. Government's Lists.

40 Wilson Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., England.

Wanted—An Active Representative for Canada



NOTICE — The following are the Factory Inspectors for the Province of Ontario:

JAS. T. BURKE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. JAS. R. BROWN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. MARGARET CARLYLE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

O. A. ROCQUE, Orleans, Ont.

Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address.

JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture.



February 21, 1902.

BUFFALO PIG IRON MARKET.—Office of Rogers, Brown & Co., Buffalo, N.Y., February 19, 1902.

The conditions surrounding the situation are identical with those noted last week. There is a slight improvement in transportation, but producers and consumers alike are still embarassed by the poor service.

The available tonnage tributary to this market for the last third or quarter of the year is being absorbed slowly but surely.

We quote below on the cash basis, f.o.b. cars Toronto :

Standard South and Clarcoal	<b>\$</b> 00	00
Standard Southann Ol	Φ4U	00
Standard Southern Charcoal	20	25
No. 1, X, Tonawanda Scotch	18	$\overline{25}$
(1 (( Nigers	17	75
(1. 9. (( Magara	18	25
	17	75
5°/。 Silicon Mannie softener 3°/。 Silicon Mannie softener	17	
Jounensville 72 hour Foundame		75
coke		
coke	5	20

BRITISH PIG IRON MARKETS. — Messrs. Wm. Jacks & Co., 49 Leadenhall street, London, E.C., England, under date of February 6, 1902, quote as follows :

Since writing your last, prices of Pig Iron have remained unchanged with large purchases of "Cleveland Iron" for the United States.

TRANSFERRED TO THE FREE LIST.—A number of Orders in Council have recently been passed by the Dominion Government transferring to the list of articles which may be imported into Canada free of duty, certain articles entering into Canadian manufactures when imported by the manufacturers for use in their own factories. The articles are as follows:

factories. The articles are as follows: Hemp bleaching compound for the manufacture of rope.

Silver tubing for the manufacture of silverware.

Steel for the manufacture of cutlery.

Yarn of jute, flax or hemp, for the manufacture of towels.

Steel castings in the rough, for the manufacture of scissors and hand-shears. All articles entering into the construction and forming part of cream separators

In the case of the hemp-bleaching compound, the reason for placing it on the free list is to enable Canadian manufacturers to produce cordage of a lighter color, so that they may successfully compete with foreign manufacturers. Heretofore degras, which is on the free list, has been used as a lubricant in the manufacture of cordage in Canada, but it was found that it spoiled the appearance of the cordage, producing too dark a color. Hemp bleaching compound is considered to be a much better lubricant. Inasmuch as it takes the place of February 21, 1902.

degras, which was on the free list, the entry of such yarn when imported by Government deemed it advisable to allow it to be entered free hereafter. The concession does not interfere with any Canadian interest, the compound not being manufactured here. With respect to the matter of silver tubing, the tariff provides for the free admission of silver bullion, and the cost of manufacturing tubing from bullion is infinitesimal. The tubing is not manufactured in Canada. It is chiefly used for the manufacture of napkin rings, cups, etc. Having had to pay thirty per cent. duty thereon, the Canadian manufacturer of such articles was handicapped in the home market. The steel castings in the rough, for the manufacture of scissors and handshears are not now produced in the country, and no Canadian interest is therefore affected. The same remarks apply to steel for the manufacture of cutlery. This steel is of a very high grade, and it has to be purchased in England. With reference to the transfer to the free list of articles which enter into the construction and form part of cream separators, it was pointed out that in-asmuch as cream separators are free under the tariff, the Canadian manufacturer of such articles should be allowed to import materials which enter into their manufacture, without payment of duty. It will be obvious that this is only equitable. The order placing yarn of flax, hemp or jute, for the manufacture of towels, in the free classification is an extension of the clause, now in the free list of the tariff, which provides for the free

manufacturers of carpets, rugs, mats, jute webbing, jute cloth, hammocks, twines and floor oil cloths. The yarn specified is not produced in Canada to any appreciable extent.

DRAWBACK ON STRUCTURAL MATERIAL. -Another Order in Council has been passed, providing for the payment of a drawback of the duty paid on imported materials used in manufacture of machinery, and structural iron and steel for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root. By an amendment to the tariff, made last session, provision was made for the free entry of such machinery, and structural iron and steel, and the object of this order is to place the Canadian manufacturer of these articles in as good a position as his foreign competitors. The time for the free admission of such machinery and steel expires on April 1, 1902. It is provided that the drawback regulation referred, to shall apply only in respect of machinery, and structural iron and steel manufactured and sold for bona fide use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, during the time when the imported machinery, and structural iron and steel aforesaid are exempt from customs duty.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—On June 30 last according to official returns compiled by

the Department of Railways, there were 163 steam railways in actual operation in Canada, including the two Government roads, the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railway. At the close of the fiscal year the number of miles of completed railway was 18,294, an in-crease of 658 miles, besides 2,710 miles of sidings. The number of miles laid with steel rails was 18,184, of which 634 miles was double track. The number of miles in operation was 18,140. The paid-up capital amounted to \$1,042,785,539, an increase of \$51,598,893. The gross earnings amounted to \$72,898,749, an increase of \$2,694,396, and the working expenses aggregated \$50,368,726, an increase of \$2,987,037, compared with those of the previous year, leaving the net earnings \$22,530,023, a decrease of \$292,642. The number of passengers carried was 18,385,-722, an increase of 1,281,379, and the freight traffic amounted to 36,999,371 tons. an increase of 1,286,149 tons. The total number of miles run by trains was 53,-349,394, an increase of 727,870. The accident returns show 16 passengers killed.

WANT A BOUNTY ON ARSENIC. - A memorandum received by the Ontario Bureau of Mines from Joseph James, of Actinolite, Hastings County, Ont., gives reasons why a bounty on arsenic should be granted. He says that negotations are pending with foreign capitalists for the establishment of a large works, which will not be executed unless a bounty be granted. Should this be done there

## The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mower Knives, Reaper Knives, Binder Knives, Paper Knives, Veneer Knives, Wood-working Knives, **Straw Cutter** Knives, **Root Pulper Knives,** 

**Twist Drills,** Spring Keys and Cotters, Hammers, Hatchets. Sledges, Masons' Hammers, Wrenches, Thresher Teeth.



St. Catharines. Ont.



The Sturtevant Apparatus consists of a steel pipe steam heater through which a fan draws or forces the air. It can be applied for the drying of all classes of material, such as lumber, wool, cotton, grain, packing house products, etc. We furnish designs for drying rooms and beds, and design special apparatus for meeting exact requirements. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.

Chicago.

London.

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Philadelphia.

When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

New York.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.



would be a plant of 2,400 tons arsenic annual capacity, on which the Province would pay \$12,000 and the Dominion \$24,000 bounty. This output could be increased to 5,000 tons, on which the bounty would be \$75,000, and the annual outlay for stores, fuel, wages, etc., would be \$600,000. In the seven years for which the bounty is asked \$375,000 would be paid in bounty, and \$4,200,000 would be expended by the manufacturers. The total annual consumption of arsenic in Canada and the United States is about 6,000 tons.

NIAGARA FALLS POWER. - Premier Ross, in moving the second reading of his bill before the Ontario Legislature this week, to confirm the agreement between the Queen Victoria Park Commissioners and the Canadian Niagara Power Co., gave a brief explanation of the main features. The agreement, he pointed out, extends the time for completion from 1902 to July, 1904, but, in return for this the company must, by the last named date have completed water connections for the development of 50,-000 h.p., an outflow tunnel sufficient for not less than 100,000 h.p., and to have on or before that date actually ready for use and supply 20,000 electrical h.p., of which one-half shall be for use of Canadian consumers. The sum of \$1,-500,000 must be expended or contracted to be expended on the works by July, 1903. The premier said that a considerable amount of work has been done, and the amount for this and for contracts already entered into totalled \$1,700,000. He was glad to say also that many of the contracts for the electrical supplies and work had been made with Canadian The company had also invested \$75,000 in the purchase of real estate in the vicinity suitable for factory and industrial establishment sites.

DEATH OF JOHN A. PILLOW.-Mr.John A. Pillow, so long and favorably known to the iron and hardware trade of Canada, died in Montreal on Sunday last. Mr. Pillow was born in Montreal 62 years ago. In 1872 he succeeded to the old established business of T. D. Bigelow & Co., forming a partnership with Mr. Randolph Hersey, under the style of Pillow & Hersey, and which some years later was incorporated as the Pillow & Hersey Mfg. Co., that city, and of which Mr. Pillow was president at the time of his death. The rolling mills and works of the company are said to be the largest of the kind in Canada, and the most complete and up-to-date of the kind in America, giving employment to a large number of men.

WOOLENS.—While the prices of woolens remain unchanged there is considerable uncertainty owing to the efforts of the Canadian manufacturers to effect a change in the tariff at the coming session of parliament. Much pressure is being brought to bear on the Finance Minister in the direction of greater protection to the Canadian mills. Those making the better class of goods are busy and are behind in filling orders. Canadian goods



JOHN A. FULTON, Gen'l Manager Eastern Canada, MONTREAL.

February 21, 1902.

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of fair quality compare very favorably with the English and compete successfully with them at the same prices. Dealers report business very quiet at In a few present for spring delivery. weeks travellers will be taking orders for next winters goods, the samples of which are now being received.-Maritime Merchant.

#### **BUSINESS CHANGES.** FROM BRADSTREETS.

#### ONTARIO.

ONTARIO. CLARKSON-R. Quance, saw mill, advertising busi-ness for sale. DRESDEN--Laird Bros., planing mill, burnt out. Et MIRA-W. O. Robertson, brick mfr., meeting of creditors. GALETTA-J. G. Whyte, flour mill, assigned. INGERSOLL-ONTARIO Fruit Package Co., obtained charter. LONDON-London Electro & Plating Co., business advertised for sale. J. S. Shaw, mfrs. rugs, etc., sold to J. Ander-Sol.

son OTTAWA-Imperial Clothing Mfg. Co., offering to

Compromise. Ottawa Show Case Co., mfrs., part of assets sold.

Sold.
PETERBORO-Peterboro Peat Co., obtained charter.
PORT ARTHUR-M. S. Kelly, planing mill, sold to R. Vigars.
TORONTO-Adamson Moulding Co., assets to be sold by auction.
Eastman Machine Co., obtained charter.
George T. Gorrie. mfr. show cards, etc., sold out to The Toronto Lithographing Co.
W. R. Johnston & Co., clothing, obtained charter.
WINDSOR-Lake Superior Timber Co., obtained charter.

charter. WOOLWICH TP.-W. O. Robertson, mfr. brick, assigned.

#### QUEBEC.

BEAUHARNOIS-Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Co., applied for charter. EAST TEMPLETON -McLaren & McLaren, lumber and saw mill, dissolved. MONTREAL-Alaskan Feather & Down Co., in-creasing capital stock to \$100,000. Ampere Electric Mfg. Co., registered. Canada Mill Stock Co., compromised. Cassella Color Co., obtained charter. Chapman Dart Co., mfr. druggists, applied for charter.

charter. Dominion Bridge Co., increasing capital to \$1,000,000.

Bruge Co., Increasing capital to \$1,000,000.
Dominion Spice Mills, burnt out.
Dominion Wire Mfg. Co., increasing capital to \$1,000,000.
Fenlin Leather Co., registered.
Giguere & Hetu, boot and shoe mfrs., started.
Hodgson Iron & Tube Co., obtained charter.
James McCready Co., boot and shoe mfrs., obtained charter.
Mountain City Cycle Co., dissolved.
Power, Pulp & Paper Co., applied for charter.
R. E. T. Pringle Co., electric supplies, obtained charter.
Sleeper Engine Co., applied for charter.
Sunlight Gas Co., Edward Dumaresq (in trust) registered.

registered. Trethewey Train-Pipes-Coupling Co., applied UEBEC-Bedard & Deslauriers, tanners, dissolved. SHERBROOKE-Chaleurs Bay Mills, applied for The Charter.

WINDSOR MILLS - Laineau Mfg. Co., obtained charter.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

LOGGIEVILLE-Damery & McDonald, lumber, co-partnership registered. WOODSTOCK-J. D. Dickinson & Sons, tanners, etc., premises partially.damaged by fire.

NOVA SCOTIA.

GLACE BAY-Aldred Dimock, Shand & Son, plan-ing mill, Charles L. Stevens, appointed receiver.

#### MANITOBA.

BRANDON - Manitoba Pump Co., dissolved, T. N. Williamson continues.
 SNOWFLAKE - Snowflake Elevator Co., applying for incorporation.
 VIRDEN - Farmers' Elevator Co., applying for incorporation.
 WINNIPEG-Winnipeg Trunk & Box Co. (estate of), succeeded by Winnipeg Box & Packing Case Factory.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VERNON-Smith & McLeod, saw mill, dissolved. NEW WESTMINSTER-Wintermere Furniture Co., fire loss.



Rotary Fulling Mills, Kicker Fulling Mills, Soaping Machines, Cloth Washers, Wool and Waste Dusters, Rag Dusters, Drum Spool Winders Reels, Spooling and Doubling Machines, Ring Twisters, Card Creels Dead Spindle Spooler for Warp or Dresser Spools,

Patent Double-Acting Gig Dyeing Machines.



OUT-OF-TOWN WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Greening's Wire Ropes.

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## **Foreign Freight** Contractors and Forwarders

Through Bills of Lading to all part of Europe, South Africa, Australia, ETC.



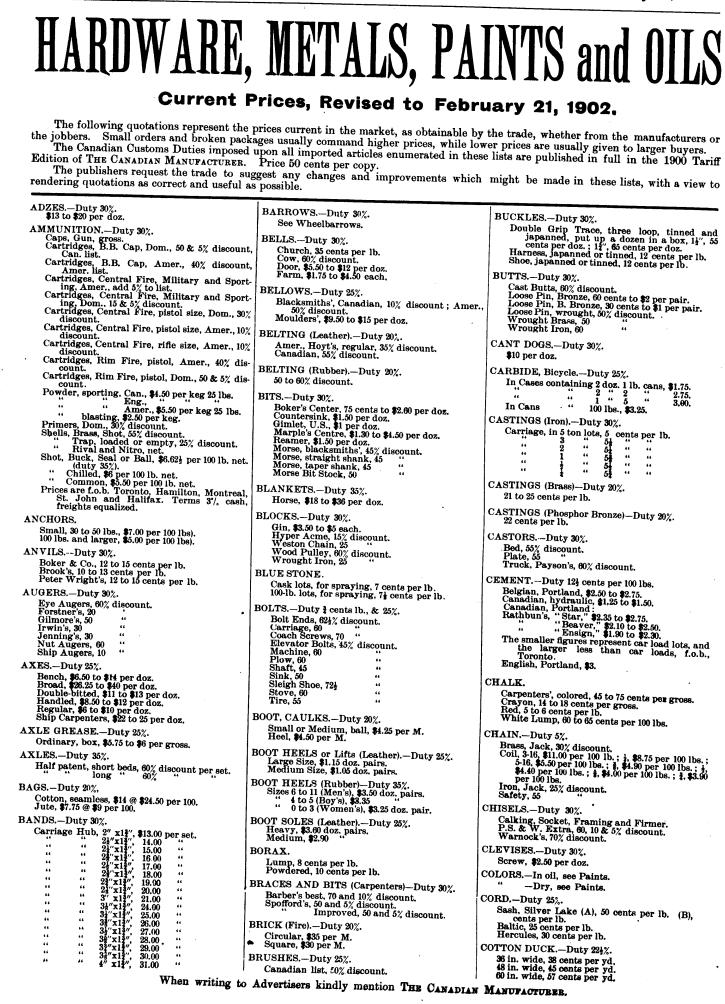
Foreign Financial Reports, Trade Lists, etc., etc.

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#### THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

CROW BARS .-- Duty 30%. FRUIT JARS-Duty 30%. 5 cents per lb. CRUCIBLES. Dixon's, 7 cents per number. DRILLS.-Duty 25%. Blacksmiths' \$6 to \$15 each. Jardine's, \$7.50 to \$20 each. DYES (Aniline). DYNAMITE. 30 to 50 cents per lb. EMERY. Coarse, 7 cents per lb. Fine, 5 cents per lb. EMERY CLOTH.-Duty 25%. Beader & Adamson, 40% discount. EMERY HONES.—Duty 25%. \$3 to \$5 per doz. EMERY STEELS .-- Duty 25%. \$2 per doz. EMERY WHEELS.-Duty 25%. 65% discount. EXPANDERS.-Duty 30%. Tube, Dudgeon, 331% discount. FAUCETS.-Duty 30%. Brass, \$2.50 to \$5 per doz. Wood. 60c. to \$1.00 per doz. FENCING. Barb Wire, \$3.05 per 100 lbs. FENCING (Wire). - Duty 15%. Galvanized, barb, f.o.b. Toronto, \$3.05.Galvanized, blain twist, f.o.b. Toronto, \$3.05.Galvanized, blain twist, f.o.b. Toronto, \$3.05.Galvanized, barb, f.o.b. Cleveland, \$2.821 in less than car lots, and \$2.70 in car lots. Mesh, 54x103, 20 rod rolls 55% discount, Can. list. " 4 x8, 20 " 51 & 5% " " FERRULES.-Duty 30%. Tool handle, 5c. & 6c. per lb. FILES.-Duty 30%. Black Diamond, 50 and 10% discount. Globe, 70% discount. Grobet, net. Jowitt's, 25% discount. Nicholson, 50 & 10% discount. Stubbs', 15% discount. FITTINGS (Pipe) .-- Duty 30%. Bushings, 55% discount. Cast Iron, 55% discount. Cocks, 60 Cocks, 60 " Elbows, tees, crosses, couplings, lock nuts, re-turn bends, 30% discount. Flanges, 55% discount. Nipples, 55 " Plugs, 55 " Unions, 55 " Wrought Iron, 50% discount. FLUE SCRAPERS .-- Duty 30%. Engineers' Favorite, 40% discount. Inglis, 20% discount. Wire, 50 " FORKS, HOES AND RAKES.-Duty 25%. 50, 10 and 5% discount. FUSE Blasting, Single tape, \$3.75 per M ft. "Double tape, \$5 per M ft. GASKETS. -- Duty 35%. Rubber Insertion, 60 cents lb. GAUGE GLASSES.-Duty 30%. . Water, 25% discount. GAUGES .- Duty 30%. Steam, 50% discount. GLASS-Duty 20%. (Window-Box Price). ASS-Duty 20, (Wildow-Box Price). Star, under 26 in., \$2.15 per 50 ft., \$4.15 per 100 ft.; 28 to 40 in., \$2.30 per 50 ft., \$4.45 per 100 ft.; 41 to 50 in., \$4.85 per 100 ft.; 51 to 60 in., \$5.15 per 100 ft.; 61 to 70 in., \$5.50 per 100 ft.; 71 to 80 in., \$6 per 100 ft.; 81 to 85 in., \$6.50 per 100 ft. per 100 ft. D. Diamond, under 26 in., \$6 per 100 ft.; 28 to 40 in., \$6.65 per 100 ft.; 41 to 50 in., \$7.50 per 100 ft.; 51 to 60 in., \$8.50 per 100 ft.; 61 to 70 in., \$9.50 per 100 ft.; 71 to 80 in., \$10.50 per 100 ft.; 81 to 85 in., \$11.70 per 100 ft.; 86 to 90 in., \$14 per 100 ft.; 91 to 95 in., \$15.50 per 100 ft.; 96 to 100 in., \$18 per 100 ft. Glass Demijohns or carboys, empty or filled, bottles, decanters, flasks, phials, glass jars, lamp chimneys, glass shades or globes, cut, pressed or moulded crystal or glass table-ware, decorated or not, and blown glass tableware—Duty 30%. GLASS LAMP CHIMNEYS-Duty 30%. Common Crimp, per doz. O, 43 cents. A, 45 B, 65 A, 50 B, 75 44 44 44 HOSE.-Duty 35%. Lead Glass,

## Standard pints, \$7.25 per gross. " quarts, \$7.75 per gross. " half gal., \$10.00 per gross. Imperial pints, \$7.75 per gross. " quarts; \$8.75 per gross. " half gal., \$12.00 per gross. GLUE.—Duty 25%. Cabinet, sheet, 12 to 13 cents per lb. Common, 84 to 9 cents per lb. Coopers', 19 to 20 cents per lb. French Medal, 14 to 144 cents per lb. Gelatine, 22 to 30 cents per lb. Huttner, 18 cents per lb. Strip, 18 to 20 cents per lb. White, extra, 18 to 20 cents per lb. LaPage's, 25% discount. Progressive, 25 GOVERNORS.--Duty 25%. Gardners', 25% discount. GRANITEWARE.—Duty 35%. Firsts, 50% discount. GRAIN CRADLES.—Duty 25%. With Scythes complete \$33 per doz. Without scythes, \$18.50. GRINDSTONES .-- Duty 25%. Large, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Mounted, \$3 to \$3.50 each. Small, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. HALTER MOUNTINGS .- Duty 30%. 1x11 inch, 10c. per lb. (Evans), 1x11 in., doz. set packages, \$8.00 per gross. HALTERS.-Duty 30%. LTERS.—Duty 30/. Leather, 1 in. strap, \$3.874 to \$4 per doz. Leather, 14 in. strap, \$5.15 to \$5.20 per doz. Rope, 4, \$9 per gross. Rope, 4 to \$, \$14 per gross. Web, \$1.87 to \$2.45 per doz. HAMMERS.-Duty 30%. MMERS.-Duty 30%. Blacksmiths', 10 cents per 1b. Carpenters', Madoles', \$6.40 to \$8.75 per doz. Carpenters', Warnock's, \$4 to \$7.50 per doz. Machinists', 22 cents per 1b. Sledge, 10 cents per 1b. Tack, 60 cents to \$1.20 per doz. Tinners', \$4 to \$6.50 per doz. HANDLES.-Duty 25%. NDLES.—Duty 25%. Axe, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz. Chisel, \$3.50 to \$2.50 per gross. Cross-out saw, \$2 to \$3 per doz. File, \$2 to \$2.50 per gross. Hammer. 50 cents to \$2 per doz. Pick, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz. Plane, \$3.50 per gross. HANGERS.-Duty 30%. Barn Door, round groove, \$4.50 to \$6.50 per doz. Lanes, \$6.75 to \$12 per doz. Parlor door, \$3 to \$12 per doz. Stearns, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per doz. HARVEST TOOLS .-- Duty 25%. Forks, 50 & 10% discount. Rakes, 50 & 10 Hoes, etc., 50 & 10 " HATCHETS .- Duty 30%. Canadian, 40 to 421% discount. HAY KNIVES.-Duty 25%. 50, 10 and 5% discount. HINGES .- Duty ‡ cents per lb., & 25%. NGES.-Duty i vente per 10., c. w., Blind, Parker's, 50 & 10 to 60% discount. Heavy T and strap, 4 in., 64 cents per lb. " " 6 in., 64 " " " 8 in., 54 " " Light T and strap, 65 & 5 off. Screw hook and hinge, 6 to 12 in., \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; 14 in. up, \$3.50. Spring, \$12 per gross pairs. HOES .- Duty 25%. Grub, \$5 to \$6 per doz. HOOKS.-Duty 30%. OKS.-Duty 30%. Brush, \$7.50 to \$9. Reaping, 50, 10 and 5% discount. Chain, wrought, round or grab, \$3 & \$4.50 per doz. Lumber Piling, \$7 to \$19 per doz. Malleable, wardrobe, \$1 50 to \$2.50 per gross. Wire, \$1.25 to \$2 HORSE NAILS .- Duty 30% .- See Nails HORSE SHOES.-Duty 30%. Lt. Med. & H., \$3.40 per keg. Snow, \$3.95 per keg. Steel, \$3.80 to \$5.25 per keg. Toe weight steel, \$6.15 per keg.

JACKS.-Duty %. Lifting, 40% discount. KEYS .- Duty 30%. Carpenter, 50 cents to \$1.25 per doz. Desk, 25 to 35 cents per doz. Mortise Lock, 25 cents to \$1 per doz. Padlock, 25 to 35 cents per doz. Rim Lock, 25 cents to \$1 per doz. KNIVES.-Duty 30%. Butcher, \$2 to \$5 per doz. Pocket, \$1 to \$5 per doz. KNOBS .- Duty 30%. Door, Bronze, \$7 to \$12 per doz. "White Porcelain, 90 cents per doz. "Wood, \$4.50 per doz. LACING.—Duty 15%. Belt (Raw Hide Cuts), \$1 per lb. "(Leather Side Cuts), 75 cents per lb. LADDERS.—Duty 25%. Step, 10 cents per foot. Rung, 10 cents per foot. LAND ROLLERS.-Duty 20%. \$12 to \$15 each. LANTERNS .- Duty 30%. Cold Blast, \$7 per doz. Dashboard, cold blast, \$9 per doz. Japanned, 50 cents per doz. extra. No. 0, \$5.75 per doz. No. 3 "Wright's," \$8.50 per doz. Ordinary, with O burner, \$4 per doz. LAWN MOWERS.-Duty 35%. Pennsylvania, 50% discount. Stearns, 50 " Woodyatt, 40 " LEAD (Bar and Strip).-Duty 25%.-See Metals. Lead, pig.-See Metals. LEAD.-Duty 5% Red and White, dry.-See Paints. LINES (Cotton) .- Duty 25%. Chalk, \$2 to \$3.50 per gross. Wire, clothes, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per M ft. LOCKS.-Duty 30%. MALLEABLES .- Duty 30%. See Castings. MALLETS.-Duty 30%. Carpenters', hickory, \$1.25 to \$3.75 per doz. Cauking, 60 cents to \$2 each. Lignum Vitae, \$3.85 to \$5 per doz. Tinsmiths', \$1.25 to \$1.50 per doz. MATTOCKS.-Duty 30°/.. Canadian, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per doz. MEAT CUTTERS .-- Duty 30%. Amer., 25 to 30% discount. German, 15% discount. ETALS. Ingots.—Aluminium, 35 to 50 cents per lb. Antimony (Cookson's,) 104 to 11 cents per lb. "Copper, "English," 18 cents per lb. "English," 18 cents per lb. "Tin, "Lamb & Flag," 32 cents per lb. "Straits, 32 cents per lb. "English," 18 cents per lb. "Entry and the ser lb. Substitution of the ser lb. Magnolia, 25 cents per lb. Spooner's Copperine, No. 2, 12 cents per lb.. Stractus Conta per lb. Syracuse Smelting Works, dynamo, 29 cents per lb.; special, 25 cents per lb. Sheets, Black, Duty \$7 per ton. "10—\$2.65, 100 lbs. "Lawson of the ser lb. METALS.

INJECTORS .- Duty 30%.

IRON.-See Metals.

Pemberthy, 65% discount. I. J. C., 65% discount.

	10-32.00, 100	108.
-6	12-\$2.75.	••
**	14-83.10.	46 ·
Sheets.	Black, Duty	5%.
44	17-\$3.10.100	lbs.
**	18-33.20	64 ····
**	20 - 3.25.	**
**	22_\$3.30	**
**	24-33.50	**
**	26-3.75.	46
**	28-\$4.00.	<b>66</b>
Sheets,	Tinned-71	cents per lb., Base price.

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When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTUREE.

City Standard, 70% discount. Phœnix, 60% discount.

 ETALS—Continued.

 Sheets, Galvanized Iron.

 "17—\$3.80 per 100 lbs.

 "20—\$3.90

 "21 b24=\$41.10 per 100 lb.

 "18 to 24=\$41.0 per 100 lb.

 "26—\$41.25 per 100 lb.

 "28-\$4.50

 "16—(Queen Head), \$3.90 per 100 lb.

 "16—(Queen Head), \$3.90 per 100 lb.

 "26—\$4.40 per 100 lb.

 "26—\$4.60 per 100 lb.

 NETTING-Wire.-Duty 30°/ ... COLORS (In Oil).—Duty 25% Galvanized, 50% discount. Green wire, \$1.50 per 100 sq. ft. Poultry, 2x2 mesh, 150 ft. roll, 55 off Canadian List. LORS (in Oil) --Duty 25%. 25 lb. tins, Standard Quality. Chrome Green, 8 cents per lb. Chrome Yellow, 11 cents per lb. French Imperial Green, 104 cents per lb. Golden Ochre, 5 cents per lb. Marine Black, 9 cents per lb. Marine Green, 9 cents per lb. Venetian Red, 5 cents per lb. DEED Data 25% NOZZLES.-Duty 30%. Hose (Brass), \$3.50 to \$5 per doz. NUTS.-Duty # cent per lb. & 25°/. Finished, tapped, 25 % discount. Rough, square head, 4 cents per lb. from list. Rough, hexagon head, 44 cents lb. from list. Semi-finished, tapped, 25% discount. PAPER.-Duty 25%. PEK.-Duty 25%. Brown Wrapping, 24 to 4 cents per lb. Manilla Wrapping, No. 1, 4 cents per lb. No. 2, 54 Carpet Felt, \$45 per ton. Plain building, 35 cents per roll. Tarred lining, 45 cents per roll. Tarred roofing, \$1.65 per 100 lbs. OAKUM. Navy, \$7.80 per 100 lb. Spun, \$9.30 per 100 lb. Medium, \$3.35
"Best, \$5.80
Iron (duty \$7 per ton).
"Angle. - \$2.75 per 100 lb.
"Bar (Common). - \$1.35 @ \$2.05.
"Bar, "Swedes." - \$4.50 per 100 lb.
"Common. - \$6.50 per 100 lb.
"Common. - \$6.50 per 100 lb.
"Angle. - \$2.60 per 100 lb.
"Angle. - \$2.60 per 100 lb.
Iron, Planished Sheet (duty 5%)
"Angle. - \$6.00 per 100.
"Bar \$5.00"
"Bar \$5.00 per 100.
Bar \$5.00 per 100.
Bar \$5.00 per 100.
Bar \$5.00 per 100.
Bar \$5.00 per 100.
Solder bar (duty 25%). - lots, refined, 18 cents per 10.
shalf-and-half, 18 cents per 10.
\$16.50 @ \$17 per ton.
\$16.50 @ \$17 per ton. OIL.-Duty 25%. PEAVEYS.-Duty 30%. Boiled Linseed Oil bbls., 86 cents per gal. Cylinder Oil, from 40 cents up. Lard Oil, bbls., 90 cents per gal. Round and Duck bill, \$2.50 and \$13 per doz. PIKE POLES.-Duty 30% Machine. Prime White (Can.), 14 cents per gal. Prime White (U.S.), 15 cents per gal. Raw Linseed Oil, bbls., 83 cents per gal. Sperm Oil, bbls., 1.75 per gal. Water White (Can.), 15 cents per gal. Water White (U.S.), 16; cents per gal. \$10.50 per doz. PICKS .- Duty 30% \$4.50 to \$7 per doz. PITCH. 85 cents 100 lbs. OILERS .- Duty 30%. \$1 per doz. up. PIPE. -Duty, \$8 per ton. Cast Iron Soil, Medium and Heavy, 65% discount Light, 60% discount, Solder bar (duty 25%). -list, refined, 18 cents per lb.; half-and-half, 18 cents per lb.
 Iron, Pig (duty \$2.50 per net ton). \$16.50 @ \$17 per ton.
 Iron, English Horse Shoe. -\$2.85 per 100 lb.
 Iron, Hoop. -\$2.00 per 100 lb.
 Beams, Steel. -\$3 per 100 lb.
 Rods. -Brass, 24 cents per lb., base price; hard sheets, 20 to 30 cents per lb., boxe price; hard sheets, 20 to 30 cents per lb.
 Rails, Small Steel. -\$3 per 100 lb.
 Rods. -Brass, 24 cents per lb., base price; hard sheets, 20 to 30 cents per lb.
 Rods. -Brass, 24 cents per lb.
 20 to 30 cents per lb.
 Brannel. -\$3 to \$4 per 100 lb.
 Steel, Cultivator. -\$4.50 per 100 lb.
 " Crascent. -9 cents per lb.
 " Machinery. -\$2.75 per 100 lb.
 " Machinery. -\$2.00 per 100 lb.
 " Sleigh Shoe. -\$1 90 per 100 lb.
 " Sleigh Shoe. -\$1 90 per 100 lb.
 " Tree. \$2.00 per 100 lb.
 " Toe Caulk. -\$2.20 per 100 lb.
 " Toe Caulk. -\$2.20 per lb.
 " Toe Caulk. -\$2.20 per lb.
 Black Diamond, 12 cents per lb.
 Black Diamond, 12 cents per lb.
 Steel, Black Sheet. Duty \$7 per ton.
 " 10-\$2.65, 100 lbs.
 " 12-\$2.75. "
 " 14-\$3.10, 100 lbs.
 " 20-\$3.25, "
 " 22-\$3.30, "
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 " 26-\$3.75, "</li PACKING.-Duty 35%. Rubber Insertion, 60 cents per lb. Rubber Sheet, 22 cents per lb. PIPE. Brass, 25 to 35 cents per lb., base price. Copper, 25 cents per lb., base price. PACKING.-Duty 25°/.. Asbestos, 35 cents per lb. Flax, 35 cents per lb. Hemp, 124 cents per lb. Jute, 8 cents per lb. PIPE -- Duty 30%. PE. Duty 50%.
 Galvanized Iron.
 \$5.15 per 100 ft.; \$\$, \$5.50 per 100 ft.; 1, \$7.95 per 100 ft.; 14, \$10.80 per 100 ft.; 14, \$12.95 per 100 ft.; 2, \$17.35 per 100 ft. PAILS.-Duty 25%. Galvanized Iron, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per doz. PIPE, BLACK IRON.-Duty 30%. P.L. BLACK IRON. — Duty 30%.
\$4.65 per 100 ft.; 1, \$3.40 per 100 ft.; 1, \$3.45 per per 100 ft.; 1, \$3.30 per 100 ft.; 1, \$3.75 per 100 ft.; 1, \$5.25 per 100 ft.; 14, \$7.40 per 100 ft.; 14, \$3.30 per 100 ft.; 24, \$12.75 per 100 ft.; 24, \$22.75 per 100 ft.; 3, \$30.00 per 100 ft.; 34, \$37.50 per 100 ft.; 4, \$42.75 per 100 ft.; 4, \$51.50 per 100 ft.; 5, \$57.50 per 100 ft.; 6, \$74.50 per 100 ft.; PAINTS. -- Duty 25%. AINTS. -Duty 25%. Elephant Snow White, 8 to 9 cents per lb. Pure White Zinc, 8 to 9 cents per lb. No. 1, 6 to 7½ cents per lb. Prepared, in 4, 4 and 1-gallon tins, \$1.25 per gal. Barn, in barrels, 75 to 85 cents per gal. Canada Paint Co's Pure, \$1.25 per gal. Second qualities, \$1.10 per gal. Sherwin-Williams Paints, \$1.45 per gal. Toronto Lead & Color Co's Pure, \$1.25 per gal. Zanzibar, black, 75 cents to \$1 per gal. Colors, \$1.25 per gal. PIPE.-Duty 30%. Wrought Iron, 1 inch, per ft. 161 cents. PIPES.-Duty 30%. Stove, 5 and 6 in., \$7 per 100 lengths. "7 in., \$7.50 per 100 lengths. PAINTS.-Duty 30%. Copper, \$3.50 per gal. PLANES .- Duty 30°/ .. Bailey's, 40% discount. Canadian wood, 25% discount. Mathieson wood, 20 LEAD, DRY WHITE.-Duty 5%. Pure, in casks, \$5.75 per cwt. Pure, in kegs, \$6.25 per cwt. No. 1, in casks, \$5.50 per cwt. No. 1, in kegs, \$5 per cwt. PLUMBERS' BRASS GOODS.-Duty 30° UMBERS' BRASS GOODS.-Duty 30' Check Valves, 60% discount. Compression Cocks, 50% discount. Gate Valves, 55% discount. Genuine Jenkins' Valves, 55 Imitation Jenkins' Valves, 55 Radiator Valves, 55% discount. Standard Angle Valves, 65 Stop Cocks, 65% discount. LEAD, WHITE. AD, WHITE. Pure, \$6.37 per 100 lb. No. 1, pure, \$6 per 100 lb. No. 2, pure, \$5.624 per 100 lb. No. 3, pure, \$5.25 per 100 lb. No. 4, pure, \$4.874 per 100 lb. Elephant and Decorators' Pure, \$7.124 per 100 lb. Brandram's B.B. Genuine, \$9 per 100 lb. " " Decorative, \$7.55 per 100 lb. " " No. 1, \$6.85 per 100 lb. " No. 2, \$6 per 100 lb. POLISH.-Duty 25%. Liquid Stove, \$5 per gross. Paste, \$5 per gross. PULLEYS .- Duty 25%. LEAD, RED.-Duty 5%. Awning, 25 to 60 cents per doz. Clothes Line, 50 cents per doz. Dodge wood split, 50% discount. Sash, 25 to 27 cents per doz. MOPS.--\$1 per doz NAIL PULLERS.-Duty 30%. German and American, \$1.85 to \$3.50 each. PUMP CYLINDERS.--Duty 25'/. NAILS.-Duty, cut, ½ cent per lb.; wire, 3-5 cent DLORS (Dry). -Duty 25%.
American Oxides, \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 lb.
Brussels Ochre, \$2 per 100 lb.
Burnt Sienna, pure, 10 cents per lb.
"Umber, pure, 10 cents per lb.
Raw, 9 cents per lb.
Canadian Oxides, \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 lb.
Chrome Greens, pure, 12 cents per lb.
Chrome Greens, pure, 12 cents per lb.
Drop Black, pure, 9 cents per lb.
English Oxides, \$1 to \$2 per 100 lb.
English Oxides, \$1 to \$2 per 100 lb.
English Oxides, \$1 to \$2 per 100 lb.
English Vermillion, 80 cents.
Fire Proof Mineral, \$1 per 100 lb.
Golden Ochre, 32 cents per lb.
Mortar Color, \$1.25 per 100 lb.
Pure Indian Red, No. 45, 90 cents per lb.
Ultamarine Blue, in 28-lb. boxes, 8 to 24 cents per lb.
Venetian Red (best), \$1.80 to \$1.90 per 100 lb.
Whiting, 12 cents. Regular patterns, 65% discount. COLORS (Dry). -- Duty 25%. ALLS.—Duty, cut, f cent per 10., wire, 55 cent per lb. Chair nails, 35% discount. Clout nails, blued, 65 and 5% discount. Coopers, 35% discount. Cut, 2d \$3.65; 3d, \$3.30; 4 & 5d, \$3.65; 6 & 7d, \$2.35; 8 & 9d, \$2.80; 10 & 12d, \$2.75; 16 & 2dd, \$2.75; 16 & 2dd, \$2.70; 30, 40, 50 & 60d (base), \$2.65.Flour barrel nails, 30% discount.Horse (C brand), 50 & 74% discount.M brand, 50 & 10% discount.Steel cut nails, 10 cents extra.Trunk nails, black, 65 and 5% discount.Mire, 2d \$3.85; 3d, \$3.50; 4 & 5d, \$3.25; 6& 7d, \$3.15; 8 & 9d, \$3; 10 & 12d, \$2.35; 16 & 2dd, \$2.55; 16 & 2dd, \$3.25; 6& 7d, \$3.15; 8 & 9d, \$3; 10 & 212d, \$2.35; 16 & 2dd, \$3.25; 6& 7d, \$3.55. 3d, \$3.50; 4 & 5d, \$3.25; 6 & 7d, \$3.55; 10 & 2dd, \$2.90; 30, 40, 50 & 60d (base), \$2.85; fine, 3d, \$3.85. $Wire nails in car lots, $2.77}.$ Miscellaneous wire nails, 70 & 10% discount.IL SETS—Duty 30%.per lb. PUMPS.-Duty 25%. Cistern, 50% discount. Force, 50 PUNCHES (centre)-Duty 30%. Assorted sizes, \$1.80 per doz. PUTTY.-Duty 20%. TTY .--Duty 20%. In bbls. (Bladders), \$2.10 per 100 lbs. In kegs, boxes or loose, \$2.25 per 100 lbs. In 25-lb. tins, \$2.35 per 100 lbs. In 23-lb. tins, \$2.65 per 100 lbs. In bulk or tins less than 100 lb., \$2.90 per 100 lbs. Bulk, in bbls., \$1.90 per 100 lbs. "in less quantity, \$2.05 per 100 lbs. RASPS.-Duty 30% Blacksmiths, Woodworkers, etc., see Files. REGISTERS.-Duty 30% Venetian red (0055), \$1.00 to \$1.00 pt 100 10. Whiting, 12 cents. Yellow Ochre(J. C.), bbls., \$1.35 to \$1.40 per 100 lb. Yellow Ochre (J. F. L.S.), bbls., \$2.75 per 100 lb. Yellow Ochre (Royal), \$1.10 to \$1.15 per 100 lb. Floor and Wall, 50% discount. ▶ NAIL SETS-Duty 30%. RIVET SETS .- Duty 30%. Assorted sizes, \$1.20 per doz. Canadian, 35 to 371% discount. When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

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METALS-Continued.

RIVETS AND BURRS .- Duty 30°/ .. VETS AND BURRS.—Duty 30%.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, 35 & 5 off; cartoons, 1 cent per lb. extra.
Extras on Iron Rivets in 1-lb. cartoons, 1 cent per lb.
Extras on Iron Rivets in 1-lb. cartoons, 1 cent per lb.
Extras on Tinned or Coppered Rivets, 1-lb. cartoons, 1 cent per lb.
Iron Rivets, black and tinned, 60 & 10% discount.
IFTC Duty 95% ROPE, ETC.-Duty 25°/.. PPE, ETC.—Duty  $25'/_{o}$ . Cotton, 3-16 in, and larger, 16 cents per lb. "5-32 in, 21 cents per lb. Crucible Steel Rope, 25', discount. Galvanized Wire Rope, 25', discount. Jute, 8 cents per lb. Lath Yarn, 94 cents per lb. " $\ddagger$  in., 14; cents per lb. " $\ddagger$  in., 14; cents per lb. Swew Zealand Rope, 10 cents per lb. Russia Deep Sea, lines 15; cents per lb. Sisal, 7-16 in. and larger, 10 cents per lb. " $\ddagger$  in., 11 cents per lb. " $\ddagger$  in., 11 cents per lb. RUBBER. Reclaimed. RULES.—Duty 30<sup>7</sup>/<sub>0</sub>. Boxwood, 75 and 10% discount. Ivory, 37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 40% discount. Lumbermans'. SAD IRONS.-Duty 30%. Mrs. Potts', No. 55, polished, 62} cents per set. No. 50, nickle-plated, 67} cents set. "Sensible," 55 and 60 cents set. "Toy," \$13.00 gross. SAND AND EMERY PAPER.—Duty 25%, B. & A. Sand, 40 & 5% discount, Garnet, 5 to 10% advance of list. SAP SPOUTS .- Duty 30%. Bronzed iron, with hooks, \$9.50 per 1,000. SASH WEIGHTS.-Duty 25%. Sectional, \$2.75 to \$3 per 100 lb. Solid, \$1.25 to \$2.25 per 100 lb. \* SAWS.-Duty 30°/.. Crosscut, Disston's, 35 to 55 cents per foot. Hack, complete, 75 cents to \$2.75 each. Hack, frame only, 75 cents each. Hand, Disston's, 124% discount. S. & D., 40% discount. S. & D., 35 off on Nos. 2 and 3. SCALES .-- Duty 30°/ .. Champion, 60% discount. Gurney's, 40 Troenmer's, 30 " Ca Canadian list. SCREEN'S. -Duty 30°/.. Door, \$7.50 to \$12 doz. Window, \$1.75 to \$2.75 doz, SCREWS.-Duty 35°/.. REWS.—Duty 35'/. Bench, iron, \$4.25 to \$5.75 per doz. "wood, \$3.25 to \$4 per doz. Drive Screws, 87} & 10% discount. Hexagon Cap, 45 "Square Cap, 50 & 5 "Wood, F. H., bright and steel, 87} & 10% discount. "R. H., bright, 82} & 10% discount. "F. H., brass, 80 & 10 "F. H., brass, 75 & 10 "R. H., bronze, 75 "R. H., bronze, 70 " SCREWS, (Machine, Iron and Brass)-Duty 35%. Flat head, 25% discount. Round head, 20 " SCYTHES .- Duty 25%. Grass, \$8 to \$10. Grain, \$12 to \$14. SHEARS. -Duty 30%. Tailors, 30 % discount Amer. list. SHELLS (Cartridge).-See Ammunition. SHOT, See Amunition. SHOVELS AND SPADES.-Duty 35%. Burns', 40 and 5% discount. Ely's, Gray's .. \*\* .. Jones, " Steel, Snow, \$2.45 @ \$2.60 per doz. Wood, " SKATES.-Duty 35%. American Hockey. Canadian " 40 cents to \$2.50 pair. SNAPS.-Duty 30°/ .. Harness, 40% discount. SNATHS .- Duty 25'/.. Sythe, \$5.25 to \$8 per doz. SOLDER (Plumbers') .- See Metals.

SOLDERING IRONS.-Duty 30%. VARNISHES.-Duty 20 cents per gal. 20 to 90 cents each. SPIKES .- Duty ½ cent per lb. Rail, 20% discount. Ship, \$5 per 100 lb. SPRINGS.—Duty 35%. Bright Carriage, 61 per lb. net. STAPLES .- Duty 30%. Barb wire, \$3.75 per 100 lb. Bed, 50% discount. Blind, 25 Wrought iron, 75% discount. STEEL-see Metals. STOCKS AND DIES .- Duty 30°/ .. Blacks AND DIES. -Duty 30'/...
Blacksmiths', Lightning, 25% discount. "Green River, 25"
Heece, 30% discount.
Jardine, 35% "
Pipe, Solid, 70 & 10% discount.
Duplex, 334% discount.
"Jarecki, 334% "
Oster, 30% "
Armstrong, 35% "
Wiley & Russell's, 25% discount, Canadian list. STONES.-Duty 30%. ONES.—Duty 30°/.. Arkansas, \$1.50 per lb. Hindostan, 6 to 7 cents per lb. "slip, 9 cents per lb. Labrador, 13 cents per lb. axe, 15 cents per lb. Scythe, \$3.50 to \$5 per gross. Turkey, 50 cents per lb. Washita, 28 to 60 cents per lb. Water-of-Ayr, 10 cents per lb. CKS, BRADS, etc.—Duty 35',. Carpet tacks, blued, 80 & 15% discount. "inkegs, 40% discount. Copper tacks, 50% discount. Copper tacks, 50% discount. Cut tacks, blued, in dozens only, 80% discount. "iweights, 60% discount. Cut tacks, blued, in dozens only, 80% discount. "iweights, 60% discount. Leather carpet tacks, 55% discount. Lining tacks, in papers, 10% discount. Piter finishing, 40% discount. Piter frame points, 10% discount. Strawberry box tacks, blued and tinned, in bulk, 80 & 10% discount : in dozens, 75% discount. Swedes, cut tacks, blued and tinned, in bulk, 80 & 10% discount : in dozens, 75% discount. Trunk, 51 Leather carpet carbon discount. Trunk tack, blued, tinned and japanned, 75 & 124% discount. G8.—Duty 25%. TACKS, BRADS, etc.-Duty 35°/.. TAGS.-Duty 25%. Shipping, 50 @ 70 cents per M. TAR. Coal \$2.75 bbl. Refined, \$4 per bbl. TENTS.--Duty 30%. Canadian list, 20% discount. TONGS.-Duty 30%. Ice, **\$9** per doz. Pipe, "Brown's," net. "Brock's," 25% discount. "Trimo," 25 TRAPS.-Duty 30°/.. " Hawley & Norton's," 65% discount. " Newhouse," 45% discount. " Victor," 75% discount. TRUCKS .- Duty 30°/ .. 1, \$3.75; 2, \$5; 3, \$6.75 each. "Handy" Canadian, \$16 to \$18. TUBES FOR BOILERS. 11, 11, 11, 2, 21, 21, 3, 31, 4 15, 12, 12, 101, 13, 14, 141, 181, 241 ft. TURNBUCKLES.-Duty, 3 cent per lb., 25%; 333% discount. TURPENTINE .- Duty 5%. 55 cents per gal. TWINES .--- Duty 25%. NAS.-Duty 25%.
Bag twine, 3-ply, 20 cents per lb. 4-ply, 20 cents per lb.
Binding, 12} cents per lb.
Colored, 27 cents per lb.
Cotton, White, 20 to 30 cents per lb.
"Colored, 30 to 40 "
"Hemp, 20 cents per lb.
Jute, 20 cents per lb.
Mattress, 45 cents per lb. TWINE-Continued. Tarred Lath, 11 cts. Wrapping, 22 to 27 cts.

ARNISHES. -- Duty 20 cents per gal. 20% off 5-gal. lots. Black Japan, \$2 per gal. Brown Japan, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Carriage, No. 1, 75 cents to \$1.50 per gal. "body, \$4 to \$5 per gal. "body, \$4 to \$6 per gal. "rubbing, \$2.50 per gal. Elastic Oak, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Fumiture Brown Japan, \$1.25 to \$2 per gal. Furniture, extra, \$2 to \$2.50 per gal. "No. 1, 75 cents to \$1.50 per gal. Hard Oil Finish, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Light Oil Finish, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Light Oil Finish, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. "white, \$2 to \$2.50 per gal. Shellac, orange, \$2 to \$2.50 per gal. "white, \$2 to \$2.50 per gal. SES. - Duty 30%. VISES. - Duty 30%. Amer., 131 cents per lb. Brooks', 131 cents per lb. Peter Wright's, 15 cents per lb. WASHERS.—Duty ‡ cent per lb., 25%. Buggy, 75% discount. Wrought iron, 40% discount. WASHING MACHINES.-Duty 35%. Re-acting square, \$51.00 per doz. "Round, \$48.00 " Rocker, \$48.00 per doz. Popular Brands, \$30.00 to \$42.00 per doz. Dowswell, \$3.75 each. Re-acting (Dowswell, \$5 each. WIRE. IRE.
Barbed Wire, see Fencing.
Brass Wire, (duty 10%), 50 to 50 & 2½% discount.
Copper Wire, (duty 15%), 45 & 10% discount net cash 30 days, f.o.b. factory.
Smooth Steel Wire, (duty 20%), is quoted at the following net selling prices:
No. 6 to 8 guage, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.
9 "2.80 "
11 "2.90 "
11 "2.90 "
12 "2.95 "
13 "3.15 "
14 "3.37 "
15 "3.50 "
16 "3.65 " 2.87 2.90 2.95 3.15 3.37 3.50 3.65 15 " 3.50 "
16 " 3.65 "
Other sizes of plain wire outside of Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and other varieties of plain wire remain at \$2.80, base, with extras as before. The prices for Nos. 9 to 13 include the charge of 10 cents for oiling. Extras net per 100 lb: coppered wire, 60 cents; tinned wire, \$2; oiling, 10 cents; special hay-baling wire, 30 cents; bright soft drawn, 15 cents; in 50 and 100-lb. bundles net, 15 cents; packed in casks or cases, 15 cents; bagging or papering, 10 cents.
Fine Steel Wire, 174 off. List of extras, in 100 lb. lots, No. 27, \$10; No. 28, \$17; No. 22, \$7.30; No. 20, \$665; No. 21, \$17; No. 22, \$7.30; No. 23, \$7.65; No. 24, \$8; No. 25, \$9; No. 26, \$9.50; No. 31, \$41; No. 32, \$15; No. 33, \$16; No. 34, \$17, Extras net: thned wire, Nos. 17-25, \$21; Nos. 30, \$13; No. 31, \$41; No. 32, \$15; No. 33, \$16; No. 34, \$17, Extras net: thande wire, Nos. 15 cents; in 5 and 10-lb. bundles, 25 cents; in 1-lb. hanks, 50 cents; in 2-lb. bundles, 15 cents; in 5 and 10-lb. bundles, 25 cents; in 1-lb. hanks, 50 cents; in 2-lb. bundles, 15 cents; in 5 and 10-lb. bundles, 25 cents; in 1-lb. hanks, 50 cents; in 4-lb. hanks, 50 cents; in 5 cents; in 5 cents; in 2-lb. hanks, 50; No. 24, \$35; No. 9, \$28, \$55; No. 26, \$355; No. 27, \$28, \$25; No. 26, \$355; No. 28, \$25; No. 26, \$355; No. 20, \$ " 16 \*\* 46 Galvanized Wire, per 100 lb.: Nos. 6, 7, 8, \$3.50 to \$3.85; No. 9, \$2.85 to \$3.15; No. 10, \$3.60 to \$3.95; No. 11, \$3.70 to \$4.10; No. 12, \$3 to \$3.30; No. 13, \$3.10 to \$3.40; No. 14, \$4.10 to \$4.50; No. 15, \$4.60 to \$5.05; No. 16, \$4.85 to \$5.35. Base sizes, Nos. 6 to 9, \$2.57\$ f.o.b. Cleveland. Clothes Line Wire, solid 7 strand, No. 17, \$4.25; No. 18, \$2.65; No. 19, \$2.35; f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal. Hamilton and Montreal. WASTE (Cotton), Colored, \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 lb. White, \$7.75 per 100 lbs. "extra, \$8 per 100 lb. WHEELBARROWS. -Duty 30%. Garden, \$2 to \$4.50 each. Navy, \$19 per doz. "Iron wheel, \$22.50 per doz. Steel tubular, \$7.50 to \$10.50 each. WRENCHES.-Duty 30%. Agricultural, 60% discount. Alligator, 50 "P.S. & W., 30 "Endown and the state of the state Trimo, pipe, 25 WRINGERS (Clothes).-Duty 35%. Ajax, \$66 per doz. Canadian, \$26 to \$30 per doz. Crescent, \$17.50 to \$20 per doz. Leader, \$30 per doz. Novelty, \$23 to \$27 per doz. Popular Brands, \$16.50 to \$22 per doz. Royal American, \$26 to \$30 per doz. Royal Canadian, \$26 to \$30 per doz. ZINC .- See Metals.

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Forman John, Montreal	Albert Mig. Co., Hillsborough, N.B American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass. Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 42 \\ 24 \\ 31 \\ 31 \\ 33 \\ 29 \\ 23 \\ 20 \\ 33 \\ 36 \\ bc \\ 63 \\ 57 \\ 43 \\ 117 \\ 12 \\ 52 \\ bc \\ 31 \\ 6 \\ 43 \\ 197 \\ bc \\ fc \\ 71 \\ 16 \\ 20 \\ 62 \\ 23 \\ 28 \\ 4 \\ fc \\ 20 \\ 25 \\ fc \\ $	Hamilton, Ont       Pipe & Foundry Co.,         Gee Electrical Engineering Co., Toronto.       2         Gooding William, London, Eng.       3         Gordon, Drummond & Co., London, Eng.       3         Gowdey, J. A., Reed & Harness Mfg. Co.,       2         Greening B. Wire Co., Hamilton, Ont.       3         Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., Toronto.       3         Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., Hamilton, Ont.       4         Hamilton Coton Co., Hamilton, Ont.       4         Hamilton, Wm., Mfg. Co., Peterborough, Ont.       3         Hyde, F. & Co., Montreal       33         Imperial Oil Co., Petrolea, Ont.       3         Jenckes Machine Co., Sherbrooke, Que.       24         Jones & Moore Electric Co., Toronto.       36         Keller, John J. & Co., New York, N.Y.       29         Keller, John J. & Co., New York, N.Y.       26-31         Kerch, H. W., Hespeler, Ont       37         Kasch, H. W., Hespeler, Ont       36         Kingston Foundry, Kingston, Ont.       32         K	322 3 3 3 3 1 23 3 3 4 6 7 9 2 1 6 5 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 6	Sound, Ont
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