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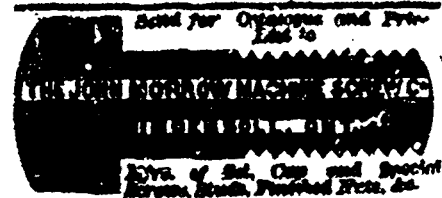
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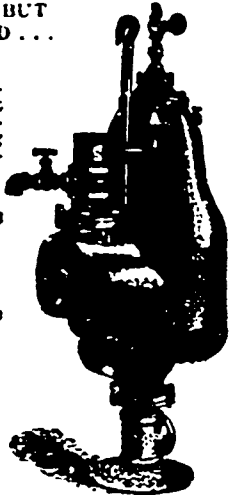
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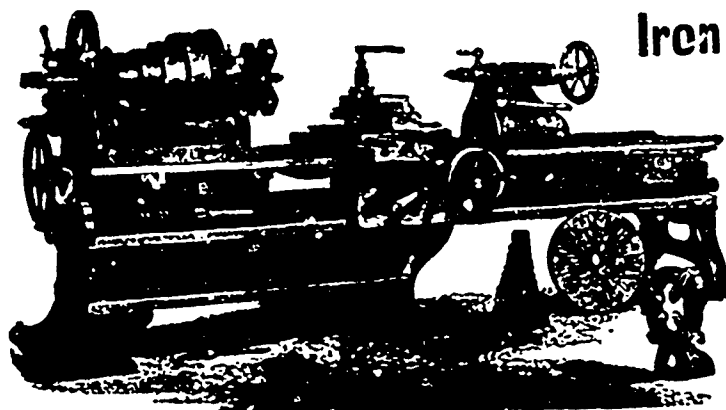
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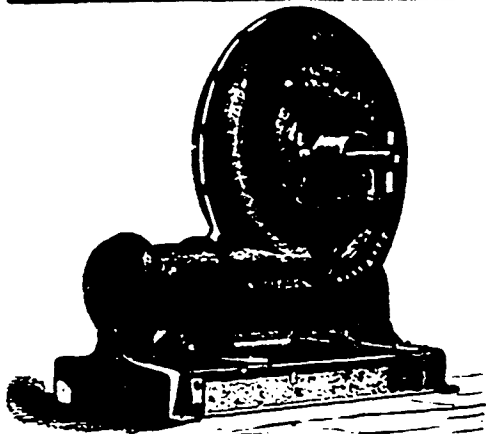
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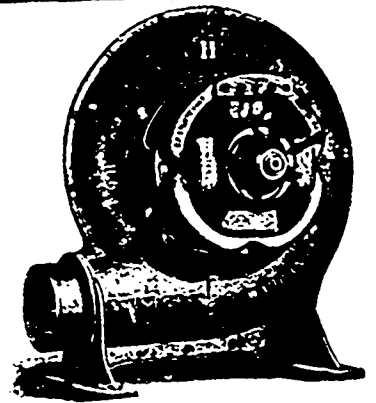
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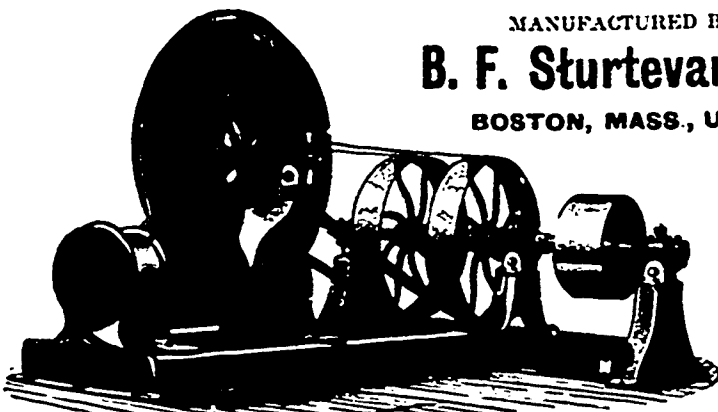
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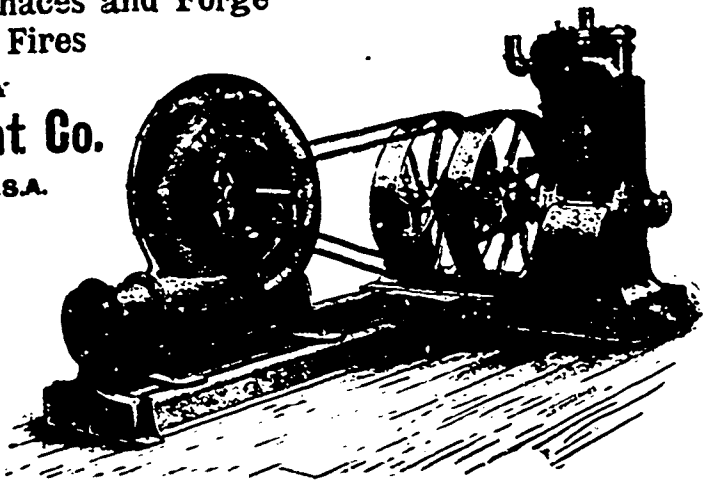
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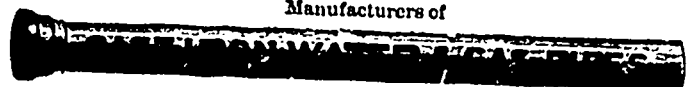
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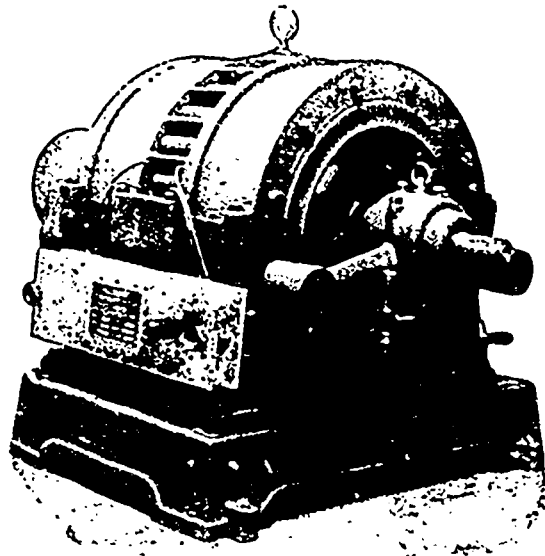
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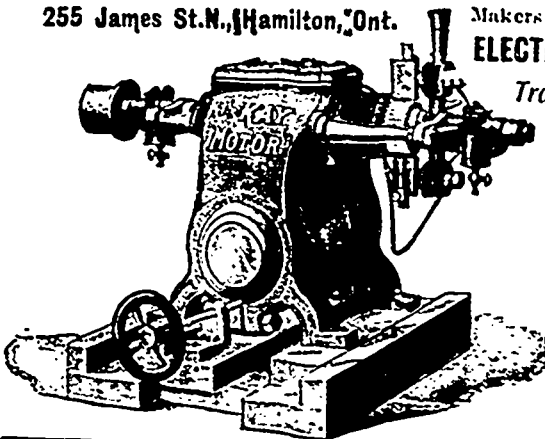
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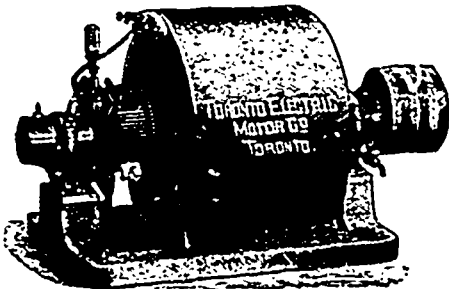
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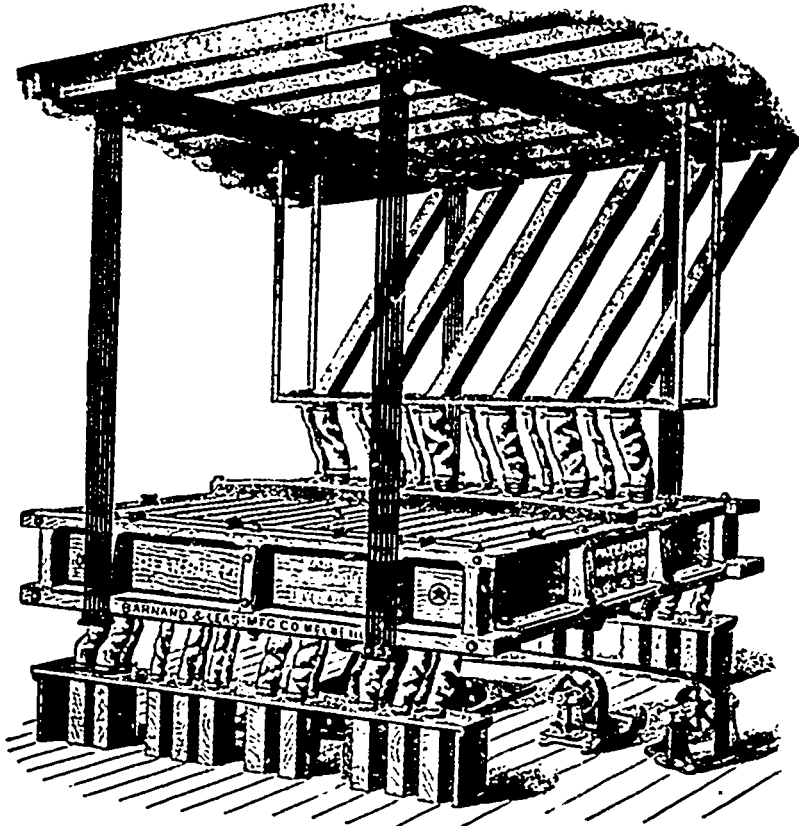
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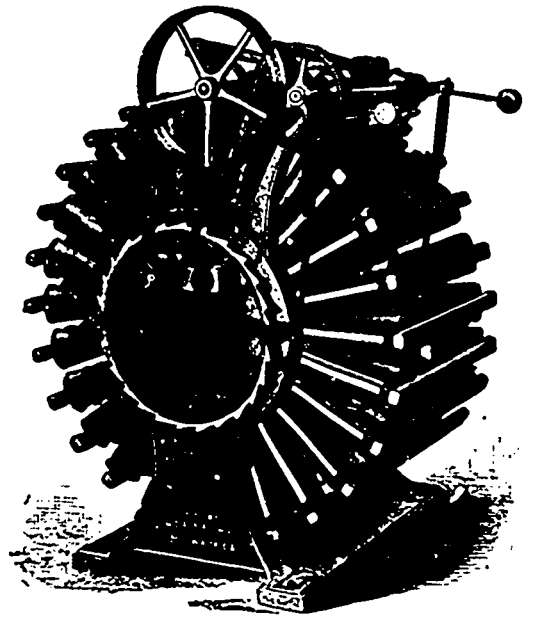
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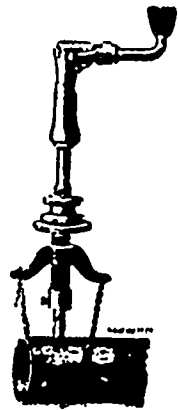
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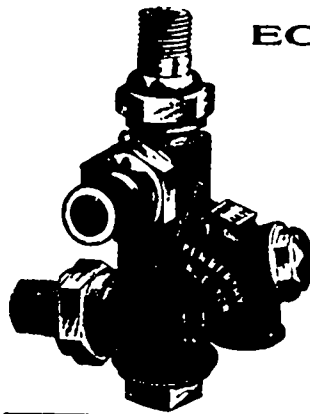
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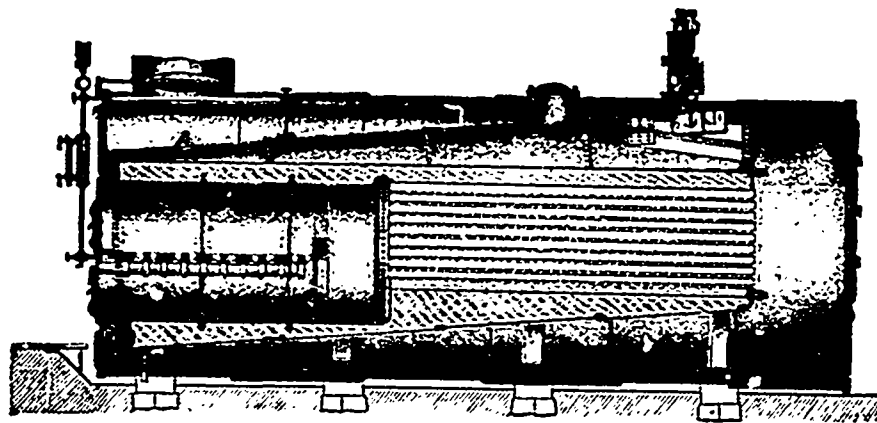
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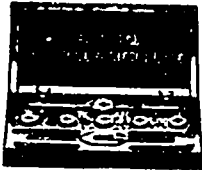
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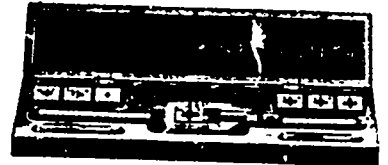
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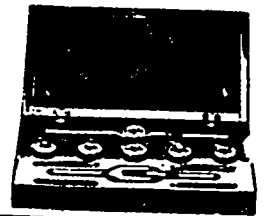
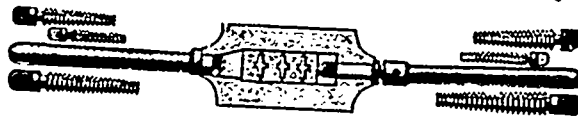
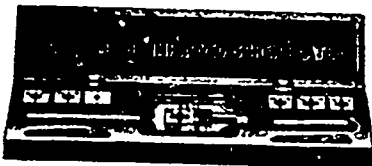


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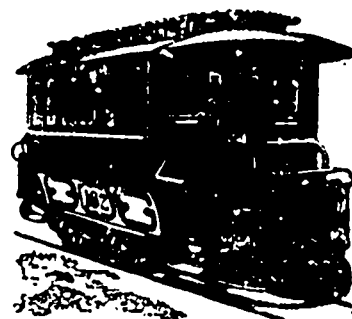
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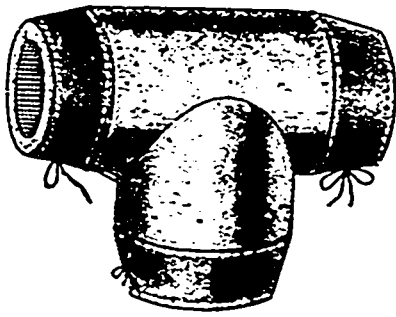
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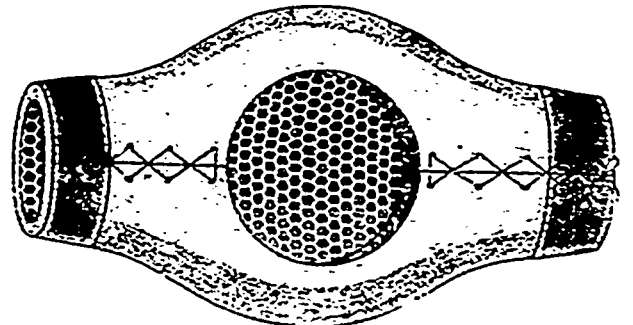
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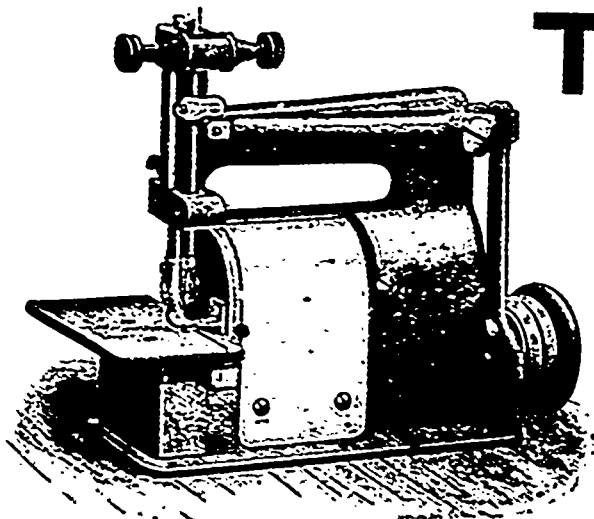
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RIGHT ABOUT—FACE.

Immediately after the results of the last general election were made known the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER expressed the opinion that the responsibilities of office, and the influence of their commercial supporters, would produce some radical changes in the sentiments and policy of the leaders of the Liberal party. Such changes have already taken place even more rapidly and thoroughly than could have been anticipated. In pre-election

days manufacturers were held up to public opprobrium as bloated monopolists, combiners, despoilers of the people, and such abusers of the privileges granted to them under the protective system, that every vestige of that policy must forthwith be abolished. Their appeal to the electors obtained for them a large working majority which gave them ample power to carry out the policy which they had proclaimed. With the power there was combined the duty of service to the best interests of the country. Under a sense of this duty arose an uncertainty as to the soundness of their former policy, or rather a conviction as to its unsoundness, and in order to escape from the difficulties in which their rash speeches and pledges had involved them, a commission of enquiry has been tramping all over the Dominion in pursuit of such information as might enable them to formulate a tariff. As a result of these investigations the tone of the Liberal press, and of the leaders of that party, has undergone a wonderful change. Now, it is recognized that the manufacturing industries of the country form a most important interest; that their success is essential to the prosperity of the labor classes and of the cities, towns and villages in all the provinces, that instead of being monopolists and combiners they are competitors with each other, and that the immense capital invested in manufacturing industries has rarely afforded as fair returns as in most of the other industries in the country. Under the new tariff due regard is to be shown to all existing industries, and duties are to be so arranged as to tend to their prosperity—certainly not to their injury.

Not less radical is the change of sentiment with respect to reciprocity with the United States. Year after year every platform in the country, and every session of parliament, has found the leaders of the Liberal party descanting upon the urgency and necessity of securing this policy as the best and only means of advancing progress and increasing prosperity. So all-important was this policy estimated by the Laurier, Cartwright, Mulock and Charlton spokesmen of the party, that they were willing to barter for it Canadian allegiance to the Crown and mother country. Loyal Canadians will never forget the many occasions on which these worthy leaders affected great affection for the Crown and British institutions, but did not value our connection with them quite high enough to offset the advantage of a possible increase in the value of our barley, eggs, etc. Clap trap arguments in favor of reciprocity, based on conditions which existed thirty or forty years ago, may have served to delude many gullible farmers at election times, but the leaders of the Liberal party know that many thousands of their supporters, who would favor a fair reciprocity treaty, do not consider it as so very essential to prosperity as it is represented, and tens of thousands of good Reformers would resent and denounce the slightest appearance to disloyalty to the Crown, and every measure of whatever nature that would weaken the tie which connects Canada with the British Empire. Now that the reciprocity cry has assisted the party to attain to the power which they have so long coveted, its leaders are beginning to hark back; and Mr. Laurier, who for years has been most prominent in maintaining the virtues of reciprocity, and his determination to allow no consideration of loyalty to England or British interests to affect the settlement of the question, has very suddenly got some new light on the subject. In a late speech in Montreal he virtually says:—No doubt reciprocity is a very desirable arrangement, but it is

equally desirable for the United States as for us; we will go to Washington and offer to deal with them on fair and honorable terms; no cringing or begging for favors; and if we succeed, well and good, but it must be on the distinct understanding, that every tariff concession granted to the United States must also be granted to England. No other condition was ever contemplated. Fie, Mr. Laurier, your memory on this question, as on many which were submitted to you at last session of parliament, appears to have failed you altogether.

To cover the back-down of the Government on this question, Mr. Charlton appears to have been deputed to visit Washington, ostensibly for the purpose of paving the way for a favorable reception of members of the Government later on; but obviously for the purpose of reporting such difficulties with respect to the measure, as might prepare the minds of the people of Canada for the complete failure which is sure to attend any attempt of a Canadian Government to effect a fair and honorable treaty with the authorities at Washington. So ends this farce.

Mr. Charlton says that there was a time when the Canadian Government might have arranged an honorable and advantageous treaty. We believe this. At the time when the McKinley tariff was under discussion in Congress, along with Mr. Blaine's reciprocity resolution, was a favorable opportunity for negotiations for reciprocity between United States and Canada. The then Canadian Government made every reasonable effort in that direction. They were in a position to show that a large trade between the two countries was being conducted; that for many years Canada had purchased fifty per cent. more merchandise from the United States than it sold to that country; that by the removal of the duties on raw products on both sides no very serious loss of revenue would be sustained, but the inter-commerce might be largely extended to material advantage, and that in order to remove some of the causes which had created friction between the countries, Canada would, during the continuance of the proposed reciprocity, allow to American citizens the use of our fishery grounds and Welland and St. Lawrence canals on same terms as to the Canadian people. From a commercial standpoint the terms offered by the Canadian Government were extremely liberal and must have commended themselves to the favorable consideration of Congress, and no doubt would have been agreed to, but for the political aspect which the question had assumed through the mischievous action of the Reform party in Canada, which had educated public opinion in the United States into the belief that reciprocity was of such indispensable necessity to Canada, that Canadians would accept any conditions which the United States might see fit to exact. Hence Mr. Blaine's insistence, that as a sine qua non to reciprocity, Canada must make an almost prohibitory tariff against other countries, especially against Great Britain. By the action taken by the Reform press and party in Canada, they made reciprocity impossible. Still they blamed the Government for not accepting the conditions prescribed by Mr. Blaine, and have ever since then been deluding the people with pledges that the Reform party would assuredly succeed in arranging a fair and honorable treaty if they got into power. Well, the Government have made their preliminary effort, and their Ambassador has returned to tell them that Congress expects them to assent to the same condition which they blamed their predecessors for not accepting. When one looks back upon the jaunty manner

in which, prior to the elections, Mr. Laurier promised to proceed to Washington immediately after obtaining power, for the purpose of securing reciprocity, and remembers the confident assurance with which he predicted success; and now considers the long period which has transpired without the accomplishment even of the visit to Washington, the difference between a politician on the stump and a statesman in office is well illustrated. Already Mr. Laurier is forced to cry "peccavi," and finds himself utterly unable to carry out his pledges to the electorate, because of the very difficulties which he and his party created for the purpose of embarrassing their opponents. He and his colleagues may make a pretence of trying to do what Mr. Charlton has found cannot be done. They will have no better success. They will be reminded of their oft repeated assertions that Canada should have accepted Mr. Blaine's conditions. They know that few Canadians would submit to them. Their past recklessness has rendered success unattainable. If, during the discussion on the McKinley tariff and Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy, the Reform party in Canada had supported the Government in its efforts to arrange reciprocity; if it had followed the line of duty laid down by Hon. George Brown, at time of Confederation, to look upon reciprocity as a policy of equal material advantage to both countries, and therefore desirable, but that in case of its rejection by the United States, Canada should meet "fire with fire;" if the party had taken the position that any prohibitory tariff against Canadian produce should be met by a like prohibitory tariff against United States manufactures, then the efforts in favor of reciprocity might have been successful. But, success in this direction would have added to the popularity of the Conservative party, and this should be averted at all hazards. So, under the mask of especial anxiety for reciprocity, its advantages to Canada were exaggerated; its advantages to the United States unnoticed, and our neighbors were constantly assured that they might attach any conditions to the treaty which they might see fit to exact, because Canada was too timid to resent and too impotent to retaliate. Curses like chickens come home to roost. Just so have difficulties of their own creation come home to the leaders of the Reform party in Canada.

TARIFF INVESTIGATIONS.

It is an unusual occurrence that the Canadian Tariff Commissioners and the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, should be holding investigations at the same time, and for the same purpose; and it is also interesting to note that the drift of public sentiment regarding the necessity for tariff protection is largely in favor of such protection, in both countries. There is also further interest to Canadians in observing that while the general rate of duty imposed upon merchandise entering the United States, under what we know as the Wilson Bill, is very much higher than it is, or ever has been, under the Canadian tariff; and that the incoming McKinley Government will most assuredly make a material increase in the United States tariff, while it is the avowed intention of the recently installed Dominion Government to make important reductions in the Dominion tariff. The declared object, or the principal one, in increasing the American tariff, is to increase the difficulty to foreign manufacturers to introduce their products into that

market, thereby affording the maximum of employment to American labor; while the plea for reducing the Canadian tariff is to make it easier to foreign manufacturers to introduce their products into the Canadian market, so as to reduce the cost of such products to Canadian consumers. In the United States the idea is to increase the home demand for agricultural products, thereby benefiting the agriculturist by increasing the number of consumers—of those employed in manufacturing and other pursuits—while in Canada the idea is to make manufactured products cheaper to the agricultural classes.

If it were a fact that under tariff protection the consumer pays the duty, which assertion may be successfully denied as applied to almost every article produced in the country, the debatable question is whether it is better to give employment to the maximum of labor in manufacturing industries, and the minimum of labor in agricultural industries, or the reverse. In the first case, under protection, in which agriculture shares with manufactures the benefit thereof, because of the maximum of labor employed in manufacturing industries, the agriculturists find a market at their doors for what they produce, while they enjoy the minimum of competition among themselves for this home market. If it was not for the protection offered by the tariff, the foreign manufacturer would find easy access to our markets, and to the extent of their imports the Canadian labor employed in manufacturing pursuits would find their occupation gone; and this occupation being gone, the agriculturist would find the demand for his products lessened to that extent; and he would also find that the mechanical element that had before been a consumer of agricultural products, would of necessity become a producer thereof. This, of course, would be unfortunate for the agriculturists, for instead of selling their products at home, in a protected market, they would be forced to send them abroad, to be sold in an open market, and in competition with all the world.

In the second place, under a tariff for revenue only; while it might be that for a while foreign merchandise would be a little lower in price than home made merchandise, it would be found that the workshops and factories of the country would be closed, the capital invested in them lost, and the employees driven into other pursuits. The trade of the country would then be in the hands of middlemen—of men who would purchase in the cheapest markets of the world, and having no competition to counter from home manufacturers, would soon recoup themselves for the greater profits that they had not previously obtained by the higher prices that they could then have charge. The agriculturists would have to pay just such prices as the middlemen and importers would be pleased to charge; there would be a very restricted home market in which to sell their products, and their surplus products passing through the hands of middlemen and exporters, would realize only what the open markets of the world would be willing to pay.

Discussing this matter as it applies in the United States, the American Manufacturer, alluding to the investigations being held in that country, says:—

The advocates of low tariff endeavor to laugh down these facts which they cannot deny, but the figures remain on record showing plainly what the Wilson tariff law has done for some of the leading industrial lines of the country. Beginning with pig iron production we find that wages have been reduced twenty-five per cent. under the present law, and they are now

the lowest ever known in the blast furnace industry. The workers in the sheet and tin plate industries have had their wages reduced from ten to twenty-five per cent., by low tariff duties. Under the McKinley law the manufacture of American glass bottles increased about 300 per cent. The effect of the present tariff law is seen in the low price of bottles which has decreased from seventeen to forty per cent. Meanwhile the workers have seen their wages cut from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. Under adequate protection glass blowers' wages averaged \$3 per day, but now they range from \$8 to \$10 per week, on account of loss of time. The President of the Window Glass Workers' Association stated that under the McKinley law the average monthly wages of a window glass blower had been \$79.27, with forty-eight weeks per year of steady employment. Under modified tariff, the average monthly wages of these workers has dropped to less than \$58 per month, and they have been employed thirty-one weeks per year.

The agriculturists and wool growers also gave their testimony showing what low tariff has done for them. Under the Wilson tariff the number of sheep! decreased about 3,000,000 annually, and \$60,000,000 in value in three years. One of the features of these hearings has been the vigorous demand which has come from the South for a protective tariff on rice, sugar, lumber and cotton. This has called to mind the prediction made by the late W. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, that within a few years the southern cotton growers would be asking for a tariff on their staple. This prediction was verified when the Mississippi cotton growers proposed a duty upon Egyptian cotton.

It would be well for the country could the ad valorem system be eliminated from our tariff laws. The ad valorem system admits of too many evils, and it too often defeats its own ends. Not only do the representatives of American industry advocate specific duties, but the system is preferred by the importers themselves. The industrial interests of the country would undoubtedly be best served by the specific system of collecting duties. And whatever changes may be made in the present tariff, it is to be hoped that they will come quickly. The inconsistencies of the present law are plainly apparent, and the injury it has worked to some of our industries has been fully demonstrated.

PROTECTING THE POOR.

Our esteemed contemporary The Monetary Times has been observing the drift of the testimony taken at the tariff hearings both in Washington and in Canada, and has arrived at a conclusion. Its conclusion is that the objects of the hearings are not the same in both countries. In the United States the protectionists have gained an electoral victory which they wish to utilize, while in Canada the victorious party at the last election represents, it says, a reaction from protection which is their warrant from the people for making reductions in the tariff. It tells us that in the investigations in this country the protected interests do not suggest anything in the nature of a compromise; but on the contrary nearly every one who appears before the Commission tries to get further than before from the point at which an adjustment is to be made. And this so called fact, it tells us, renders it necessary to put aside the great bulk of what, for its want of a better name, it calls evidence. It tells us, too, that most of the witnesses before the Commission ask not only that the decision of the country, in the elections, be ignored, but that the Government should run counter to it. It plaintively asks: Is this good policy? and assures us that such tactics put it out of the power of the Government to rest upon the appeals and requests made to it, as they call for higher duties, which the electorate has given no mandate to grant. It alludes to the

fact also, that both American and Canadian manufacturers are agreed upon one point—they prefer specific to ad valorem duties.

Our contemporary admits that the plea for specific duties, because they prevent the fraud of undervaluation, possesses merit, but it argues that a demerit of that system is that it unduly taxes what the poor man is obliged to consume. On the one hand the Government, it tells us, has the duty laid upon it of protecting the revenue—on the other of protecting the poor; and among these multifarious obligations the first duty is to protect the poor.

Our contemporary entertains some queer ideas. If, in the United States, the protectionists gained a great victory, it was because the people demanded a return to a fiscal policy that had added wonderfully to their wealth and aggrandisement, but from which they had been drawn by circumstances that need not now be referred to. Not so in Canada; and The Monetary Times is much mistaken in supposing that the question of the life or death of the National Policy was the pivot upon which turned the fortunes of the political parties of Canada at the last election. And in this fact the argument of our contemporary falls still-born. It is true that the Conservative leaders lately in power failed in many instances to listen to the requests of its friends to change and modify the tariff so as to conform to the changing exigencies of the times; and because these warnings were unheeded the confidence of the people was to a certain extent weakened, but this warning confidence was in men, not in the policy that had done so much for the country. The friends of the then Government, and of the National Policy, in asking for changes and modifications of the tariff did not ask for any systematic increase of duties, covering all imports. Nothing of the kind. There were many incongruities that worked greater or less oppression not only upon the manufacturers but upon consumers also, and the requests that were made were that these rough places be smoothed away; and this smoothing implied in a large number of instances a lowering, not an elevation of the tariff. The requests for these modifications were ignored and refused until patience with many of the friends of the Government ceased to be a virtue; and it is to be observed that when, in 1891, the Government did make tariff changes a bad matter was made worse, involving, most unwisely, some very serious departures from the spirit of the National Policy.

How, then, can The Monetary Times say that in the late elections the National Policy was repudiated? If the late Government had stood as loyally to the National Policy, and to their friends, as those friends desired to stand by that Government and that policy, there would have been no tergiversation. No school or religious question was involved in the elections in 1891 when the Conservative party was returned to power, and if the Government in its blindness swerved from the paths in which the electorate had directed them, and, without the authority of the electorate, followed in another path, they had no reason to expect any other result than that which followed.

It is true that while in opposition Mr. Laurier and his friends declaimed against protection; but it is to be observed that when they came into power they were prompt and careful to announce that in any revision of the tariff that they might make, the manufacturing industries of the country would not suffer. This announcement might have been made

in sincerity, or it might not have been thus made; but with perfect propriety, and as they should have done, the Government organized a Tariff Commission to take the testimony and hear the opinions of the whole people in the matter of the tariff. Every intelligent man and woman in Canada were invited to come forward and without reserve express their views. The Commission held sances in many of the principal cities and towns of the country, and none were debarred their presence or lacked opportunity to state their views. Those who presented themselves did so of their own free will and accord, and those who did not present themselves remained away of their own free will and accord. But The Monetary Times tells us that in the interviews the manufacturers have had with the Commission they did not suggest anything in the nature of a compromise, but on the contrary tried to get further than before from the point at which some adjustment of the tariff was expected to be made. What sort of a compromise, pray, does our contemporary expect the manufacturers to suggest? Compromise what? Compromise by abandoning protection? They are believers in protection, then how could they advise the Government to abandon it? We are told, too, that most of the claimants—meaning the manufacturers without doubt—asked not only that the decision of the country in the elections be ignored, but that the Government should run counter to it; and because the manufacturers do not offer to abandon protection, they are sneered at, and the Government advised to put aside and disregard what, for want of a better name The Monetary Times calls their evidence.

Under the previous regime The Monetary Times and its anti-protection friends declared that if the masses of the people could have access to the Government, as the manufacturers had, it would be found that the preponderance of public sentiment would be strongly against the National Policy. Under the new regime the opportunity has been offered, and what do we observe? With the doors wide open for all to come and express their views to the Commission who desire to do so, we discover that perhaps nine out of every ten who seek audiences, are opposed to the abandonment of protection; and because the free trade sentiment in any form does not materialize as was expected, The Monetary Times thinks that the Government will consider it necessary to reject the whole testimony and reform the tariff according to their preconceived unsubstantial and erroneous ideas. And this is what it calls protecting the poor.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

Some few months ago, this journal published a short review of the discussion on Government ownership of railways, which took place at the annual meeting of the Railway Commissioners of the different States of the American Union. One of the principal difficulties to be overcome was the principle to be adopted in valuation of railways, if it should be decided that it would be to the public interest that Government should assume the ownership and control of these works, and operate them for the benefit of the people. To assume them at their cost as represented by the amount of their stock and bonded liabilities would be absurd, because through the general system of watering, the cost has frequently been more than double the amount which should have built the roads. Again apart from the question of watered securities

most of the roads were built at a time when railway construction was 50 to 100 per cent. more costly than it is now, and the value of a road is not what it cost when built, but what it would cost now. Still another and very important consideration is the real investment value of a road, as determined by the profitable nature of the traffic which it commands, so that it is quite possible that some roads are worth far more than what it would cost to build them now, and other roads not advantageously situated as to traffic may be dear at any price. It may be inferred from the above, that there are so many difficulties surrounding the question of Government ownership of the roads, that it will be a long time before the expediency of adopting that system is established. There are not so many difficulties about Government operation of railways. The main one appears to be that political partizanship will fill the important offices with party hacks, and that much corruption will prevail in the letting of contracts, etc.

Without pretending to discuss any of the above difficulties, it appears to us that the present position of the Pacific railways in the United States affords the Government of that country a splendid opportunity for testing the expediency of operating railways on a very extensive scale. It seems that these railway companies have dissipated all the moneys under their control, realized from sales of the immense land grants given in aid of their construction, etc. According to Outlook, New York, January 16th, these companies are in arrears to the Federal Government, \$138,000,000. That journal reports that there is a scandalously large and aggressive lobby now in Washington, urging the Government to extend the debt for eighty odd years at two per cent. interest. Mr. Northway, of Ohio, is reported as declaring, in an outburst of applause, that rather than accept such terms he "would have the Government foreclose the mortgage, take the road and operate it."

The advantages of such a course are many. If Government should accept the terms offered, the result will be a fresh issue of bonds for improvements of roadway and rolling stock, the contracts for which will fall into the hands of some friends of the syndicate at exorbitant prices. Bonds for other purposes will be issued, and the roads will be operated so as to pay interest on a big supply of watered securities. Would it not be better for the Government to take possession of these great lines of railway and operate them in the interest of the people, than to accept a promise of two per cent. interest on their loan, which may or may not be paid.

The condition of these roads and their position towards government, present a strange commentary upon some of the objections which American politicians take to the operation of the Canadian Pacific railway. They complain bitterly that this road has been enabled by Government subsidies, to underbid American Pacific railways for the trade with Asia. Now it appears that while the Canadian company has promptly met all its liabilities to Government, the United States companies have fallen into arrears to their Government to the sum of \$138,000,000. So it appears that the success of the former is not due to any excess of subsidies, but evidently to superiority in management.

THE CONSUMER—WHERE, OH, WHERE IS HE?

There is no Canadian journal that comes under our observation more unhappy and disgruntled because of the non-appearance of delegations of free traders before the Tariff

Commission than The Shareholder. Jeremiah was not in it in weeping bitter tears when compared with our contemporary when contemplating the fact that the people of Canada are not ready or willing to abandon protection. It sees manufacturers, merchants, business men, laboring men, capitalists, fruit growers, farmers, and all other classes of the community, march up before the Commission and tell them that protection must be preserved. These protectionists turn up in every part of the country wherever the Commission may see proper to perambulate, and it is always the same song. Nearly every speaker has some suggestions to make regarding the tariff—one thinking it is not low enough in this direction, another wanting it raised or lowered in that direction; but all agreeing in the main in the principle of tariff protection. This unanimity of sentiment is most unaccountable to The Shareholder, for it has always contended that if the masses of the people had an opportunity to interview the Government, face to face, they would declare in unequivocal and unmistakable language that protection must go, and that free trade, or at least a revenue tariff must be substituted therefor. Perhaps the Government thought so themselves, if we can judge by what they so often said before they became the Government; and it is possible that they take the true situation to heart quite as much as The Shareholder does, only they do not give expression to their opinions publicly; but neither they, nor The Shareholder, nor the public at large fail to observe that there is no clamor nor demand for a change of our fiscal policy. They know this because every facility has been and is being afforded for the public to present such a demand, but it doesn't materialize. Our contemporary for its own convenience, divides the people of Canada into two classes—the protectionists and the consumers, and when it observes the first coming in great numbers to demand that protection must stay, and when it observes that the second do not come at all to demand that protection must go, it is disquieted and unhappy. It asks where is the consumer, and says:—

The unbiassed, impartial reader of the representations, arguments and appeals which have been made so far to the Tariff Commission, cannot fail to be impressed with the conspicuous fact that many of those who have appeared before that body are intensely anxious to secure all they can to advance their own immediate interests regardless of those of others, or of the effect the attainment of their objects will have upon the general welfare of the country. Were representatives from the great body of consumers to appear before the Commission and exhibit the same spirit of selfishness, those very self-same parties as we refer to above would be disgusted and horrified were similar selfishness exhibited. Among all those who have appeared before the Commission representing a large variety of interests, no deputation has yet made an application to represent the consumers, who form, by large odds, the largest portion of the community.

It is really too bad that the obstinate consumer declines to consider himself the oppressed and down-trodden individual The Shareholder represents him to be. Surely our contemporary does not imagine the non-manufacturing classes of Canada to be idiots, not competent to comprehend their rights nor able or willing to redress their wrongs in not showing up before the Tariff Commission to denounce protection. Why is it, we ask, that no deputation has yet made an application to represent the consumers? Why should the consumers trouble themselves to appear before the Commission when they have no grievance to demand redress for—when they are well satis-

fied with the policy that has done so much to make Canada what it is?

The Shareholder tells us that were representative consumers to appear and follow the example set by the other class they would impress upon the Commission that their interests would be best served by an increase of income and a reduction in the cost of living, the latter to be obtained by a cheapening of all necessary articles—those of home production by imposing an export duty upon them—those of foreign production by removing all duty from them. Such talk is exceedingly silly, and the consuming class is not to be deceived by it. As our contemporary says, the consumers realize that the Government must have a revenue, and that they must in one way or another contribute thereto. They entertain a very decided opinion that the easiest and best method of obtaining this revenue is by that which has proved so efficacious and successful for so many years; and they are decidedly averse to swallow the free trade nostrum that The Shareholder desires so much to force down their throats.

We are dazzled by the luminosity of the following from The Shareholder's editorial:—

Taxation in some form is necessary, but that should go into the public treasury. Were direct taxation in force, each would pay a fair proportion. Direct taxation, therefore, is the most equitable form that could be adopted. But such a system is not understood by the people generally, and the advocates of it would meet with defeat. A revenue is necessary, and that obtained from customs and excise duties is the most acceptable that has yet been devised. In its application to the needs of the country the consumers ask that it be applied in such a manner as will secure such an equitable distribution as will bring within its operation all who profit from the advantages which attend good and honest government.

COMBINATIONS AND BUFFOONERY.

We have all observed that one of the most valuable assets of the stock in trade of the opponents of tariff protection to manufacturing industries in the cry that combinations are the curse of the land, meaning of course, that manufacturers and those engaged in industrial pursuit, become a nuisance in the community that ought to be abated whenever several of them merge their interests into one concern. The buffoonist of *The Globe*, for instance, finds great delight in portraying the manufacturer as an immensely bloated individual whose corporosity is inflated to a most abnormal extent, fattened upon what he wrings by extortion from the long suffering community; and if perchance two or more of him happen to chip in their interests and form a larger concern, for the better and more economical and convenient conduct of their business, they at once become, in the eyes of these buffoonists and enemies of the manufacturers, outcasts from the favorable considerations of the community, fit subjects upon whom the most bitter wrath of offended justice should be visited. They tell us, of course, that the misdoing, the conspiracy, the unholy combination, or whatever they may be pleased to call it, is the result of the false economic system of tariff protection, and that if the obnoxious system were abolished we would all be saints and angels and live prosperous and happy ever after. These buffoonists and enemies of protection lose sight of the fact that in some form or other protection has existed under some form or other from the most remote ages, and that without it nothing of material human prosperity

would have existed that now exists; and they conveniently forget that even under the free trade policy they have in Great Britain some of the most stupendous combinations have been brought into existence ever known.

Canada, however, is not the only sufferer from such buffoonistic ideas—hear what *The Paper Mill* has to say regarding it in the United States:—

If a man goes into business, either as a merchant or a manufacturer, with a capital of a few thousand dollars, and a force of employees numbering a score or so, he may make as much money as he can and nobody will think of taking it away from him by means of legislative action. But if such a man associates himself with five, or twenty, or five hundred others, in a corporation, and especially if such corporation occupies its chosen field so fully that there is no room for a rival, the enterprise may some day find itself in danger of legislative looting. The disposition now manifested by some legislators to limit the profits that shall be returned to capital invested in corporations is a menace to the commercial and industrial prosperity of the country.

It is well that there should be some degree of governmental supervision of railroads, for the companies which build them are endowed—in many States at least—with the right of eminent domain, which enables them to take private property under certain circumstances, whether the owners like it or not, by simply paying for it what a court may determine to be the value of it. But the business of a corporation which enjoys no such special rights should be as free from legislative interference as that of an individual, or a partnership, and until the disposition to make raids on the profits of corporation is checked, capital will be chary of embarking in new enterprises.

HARD HITS FOR THE LABORING MAN.

Attempts are made to create the impression that reducing the duty on imports, particularly upon such articles as are in general use, means "protecting the poor," at least, that is the interpretation that *The Monetary Times* places upon it. These tariff reductionists lay special emphasis upon the demand to greatly reduce the duties upon all forms of iron, putting pig iron, perhaps, in the free list. Our American neighbors have, under a system that afforded very great protection to their iron industry, made their country the most important and largest producer of iron in the world; and, while under their Wilson tariff, the duty on pig iron was reduced to a figure that still exceeded the Canadian duty on the article, now that McKinleyism is again to the front, and now that they have a Tariff Commission taking testimony just as we have, it is interesting to learn some of the arguments advanced and the facts supplied in support of them and in defence of their iron industry.

Thus, in the hearings of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, the sentiment among the iron ore producers of the Lake Superior district varied from satisfaction with the present duty of forty cents a ton to a desire for an increase to seventy-five cents, as it was under the McKinley tariff. The Eastern Pig Iron Association, in which New Jersey and part of Pennsylvania are included, favored a return from the present duty of \$4 a ton on pig iron to \$6.72 as under the McKinley tariff. One of the representatives of the eastern manufacturers of pig iron, who advocated increasing the duty to \$6.72 per ton, admitted that the existing rate was sufficient at this time, but that was due, he said, to "the abnormal condition of the iron trade," prices being relatively higher

in England than in the United States. The decline in prices in the United States was due to the general depression of business and to close and sharp home competition. At present prices the furnaces of the United States would all be cold but for the fact that wages had been reduced twenty-five per cent. since the enactment of the law of 1894, and to a point lower than he had ever before known. He had blown out his own furnaces in September, 1892, because he feared Cleveland would be elected, and they had remained out of blast twenty months, when operations were resumed with wages twenty-five per cent. lower than in 1892. "I shut down again in September, 1896, because I feared Bryan would be elected, but the furnaces will be lighted again," said the witness.

It is quite apparent from this that the benefit that the poor man in the United States, who happened to find his precarious employment in working about blast furnaces, derived from lowering the duty on pig iron, was a boomerang that worked the other way. Of what benefit was it to him that the necessaries of life were cheaper under the Wilson tariff if his employment was only spasmodic, and his pay twenty-five per cent less than under the McKinley tariff?

Another manufacturer appeared before the Commission in behalf of the sheet iron and sheet steel industry, and his testimony was to the effect that that industry had \$14,000,000 invested in it, giving employment to 15,000 hands. His argument was in favor of higher duties on the grades of sheets which come into competition with Russian sheets, the duties upon which, he said, were too low.

Mr. W. C. Cronmeyer, of the United States Iron and Tin Plate Manufacturing Company, whose works at Donler, Penn., are among the largest and most important in the United States, speaking in behalf of the manufacturers of tin plates, asked for an advance in duty to be graduated according to the quality of the product. On tin plates the advance desired was 1.5 cents per pound. In the differential for black plate over common sheet iron an advance was also asked. Mr. Cronmeyer, in addressing the committee, said that wages had been reduced ten to twenty-five per cent. on account of the Wilson bill cut in the tin plate tariff, and that the workmen yielded only after a long strike. Only the reduction in the price of steel allowed the mills to run even then. The domestic output of tin plates has largely decreased, and in 1896 the proportion of foreign black plates tinned in the United States did not exceed three per cent. Mr. Cronmeyer complained of the provision which allows a drawback of ninety per cent. of the duties on all imported tin plate that is re-exported. He said that eighty per cent. of the total drawbacks paid was on this account, and it was a serious injury to American industry. In 1896 it amounted to about \$1,600,000, which represented \$5,000,000 of wages that would have been paid to American labor but for the drawback allowance. This drawback was paid chiefly to strong and prosperous concerns like the Standard Oil Co., and the great meat packing establishments. Prior to the introduction of the system, they had paid a higher price for imported tin plate than they would now have to pay for the American article.

This testimony of Mr. Cronmeyer is strongly suggestive of what the malleable iron industry in Canada has suffered ever since Mr. Foster, acceding to the demands of the Massey-

Harris Company, allowed a drawback of duty paid on iron and other materials imported to be manufactured into agricultural implements to be exported. It was shown to Mr. Foster repeatedly that the arrangement was working the ruin not only of our manufacturers of malleable iron, but of their employes also, and to his failure to redress the evil, and other similar evils embodied in the tariff, is attributable the discontent that, in part, contributed to his enforced retirement from office.

Mr. John Jarrett spoke to the same effect as Mr. Cronmeyer. The average reduction of wages in the industry since 1894, he said, had amounted to twenty-five per cent., no part of which had the manufacturers been able to restore. "The cost of the reduction of duties has been borne by American labor," he said, somewhat bitterly, in reply to a question, and added: "Wages are too low, and the wage-earners are complaining."

The United States possesses an iron industry that is invaluable, built up under the aegis of protection. It has produced more than 10,000,000 tons of pig iron in a year, and if a duty of \$6 per ton is not enough to save it from destruction, fifty per cent. more than the Canadian duty, and if not less than \$7.20 per ton is required, how can it be expected that Canada can ever become a successful producer should the present encouragement be withdrawn.

The way to protect the poor is not by destroying our manufacturing industries, thus depriving the poor of employment, but by so shaping the fiscal policy of the country that employment shall be given to them at remunerative wages.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dominion Parliament has been called to assemble at Ottawa on Thursday, March 11th.

Canadian manufacturers fail to see wherein they could be benefited by any sort of reciprocity with the United States where American manufacturers would find free entrance for their products into Canada. The friends of reciprocity say, however, that Canadian farmers would be benefited if they could obtain free access to the American market. Is it possible for them to gain that access? Not much. Hear what the American Economist says about it:

Canadian farmers need not sit up all night to learn whether President McKinley will sign the Republican Protective Tariff of 1897. It is a foregone conclusion that he will do all he can to keep their products out of our markets.

Our American friends seem to have determined that we shall not slide on their cellar door or play in their back yard; and if we possess any dignity or self respect we had better abandon all idea of reciprocity.

The Chicago Times-Herald has the following to say regarding what it calls a coming great industry:

The beet-sugar industry in Wisconsin promises an abundant harvest. It has been amply demonstrated in a dozen different portions of the State that the sugar beet thrives in Wisconsin soil. One extensive beet-sugar factory, or refinery, is nearly completed, and will soon be in operation, having in stock 18,000 tons of material upon which to begin. That means 18,000 barrels of sugar from American-grown material, by American-made machinery, operated by American labor. Another quite extensive factory is well along and will be turning out a good quality of sugar within the next three

months. It may be said that these constitute only a fraction of what will soon follow. Gentlemen interested began to look ahead two years ago and purchased vast tracts of land suitable for beet-growing. One of these purchasers secured 180,000 acres in a single county, Jackson, at a very low figure, and every inch of the ground is well adapted to beet-growing. The intention is to establish two or three refineries in that county within the next year or two and place the land upon the market. That means many more small farmers profitably employed. There are millions of acres in Northern, Northwestern, and Northeastern Wisconsin as well suited for the culture of sugar beets as the soil upon which the 18,000 tons were raised for the extensive refinery at Menomonee Falls. Good judges estimate that within ten years from now there will be fifty extensive sugar refineries within the borders of Wisconsin.

Think of fifty extensive beet sugar refineries in Wisconsin, a state not as populous as Ontario nor as well adapted to the growth of the sugar beet, and yet comparatively but little is being done, and no substantial encouragement given to the industry in Ontario, or in Canada for that matter.

When Mrs. Toodles purchased a door plate with the name Tompkins engraved thereon, Mr. Toodles very unkindly enquired what was to be done with it. Some of our American friends, who are clamorous to have some of their war vessels built in ship yards in their cities on the great lakes, are confronting a similar problem, and the Mr. Toodles of the Cleveland Marine Review unkindly pricks their bubble as follows:

Dispatches from Washington during the past few days would indicate that Secretary Olney has simply to write a few letters to the British government and the question of lake ship builders being permitted to construct war vessels would be settled in our favor. It is unfortunate, however, that there is a great deal more back of this question than appears on the surface, as Senator McMillan learned when he undertook a settlement of it some two or three years ago. Congressman William Alden Smith of Michigan has directed Mr. Olney's attention to the treaty memoranda bearing on the subject, and the secretary of state is said to be of the opinion that it is a matter that can be settled in the state department without reference to congress. It must be understood, however, that any vessels of war built on the lakes, even of the smallest size, must pass to the seaboard through a system of canals on the St. Lawrence which Canada is now completing at an expense of many millions of dollars. It is plain, therefore that although the treaty memoranda, so called, might be easily set aside, there are other important questions that would certainly follow a proposition to move through the Canadian canals any war vessels that might be built on the lakes.

From this it appears that Canada holds the key to the situation.

The spectacle of tariff inquiries going on at Washington and in the Canadian cities at the same time is an interesting one. Very graphically does it present the different points of view of the rival trades. The business men of the United States are plainly in no mind to surrender the home market. They resent the amount of surrender that has been made already, and the cry on all their lips is: "America for the Americans." There appears to be a difference in the sympathies of the politicians receiving this testimony on the opposite sides of the border. The Dingley Committee believe in protection, while the Fielding Commission openly dissembles its love for that system. But there is no difference in the opinions of the business men who appear before the two bodies. They all believe in Protection. They all believe

it is a good thing to have capital invested and men employed and wages paid in the country. Our people would willingly "corral" the American market or the British market or the market of Zanzibar, and make it exclusively their own, if there were any way in which it could be done; but there is not. In the United States we must in any case compete with the Americans. But geography and nationality make it quite feasible for us to keep the Canadian market; and the business experts of the country think that we should.—Montreal Star

I say it is not very much to ask that we restore the American system, for this is our country. It is nobody else's but ours, and if we do not make it what we want it, it's our fault. I think the true policy of the people of this country is to protect the men who owe allegiance to the flag first (pointing to the American flag) and who will fight—aye, die, if need be—to preserve it—Wm. McKinley.

And yet there are those who think that the spirit of Mc Kinleyism will consent to remove protection from those who are Americans in favor of Canadians. The sooner we comprehend what McKinleyism is the better for Canada.

The classification of commercial failures throughout the Dominion of Canada (Newfoundland failures included) shows that 67.2 per cent. of all such embarrassments were caused by lack of capital in 1896, 71.3 per cent. in 1895, whereas in 1894 the proportion was 68.5 per cent.; in 1893 it was 69.4 per cent. and in 1892 only 65.1 per cent. Next among causes of failures, as is true in the United States, were incompetence and commercial crisis. The Canadian and provincial failures due to lack of capital in 1896, numbered 1,481, and those due to commercial crisis, only 157, the first being an increase and the latter a decrease. There is a favorable side to reports of failures due to commercial crisis in Canada, because they amounted to 7.1 per cent. last year, compared with 8.5 per cent. in 1895, and because they are contrasted with 8.1 per cent. of the total number of failures in this class in 1894. Dominion and provincial failures due primarily to incompetence in business numbered 203 last year out of a grand total of only 2,204, or about 9 per cent. of the whole.

The evils of the ad valorem system of imposing duties, as exist in the United States, and we may say in Canada also, are illustrated by the following taken from the American Economist:

One of the changes in the tariff of which we may feel sure is the change from ad valorem to specific duties. There is no doubt but that the deficit in the National treasury under the Gorman law has been much increased by the adoption of the system of ad valorem duties. Such a system opens up a broad avenue to fraud, and "many there be who go in thereat." The frauds practised in the valuation of imports under the present tariff law have been very extensive. This is just what protectionists prophesied at the time of the passage of that law and what every clear thinker foresaw. It is a system which puts a premium on fraud. There is no excuse whatever for the adoption of the system of ad valorem duties by the supporters of the Gorman law. They were not working in the dark. There were plenty of facts to throw light on the weakness of their theory. Ad valorem duties had been tried again and again in this country, and had been denounced by nearly every Secretary of the Treasury from Hamilton to Manning. But the free-traders, since their advent to power, seem to have been running a race with themselves to see how many exploded theories, ruinous fallacies and disastrous experiments they could get together.

Some of our American contemporaries quite fully understand what reciprocity would mean for Canada. The American Cultivator says:

The free import of American manufactures would swamp every mill and factory now running in Canada. Any reciprocity now between Canada and the United States must take the form of concessions to our manufacturers, and that immediately suggests a train of difficulties which it would seem almost impossible to surmount. Canadian manufacturers would stand no chance in competition with American manufacturers, which latter operate on a larger scale with improved machinery, greater inventive genius and skill. Canada would lose its present income from duties on imports, she would lose the development of her country, which a protective tariff has stimulated, she would lose employment for her own people, she would, in fact, be reduced to a dumping ground for the surplus products of American, British and French manufacturers. Perhaps some of the Canadian statesmen have a scheme for reciprocity which the mind of the citizen of the United States has not even dreamed of, but certainly Canada has nothing to offer us in return for reciprocal relations, excepting such concessions to our manufacturers as would deal a death blow to the industries of Canada. The Liberal government in Canada is going to have great difficulty in any legislation of the tariff which shall tend towards a reduction of protective duties on present manufactures in Canada.

A careful inspection of the two tariff laws, the McKinley law of 1890 and the Wilson law of 1894, will forcibly and clearly demonstrate one important fact. It will show that the latter law made sparing use of the specific principle, and that it pinned its faith instead to the ad valorem system. The pound rates, the square yard rates, the gallon rates and the piece rates of the McKinley law were substituted with duties computed solely upon the basis of value. Experience with duties of this kind has shown indisputably that this method of tariff collection is in the general case altogether wrong. It admits of evils of the most glaring sort. It encourages dishonesty among individuals, cheats the Government out of its rightful revenue and robs American capital and American labor of the protection which a reasonable tariff law ought to accord to them. Ad valorem duties defeat their own ends, for whether their object is to protect American industry or yield revenue to the State, they fail in either and in every case. This has been evident to observing persons ever since the Wilson law was first put upon the books. As the months have passed by, proof has accumulated in a startling way. The representatives of American industry who have appeared at Washington ever since the present tariff hearings began have been unanimous on this point.—The Manufacturer.

Outing for February offers a charming variety of seasonable reading, which includes two complete stories and sketches of sport, travel and adventure in many lands. The illustrations are up to the usual high standard. The number opens with a bit of perilous adventure, "Under the Snow," by William Bleasell Cameron. Another Northern story is "Way Beyond de Saskatchewan," by Thereso Guerin Randall. Other prominent features are the conclusion of Sara Beaumont Kennedy's story, "Redcoat and Continental;" "The Wheel in Cuba;" "Grouse Shooting in the Snow;" "Striking a Tarpon;" "Recent Experiments in Infantry Bicycle Corps;" and the usual editorials, poems, and records.

A striking article of great and timely interest in the Methodist Magazine and Review for February, is one of sixteen pages on the Armenian persecutions in Constantinople, with graphic illustra-

tions of the recent massacres, and portrait group of the British Cabinet, containing portrait of Lord Salisbury and sixteen other members of the Government, the British fleet in Turkish waters, etc. Another article of curious interest, with numerous picturesque illustrations, describes "The Dead Cities of the Zuyder Zee." "In the Black Belt" contains illustrated sketches of life in the South. "The Boer's Daughter," is a story of the Boer war in South Africa. A feature of this magazine is its up-to-date character, especially in Recent Science. "Harnessing Niagara;" "The Horseless Carriage," are illustrated, and "The Antiquity of Man on the Planet" discussed. William Briggs, Toronto, \$2.00 per year.

The most novel thing in Scribner's for February is the appearance of C. D. Gibson as the writer of the notes which accompany his first series of sketches portraying "London as Seen by C. D. Gibson," these articles will continue for six months. The series on "Great Businesses" is opening up an entirely new field of information. The second paper on "A Great Hotel," by Jesse Lynch Williams, shows the intricate organization and executive ability that go to the making of the great hotel. In the essay "The Last Plantagenet" Senator Henry Cabot Lodge finds a congenial theme for his analytic faculty in a study of the real character of Richard III., as compared with Shakespeare's interpretation of it. The art features are very attractive. E. A. Abbey contributes the frontispiece. Segantini, the leader of the modern Italian landscape painters, is briefly described, with seven productions of his paintings, and Mrs. E. H. Blasfield writes of "The Miniature Portrait."

The February Ladies' Home Journal opens with "When Kosuth Rode Up Broadway"—the fourth of its "Great Personal Events" series. In it Parke Godwin recalls the demonstration and enthusiasm with which the Hungarian exile was welcomed to New York. Charles Dana Gibson's second drawing of Dicken's people—portraying Dick Swiveller and The Marchioness—occupies a prominent place in the magazine. The splendor which marked the festivities incident to a double Royal wedding in the Imperial Palace of the German capital is reflected in "A Page at the Berlin Court." Edward Page Gaston writes of the winsome belles of Mexico, and the restraining barriers that social customs interpose between lovers during courtship. An article that will appeal to women is Mrs. Talcott Williams' sketch of "The Most Famous Cook in America." The Journal also presents the first of Mrs. S. T. Rorer's Cooking Lessons: "Ideal Cooking" and "How to Make Soups." "The Senate and House of Representatives" is the subject of ex-President Harrison's "This Country of Ours" paper, and he expresses himself very forcibly upon several points. The magazine is boundless in the scope and interest of its articles. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

Owing to the increasing attention being directed to British Columbia and the rapidly growing interest in its mineral and other resources, Mr. R. E. Gosnell, of Victoria, B.C., has decided to issue a Year Book, which is now under preparation, which will contain in a concise form, and as far as possible accurately, everything pertaining to its history, politics, trade, industry, laws, social conditions, etc., which is likely to be of interest to those desirous of being informed concerning that Province. Mr. Gosnell, the author, as Librarian of the Legislative Assembly, and Secretary of the Bureau of Statistics, has exceptional facilities at hand for undertaking such a work. Statistically, the proposed Year-Book will contain, in the briefest and most practical form, complete information, covering the period since Confederation to the time of publication. Politically, it will be a Parliamentary companion for the Province, giving a variety of information never before published. Historically, it will outline the events since the earliest discoveries on the north-west coast to the present, added to which will be a number of brief biographies and illustrations of those who have been and are still prominent in public affairs. It will aim to furnish a list of the flora and fauna of the Province, and much other information in a similar form. Special chapters, containing the very latest and fullest information, will be devoted to mining, agriculture, timber, fisheries, and the laws relating to the same. Social and industrial conditions, educational institutions, etc., will be dealt with fully, so far as they may effect the well-being of citizenship or influence residence. The Year-Book will be of ordinary octavo size, containing between 300 and 400 pages of closely printed matter, and a number of suitable illustrations. The work has been undertaken with the knowledge and consent, and subject to the inspection of members of the executive, and will therefore be reliable in every respect. The book will be sold by subscription, in cloth at \$1.50 per copy, and in paper at \$1.25, postage included. Address Mr. Gosnell, as above.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION AT ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

The Tariff Commission pursued their investigation at St. Catharines, Ont., on December 8th.

EDGED TOOLS.

Mr. William Chaplin, of the Welland Vale Mfg. Co., manufacturers of harvest tools, edged tools, etc., spoke as the representative of four of the five edged tool factories in Canada. They considered that the present ad valorem duty was none too high in view of the peculiar circumstances now prevailing. Competition came, to a great extent, from the United States, where the industries, in consequence of the enormous difference in the population, were very much larger than in Canada. In the United States manufacturers went in for particular lines, whereas owing to the limited market in this country the Canadian manufacturers had to produce five or six lines. The American manufacturers could beat their Canadian competitors by at least eight to ten per cent., in consequence of the great difference in the size of the factories and their ability to sub-divide to a greater extent than could be done in Canada. The Canadian manufacturers tried to get the best appliances, but there were some who had not done so in some cases, because if they had the appliances they would not be able to use them to their fullest extent. Across the line the manufacturers could use such machinery, and in consequence produced more cheaply than in this country. As a matter of fact, five per cent. of the United States production would supply the whole Canadian demand. Mr. Chaplin complained that prison-made harvest tools were admitted to this country at low figures. The matter was brought to the notice of the late Government, and an officer was appointed to look into the matter, with what result he did not know. He understood that some of their goods had been entered at the port of Montreal. They could easily see the effect competition in goods thus produced when wages in Canada amounted to forty per cent. of the selling price of the product. In order to retain possession of the Canadian market the Canadian manufacturer sold at least ten per cent. below the rate at which American goods could be brought in here and sold for. This was so much off the protective tariff of the Canadian manufacturers. Then there was five per cent. for raw material, which the American manufacturer did not have to pay, and the incidental expenses of the Canadian manufacturer amounted to from 12 1-2 to 15 per cent., which the American manufacturer did not have to take into account in sending goods to this country. Under such terms the American could beat the Canadian manufacturer by from five to eight per cent. The consumers in Canada were getting the advantage of the extra low price at which the Americans were willing to sell here, because of the prevailing competition in Canada. He was interested, he said, in three out of the five Canadian factories.

SAWS.

Mr. Alex. McMillan, of McMillan & Haynes, St. Catharines, manufacturers of saws and iron and brass bedsteads, said he was fairly well satisfied with the tariff as at present. Saws were sold very cheaply now, competition being very keen amongst the Canadian manufacturers, of whom there were thirteen. There was no combination and no understanding as to prices. The rate of duty was 32 1/2 per cent. His raw material, consisting of steel and grinding stones, he imported. The steel came from Sheffield, and the grinding stones, which were subject to a duty of \$1.75 a ton, were obtained from Ohio. The Americans manufactured on a larger scale, and had to make Canada a dumping-ground for their surplus products. The duties were higher on Canadian saws going into the United States, amounting to fifty per cent. on the cheaper quality.

BRASS BEDSTEADS.

Mr. McMillan said that since July last he had been making bedsteads, and was importing his raw materials from the United States. If the tariff of thirty per cent. were continued he hoped to have forty or fifty men making bedsteads alone. They were the first in Canada to start making bedsteads of brass entirely.

SUSPENDERS.

William L. Doran, representing the Dominion Suspender Company, having factories on both sides of the Niagara River, presented reasons why the present duty of thirty five per cent. on suspenders should be increased. He said that fifteen years ago no suspenders were made in Canada. The duty was increased from twenty to thirty-five per cent., and the price gradually decreased. Suspenders were now so low in price that a pair could be procured in any store in Canada at 25 cents that were sold under a twenty per cent tariff at 50 cents. There was no combine amongst the eight or nine factories, but the fiercest and most direct competition, and none of them were getting rich. For the last three or four years, he declared, the Dominion Suspender Company had made no money. Their greatest competition was from the most

highly protected country in the world, the United States. Under the Wilson tariff the American duty on suspenders was forty-five per cent. He asked to have the same protection against foreign manufacturers as the United States makers had, forty-five per cent. If this advance were made they would employ more people and build an addition to their factory. If the duty were lowered he earnestly requested that it should be brought down to a revenue basis of fifteen or twenty-five per cent., that his company might be enabled to do their manufacturing in the United States. Mr. Doran's company induced a company making elastic webbings to remove from Chelsea, Mass., to Niagara Falls. It supplied his company with its webbing for a time, but the duty was reduced from twenty-five to twenty per cent. and the result was that the factory had been closed up and the machinery taken back to the United States.

HAIR CLOTH.

Mr. Hugh McSloy, of the Canada Hair Cloth Company, St. Catharines, wanted no interference with the tariff on hair cloth. They were prepared and did supply seventy-five per cent. of the trade in Canada. Seventy-five per cent. of their output was what is known as hair cloth crinoline, and was used in the lining of expensive men's and women's garments. If the duty were reduced and goods made by cheap German labor were allowed to be imported his firm would have to move to the other side. His raw materials were horsehair and cotton. The former was admitted free. Cotton was much cheaper in the United States than in Canada, but while it was a disadvantage to his firm it was a benefit to others. The protection was thirty per cent. That was satisfactory and they wanted it left alone. Three-quarters of their goods were sold to the dry goods trade in Montreal and Toronto.

LACE AND SHOE LEATHER.

Mr. Wm. H. McCordick, St. Catharines, manufacturer of lace and shoe leather, informed the Commission that he was satisfied with the 17 1/2 per cent. duty on laces and shoe leather, and told the Commissioners of his efforts to get hold of the manufacturers' trade in Montreal, where a great variety of American leathers was offered. He said that he could meet the Americans in quality and price, but not in selection.

CANNED GOODS.

Mr. J. B. Dolan, of the Dunmore Canning Company, St. Catharines, declared that under the present tariff the canners had a much better chance of meeting American competition. Domestic competition was so keen that prices were left down to about the cost of production.

HE SELLS CORDAGE.

Mr. John Cloy, ship chandler, of Thorold, Ont., spoke as a consumer of cordage. He said that in Canada there was a combine controlled by the National Cordage Company of New York. Consumers were taxed to the tune of thirty per cent. without any corresponding benefit being derived by the country. In other words, the tariff was prohibitive, and no revenue was derived by the Government. As a consumer he was totally opposed to the continuance of such a state of things, and he claimed that when such could be shown it was the duty of the Government to declare the tariff off, and make cordage free or subject to a revenue-producing tariff, as it was in Mr. Mackenzie's time and the early days of Sir John Macdonald. Because of the prices which the combine was enable to exact, vessels were driven to the United States to make their purchases. The difference in the price in the United States and Canada was 2 1/2 to three cents a pound. The total production of cordage amounted to from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 annually. That thirty per cent. figured up from \$300,000 to \$450,000 a year, the sum which was taken out of the pockets of the consumers. The raw material used in the manufacture of cordage was free, excepting coal oil. One cent a pound was ample profit on the manufacture of the raw material. Mr. Cloy gave evidence of the existence of the combine. He said that this spring, the combine being anxious to receive a share of the shipping trade through the Welland Canal, agreed to supply him with cordage at New York price, or two to 2 1/2 cents cheaper than they were supplying the wholesale trade. The wholesale trade heard of this and the arrangement was terminated. Mr. Cloy also spoke of the nail combine.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' SUPPLIES.

Mr. E. Poole, on behalf of the Photographers' Association, wanted the duty on dry plates removed. These articles, he said, are only manufactured by one Montreal firm, employing a small number of hands, and the witness thought that under the circumstances the views of 300 photographers or more ought to have greater weight. He also asked for a reduction of the duty on raw materials of various kinds used by photographers.

NIAGARA PENINSULA FRUIT-GROWERS.

Mr. W. H. Bunting addressed the Commissioners on behalf of the fruit-growers of the Niagara Peninsula. He said that the Fruit-Growers Association in this section of the country at a recent meeting appointed delegates to represent the views of the fruit-growers, and passed a resolution declaring that in view of the very large amount of capital invested in the production of fresh fruits and vegetables it would be a great injustice to those engaged in the business if any reduction should be made in the rate of duty at present enforced; if such should be contemplated the meeting favored a change in the duties levied on pears and plums. It proposed that the present ad valorem duty should be made specific at the rate of one cent a pound to prevent undervaluation and deception. It was also suggested that the duty on evaporated peaches and plums be increased. Mr. Bunting gave some interesting figures illustrative of the progress and present dimensions of the fruit-growing industry. In Grantham and Niagara Townships the fruit acreage is 5,528 acres. The three factories within the immediate neighborhood last season produced 1,630,000 fruit baskets and 2,730,000 berry baskets. These baskets were filled with fruits, equivalent to 1,450 cars of ten tons each. In addition to this the district produced 600 car loads more, making a total output of at least 2,050 car loads of basket fruits. This is to say nothing of the immense output of apples that characterized last season. He gave some quotations to show that prices had diminished. In 1890 a ten-pound basket of grapes brought 27 cents, in 1896, 11 cents. He mentioned some of the reasons why, the prices being so low in Canada, the native growers cannot meet the competition of the United States. Because of the climate here the native growers were only ripening their fruit when the products of the south, which were shipped at low rates of freight, had possession of the market. This decreased the price of early Canadian fruits at a time when the producers expected to get a revenue that would compensate for the lower price later in the season. The market of this country, Mr. Bunting said, was stunted and would not receive enormous quantities of fruit at one time. The growers believed that their acreage was sufficient to supply the market at a reasonable price.

Messrs. M. Burrell, Louis Schenck, Carl E. Fisher and Robert Thompson also addressed the Commissioners.

Mr. Schenck spoke more particularly in regard to early vegetables, for the protection of which he asked that specific duties be imposed. He also pointed out that it would be a relief if the embargo which prevented manure from coming into this country were removed.

Mr. Burrell told not only of the importance but of the difficulties of the trade.

Mr. Fisher strongly advocated the removal of the duty on manure, which he said had been brought about in the interest of the manufacturers of artificial fertilizers.

Mr. Thompson represented a number of farmers in the district. He expressed the opinion that on the ground of the health of herds in Canada the Government should safely remove the embargo. He suggested the removal of the duty on seedsmen's catalogues and wire used in trellising grape vines. The duty of twenty-five per cent. on the sizes of wire used for this purpose is almost entirely remitted to makers of wire fences, but the fruit growers received no such consideration.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION AT MONTREAL.

The Tariff Commission opened their sessions in Montreal on December 16th.

METAL AND HARDWARE.

An influential delegation from the Montreal Metal and Hardware Association was introduced to the Commission, Mr. James Crathern acting as spokesman. He read a resolution adopted by the members of the Association at a meeting held last month in which the wish was expressed that no interference with the present state of affairs should be made, and that the tariff should not be reduced. Having read this resolution, Mr. Crathern gave his own individual views as follows:

I have been actively engaged since 1854 as an importer of hardware and metal, and desire to state that although the National Policy has operated somewhat against my personal interests as an importer, I am thoroughly convinced that its development has been in the best interests of the country at large. I am of opinion that the first National Policy tariff as framed by the late Hon. Mr. Tilley was better suited to the requirements of the country than the present tariff up to the time of the great changes in the iron duties as inaugurated by Sir Charles Tupper when Minister of Finance.

My firm was one of the five largest importers of iron in the Dominion, which business has been almost entirely annihilated

under the provisions of the present tariff, and these heavy duties on such an important article of raw material to so many branches of manufactures have without doubt operated against the full development of many industries in which iron is a very important part of their raw material, the almost total cessation has also been very detrimental to the shipping interest, while I am of opinion that every possible encouragement should be given to the development of the mining interests of the country, I think a system of bounties on the output of pig iron is best suited to the development of the mineral resources of the country, and this system of bounty might also with advantage be applied to manufactured bar and other iron when produced entirely from native ore or from pig iron produced from the native ores of the country.

The present duty on pig iron is, as you are aware, \$4.48 per gross ton. The present market price of No. 1 pig iron in Scotland being fifty shillings sterling per ton, or the duty value of about \$12.00 is equivalent to a tax of 374 per cent. Crowbar iron today is quoted in England at £5.15, or value for duty, \$28.00. The present duty is \$11.20 per gross ton, equal to forty per cent. I am not aware that any of the bar iron at present manufactured in this country is made from native ore or native pig iron, but is entirely produced from scrap iron, the supply of which is largely imported from abroad. Therefore this branch of the iron trade in its present form does not in any way contribute to the development of the internal resources of the country.

It, therefore, appears to me that a duty of about \$4 per ton upon bar and all other manufactured iron might meet the requirements of the country and benefit the revenue. I am informed that a large quantity of American ore is imported into this country and profitably converted into pig iron under the present high rate of duty charged on imports of English and Scotch pig iron. A duty of \$2.00 per ton on imported pig iron would, I think, be better suited to the requirements of the country, the manufacture of pig iron from native ore being further encouraged under a system of bounties as before stated.

In regard to some staple and legal lines of manufactured goods the present rates of duty are, in my opinion, open to revision, as the discrimination under a system of combinations adopted by manufacturers in this city is most detrimental to the merchant, store-keeper and the farmers in the Province of Quebec. Barb wire, a staple commodity with the farmer in this province, is charged by the manufacturer on a basis of \$3 per hundred pounds, while the same is sent from the factory here—freight, twenty-four cents per hundred pounds, paid by the manufacturers—to Toronto and distributed from there at \$2.85 per hundred pounds, and to London—freight paid, twenty-nine cents per hundred pounds—and distributed from there at \$2.85 per hundred pounds. The western farmer, therefore, gets his wire from the Montreal manufacturers at fifteen cents per hundred pounds less than the Quebec farmer, and the manufacturer accepts from thirty-nine to forty-five cents less from the western customer than he exacts from the storekeeper and farmer in the province of Quebec—a difference against this province of thirteen to fourteen per cent.

Fence wire, of which many hundreds of tons are consumed annually, the base price about \$2.10, is distributed in the west freight paid by the manufacturer here to destination up to twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, the maximum difference in return to the manufacturers here being equal to from fifty to fifty-five cents per hundred pounds, composed in freight to Toronto or London from factory here and then freight allowed from these points to destination, or over twenty-five per cent. less than that exacted from the Province of Quebec consumer. Cut and wire nails are also sold by Montreal manufacturers (twenty-four cents freight paid to Toronto and twenty-nine cents to London, in addition to this freight from these points up to twenty-five cents per keg allowed for delivery to destination, making the extreme difference allowed equal to from forty-nine to fifty-two cents per keg) the Montreal manufacturer exacting from the Province of Quebec consumer a base price of \$2.20, while he is willing to accept \$1.66 to \$1.71 from the western consumer.

These figures also apply to wire nails except a difference of seven cents per keg, as the price to Ontario is seven cents a keg over the price charged to Quebec, but the freight allowance shows a difference of about twenty-five per cent. less on these staple lines between the return to the manufacturer here from the western consumer, and the price exacted from the Quebec consumer. The present duty on barb wire is three-quarters of a cent per pound, on cut nails seventy-five cents per keg, and on wire nails a dollar a keg.

It is also very desirable, I think, that the present tariff generally should be simplified as much as possible so that manufactured goods might all be placed under two or three rates of duties, say twenty-five per cent., thirty per cent., and 35 per cent. per cwt.,

without reference to the descriptions of the various materials of which similar articles may be made.

Mr. J. B. Learmont—Gentlemen, what we desire is a simplification of the tariff so that it will be capable of being understood. The tariff, we are sorry to say, at present regarding shelf hardware is as a bundle of mysteries, and the rates of duty are often contradictory and susceptible of more than one interpretation. What we ask for is clearness, and that the articles of shelf hardware on the tariff and the rates of duty be stated clearly and simply, so as to be capable of only one interpretation and that the correct interpretation.

With your permission, gentlemen, we propose to show a few of the difficulties with which shelf hardwaremen have to contend in the present tariff. The tariff seems to be based, as far as shelf hardware is concerned, upon three or four classifications, and they appear in the tariff somewhat as follows: Manufacturers of iron 27½ per cent.; of steel, 27½ per cent.; of copper, thirty per cent.; brass, thirty per cent.; manufacturers of zinc, twenty-five per cent., and manufacturers of tin, twenty-five per cent.; but these are all marked n.e.s.—not elsewhere specified, as we understand these three letters to mean.

The consequence is that they are overlaid by the following. For example, builder's hardware has to pay a duty of 32½ per cent. but there is no allusion to this. Builders' hardware naturally may be made up of iron, steel, copper and brass, and yet they come under this heading of 32½ per cent.

Then there is another heading, and that is, all tools shall pay a duty of thirty-five per cent. You can naturally understand that tools are made of iron, steel, brass, etc. To bring the matter down to one direct point, we will take an article like cutlery, which every hardware man understands under the head of cutlery, there are a great many articles. Cutlery appears in the tariff as cutlery, n. e. s. We find an ordinary pocket knife pays twenty-five per cent., and then have a rider that table cutlery shall pay 32½ per cent.—it was included some time ago under the heading of house furnishing department, and goods are allotted according to material. A butcher knife, for example, justly regarded as cutlery, pays a duty of twenty-five per cent., but a butcher's steel has to pay a duty of thirty-five per cent. The butcher uses the butcher knife as a tool. In ordinary household requirements there are table steels that come under the same heading, and they have to pay a duty of thirty-five per cent.

Remember that the table cutlery has to pay 32½ per cent., and the table steel, thirty-five per cent. Scissors are justly regarded as cutlery; they have to pay a duty of twenty-five per cent. I hope to show later on in one special instance where this is a great annoyance and very vexatious to the trade and annoying to the appraisers. Shears, for example, are supposed to be scissors, but if a tailor uses them they are looked upon as an article—as a tool, and a tailor's shear has to pay a duty of thirty-five per cent., and for a barber shear a barber has to pay twenty-five per cent. In one case with the tailor it is a tool, but with a barber it is not a tool. Bread knives have to pay 32½ per cent., but if a bread knife happens to be plated the duty is thirty-five per cent. An oyster knife was at one time regarded as cutlery. All the cutlers of Sheffield include these goods as cutlery, and they should, in our estimation, only be charged at twenty-five per cent., but the oyster knife now pays a duty of 32½ per cent. A horse clipper pays thirty-five per cent., and the barber's clippers pay thirty-five per cent. also. These are tools, but the barber's shears only pay twenty-five per cent. The barber's razor, which is as much a tool as the butcher's steel, pays twenty-five per cent. Take a farrier's knife—that was originally an article of cutlery, and the duty was twenty-five per cent., but latterly it has been introduced into the tool list, for which we have to pay thirty-five per cent. Now in the case of carvers—you take a case of carvers, the carver may cost 10s. sterling, or the whole thing may cost 10s. sterling, from that up to 100 shillings sterling.

The knife and the fork pay 32½ per cent. under table cutlery, but if the blades are plated they must pay thirty-five per cent. There is a steel naturally in a set of carvers, and it comes under the heading of thirty-five per cent. as a tool. The leather of case or the fancy case with which it is covered has to pay a duty thirty per cent. ad valorem, and then an extra specific duty of five per cent. specially for each case, so that we have in that one case of carvers three rates of duty before we get the duty paid, and you can understand the difficulty we have to contend with in ascertaining the special value of each.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I suppose your contention is that you are put to a great deal of extra trouble with your invoices in consequence of this.

Mr. Learmont—That is part of the trouble, but the difficulty is that we are not all treated alike. In some sections of the country different appraisers take different views about these complicated

duties. Now the same thing might apply in reference to scissors in cases, as to knife, fork and spoon in cases. For the cases containing the scissors we have to pay a duty of thirty per cent. with five per cent. specific, and then if it is ordinary scissors twenty-five per cent., but if it is plated scissors thirty-five per cent.

Now I would like to allude to a matter in reference to brass manufactures. They appear under the heading of thirty per cent. Brass handles for doors are subject, according to that tariff, to 32½ per cent. Now the great difficulty is this: The merchants here and the appraisers here understand their duty, but there are some places where they do not, from the fact that they cannot be expected to appraise so many articles in other lines—dry goods, etc. They cannot be expected to have a practical knowledge of the hardware business, and these articles, such, for example, as the brass handles on the doors and windows are subjected to a duty of thirty per cent., but as they are builders' hardware, they pay a duty of 32½; but the difference is that in some other port the goods are introduced and brought in at a less rate of duty. Take also for example another heading. A hammer is naturally looked upon as a tool. It pays a duty of thirty-five per cent. But a saw is not a tool, and it pays a duty of 32½ per cent. It is specially mentioned in the tariff that saws are to pay a duty of 32½ per cent.

As regards the rates of duty at different points, I have in my hand a paper of December 8th which gives an account of a meeting of hardware men in London, Ont., and it states as follows. Adzes and saws pay a duty of twenty-five per cent. In Montreal and other points we have got to pay a duty of thirty-five per cent. on adzes as a tool, and on saws of 32½ per cent. Here is quite a discrepancy showing that, if this statement is correct, the tariff is differently interpreted between twenty-five, thirty-five and 32½ per cent. Then there is another item: Cotton twines pay a duty of fifteen per cent. In Montreal the unfortunate merchants here have to pay a duty of twenty-five per cent. Cotton cordage of all kinds the tariff reads, "cordage not elsewhere specified, 1½ cents a pound." I think, if the statement here is correct, that the rates of duty charged in London are different from the rates of duty charged in Montreal. Now take iron spoons, which come under the heading of house furnishing hardware. These goods were originally under that heading and had to pay a duty according to the material of which they were made. Iron spoons 27½ per cent., steel spoons 27½ per cent., plated thirty per cent., stamped tin spoons twenty-five per cent., electro-plated spoons thirty per cent.

The difficulty is this, gentlemen, that the electro-plated spoon pays thirty per cent., and the electro-plated breakfast knife pays thirty-five per cent. A butterknife pays 32½ per cent., but if plated thirty-five per cent. And here is an article which is not an article of cutlery, but is introduced as such, and has to pay a duty according to the manufacture of the article, and that is a mincing knife—a small thing, still it pays a duty of 27½ per cent.

Then there is the question of chains. A trace chain is specified and shall pay a duty of thirty per cent. under saddlery or parts of harness, but a cow chain pays a duty of 27½ per cent., a dog chain 27½ per cent. if made of iron, while if made of brass thirty per cent. Rules were formerly at different rates, according to the material. If they were looked upon as wood, the rate was twenty-five per cent., brass thirty per cent.; under the heading of tools, thirty-five per cent. To-day there is no dispute about that; the appraisers all over the country require that we shall pay a duty of twenty-five per cent. on tools used by carpenters. Take saw handles and plane handles. A saw handle pays twenty-five per cent. because it is manufactured of wood, but if you put a brass screw in it you immediately have to pay 32½ per cent., because it is part of a saw. The same thing applies to a plane handle.

Now, this is all by way of illustration. We respectfully suggest that there be fairer rates of duty for hardware, and more uniformity. From these illustrations you can easily understand how difficult it is for hardware men to make up their rates of duty and pass their entry. We suggest that a list of shelf hardware, arranged alphabetically from A to Z, be prepared, and if carefully prepared, it should not be subject to dispute or discussion. If you take a list like that covering every article in the shelf hardware department it would greatly facilitate matters. For example, if the word "augers" were taken and had to pay a duty of twenty, twenty-five or thirty per cent., there would be no dispute about the matter, and goods could not be admitted at one port at a different rate from that charged at another.

This book suggested should be official, issued by the department, and any merchant, I am satisfied, would be glad to pay an ordinary sum of money, say five or ten dollars, for a book of this character. We further suggest that the rates be fixed for a term of years not subject to changes at every session of Parliament or meetings of Council during the interval between meetings of Parliament.

Sir Richard Cartwright—But the Council cannot add to the duties.

Mr. Learmont—They cannot, it is true, but if you will permit me to say this, that we have passed an article at twenty five per cent. from Ottawa and then received information that we should pay thirty-five per cent. The interpretation was put upon a different line, and during the interval of Parliament we have had to amend entries, and it appears to us as the decision of the Council, and that is the reason why we make use of that phrase.

Sir Richard Cartwright—But you must remember that no Council has the slightest power to add a single cent to duty imposed by Parliament.

Mr. Learmont—Then it comes under the heading of interpretation, but unfortunately we know by experience such is the case.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I would suggest to you one thing. If you would kindly supply us with a memorandum of what you consider shelf-hardware, it would be an advantage. I would like to have a statement of what shelf-hardware consists of.

Hon. W. S. Fielding—Perhaps you would be good enough to give us the list you have there.

Mr. Learmont—Certainly, I will do so with pleasure. I think any hardware firm would supply a similar list.

Sir Richard Cartwright—But this list is a much more extended list than could be made out. I fancy from what you have said that some twenty-five or thirty-five of these items in the tariff could properly cover what you would call shelf-hardware.

Mr. Learmont—If they were defined definitely. What we object to is what are called riders, or what is introduced under "not elsewhere specified."

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Do you really think it will be necessary to have the elaborate list you have here presented?

Mr. Learmont—Our suggestion is that if that list were printed, and opposite every article the rate of duty were fixed, there would be no further discussion about the matter. In that case it would not be left to the appraiser. I understand that such a list exists in the United States, and that they have no difficulty whatever in matters of that kind.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Following Sir Richard's suggestion, would it not be possible to make that list very much more compact and sufficiently clear to leave no room for disputes? Of course that list is very elaborate, and if we were to deal with every branch of business in the same way the tariff would become very cumbersome.

Sir Richard Cartwright—My impression is that you will find—of course, I am subject to correction—that under this heading metal manufactures there are, perhaps, 120 items. You could probably select a matter of thirty or forty which you desire to have placed on the same level.

Mr. Learmont—Would it be objectionable to have a list like that, provided the merchants paid for it?

Sir Richard Cartwright—I don't say it might be objectionable.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—If we have to make every department of business as bulky as that of the hardware trade, I am sure your tariff would be very cumbersome and inconvenient.

Mr. Learmont—But the shelf-hardware has the more intricate tariff.

Sir Richard Cartwright—We see that, but we would recommend that you take this memorandum and go over it carefully. I do not mean to say that you can meet all the difficulties you speak of, but it will enormously reduce it if some twenty, thirty or forty, if you will, of these various items were all placed on the same class.

Mr. Learmont—That would lead to more uniformity.

SEWING MACHINES.

Mr. Charles W. Davis, of the Williams Manufacturing Company, was the next speaker, and stated that his business had been established here for many years. He submitted a list of articles on which he thought the duty should be reduced. These articles included cold rolled sheet steel, needles and sheet brass of less than certain widths. To balance the loss in revenue which would result from this reduction in duties he suggested that sewing machines be made to pay a duty of forty per cent. on the wholesale price of the Canadian article.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Would that give us the amount of duty?

Answer—I hardly think it would. It would do as a substitute. If the Americans desire our market let them come and establish their works here. We are not afraid of fair competition.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—I am afraid you have hardly shown us where the revenue will come from. Is it not your object to keep American machines out?

In answer to this the witness stated that if the same number of machines of as good a quality as those made here would come in he did not object.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Is it not a fact that we have made more machines in Canada under the duty of 17½ per cent. than we make now?

Answer—It is true. The goods made at that time were similar to those of which we complain as being at low prices. The firm which manufactured the cheap machines had gone out of existence.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—You seem to say that the people who have gone down are those who make the poorest goods?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—It is the survival of the fittest?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—You want your material cheaper and the duty on the machines higher?

Answer—Yes, sir, that is correct.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Pig iron, of course, is made in Canada?

Answer—Yes, there is a so-called pig iron made in Canada, but we cannot use it.

Hon. Mr. Fielding here remarked that it was strange, but he found wherever he went that those who produced certain articles affirmed that they were good, while those who should use them claimed that they were not suitable for their business. These pig iron people declared that if the duty is not kept on they would have to shut up shop.

Answer—Well, I have no desire to lessen the ease with which any manufacturing company can conduct their business, but we who are conducting a business in the way I say, have no government protection as these people have. If the Canadian iron suited my purpose I would continue to buy it. For our purpose we must have a close grained iron, which they have failed to produce.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—The steel, the duty on which you complain of, is not made in Canada?

Answer—No, sir.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—I do not just know where the line is to be drawn between an excessive duty and a moderate one.

In answer to a question by Hon. Mr. Fielding as to whether his company had any export trade, Mr. Davis said that they exported to Belgium, France, England, Australia and Mexico, and to a small extent to Cape Colony.

IRON FOUNDERS.

Mr. Davis, in behalf of the iron founders presented the following: Hon. Gentlemen of the Tariff Commission:—Recognizing the desire of the Government to make some changes in the tariff, but with due regard to maintaining the required revenue, and believing that such will be done with due consideration for the best interest of the existing manufacturers, at a meeting of the iron founders held here on the 14th instant, representing the province generally, it was resolved unanimously to present the following as their views, impressing the fact that existing competition renders such manufacturing sufficiently difficult:

First—That the present duty on pig iron of \$4.00 per net ton, be changed to \$2.00 per gross ton.

Second—That cast iron scrap be placed on the free list.

Third—That the tariff on manufactured articles, the product of cast iron, remain as at present.

ALUMINIUM WARE.

Mr. C. T. Christie spoke concerning the aluminium cooking utensil business. He imported rolled sheets of aluminium from England and the United States free of duty, but the industry was not protected as other manufactures of hollowware were. Aluminium hollowware was admitted at twenty per cent. duty, but other hollowwares at thirty five per cent. His was a new industry and should be encouraged, and he believed that the duty on all kinds of hollowware should be uniform and at thirty-five per cent. He also imported aluminium wire and paid thirty-five per cent. duty. This was really raw material, as it was used in the manufacture of other articles here. On this article he thought duty should be reduced. There was no aluminium made in the Dominion.

Mr. T. C. Davidson, representing the Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., Montreal, said: We manufacture pieced and seamless tinware, and some lines of sheet copper goods, and employ 500 to 550 hands. We have a protection of twenty-five per cent. on tinware; duty on articles which go to make up tinware are highly protected; the percentage of cost of these articles is much greater than they seem at first glance, we pay duty on wire, rivets, brass cloth, pig lead, etc., etc. Tin plate is dearer in the United States than Canada, but if manufacturers re-export the manufactured goods they get a refund of ninety nine per cent. Freight to Montreal on raw material is 10s. to 30s., according to season, and to New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Baltimore, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., and the freight on finished articles from New York to points west of Montreal is about twenty-seven cents per 100 pounds, against seventeen cents to fifty cents from Montreal, and the freight stands in about the same proportion from Boston to Maritime Provinces. If the tariff was reduced we would have so much outside competition that we would be unable to carry on our business successfully, and would have to withdraw our travellers. The duty on enamelled

ware is thirty-five per cent. ; we have been manufacturing this line for about three years ; it was necessary to go into its manufacture as it was taking the place of tinware. We have put in the most improved machinery, furnaces, etc., and the plant was necessarily expensive. We have found it hard up to the present time to keep the cost down low enough to have any margin of profit left, because prices are cut lower in Canada on enamelled ware than in any other place we know of ; there are two other manufacturers in Canada of enamelled ware, and we have read in the daily press that they have pointed out some of the causes of this.

"We have been told by the local agent of a German firm that their representative who was in Montreal a short time ago, expressed himself as being much dissatisfied with prices here, saying they could get twenty-five per cent. better prices from other countries. We have ourselves made some fairly large sales at regular prices to merchants near New York border, and have since been told that these goods have been taken into the United States. So new an industry as this enamelled ware business could not survive under a less duty than we have at present ; we pay duty on steel, wire, chemicals, etc., etc. Quartz and feldspar that are largely used in the manufacture of this ware will ultimately be Canadian products, as we understand that both these articles are shipped (in small quantities at present) to the U.S. where they are pulverized and sold for manufacture of enamelled ware, or the like. The freight on finished goods from Germany (our greatest competitor) costs less than the freights we have to pay on materials that go to make up the complete goods and we pay our workmen higher wages than the Germans have to pay.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

Mr. William Greig gave an object lesson by producing a close bend and a half-bend such as are used by plumbers. The former was sold by Canadian manufacturers at \$1.70 per hundred, although they cost \$5.50 to manufacture, but the rate had to be brought down to meet the United States prices, the manufacturers from the other side coming across and selling here at \$4.80. In order to meet the requirements of customers who bought other articles, they were obliged to sell the half-bends at \$2.40 per hundred.

THE SHOE AND LEATHER ASSOCIATION.

The Montreal Shoe and Leather Association was represented by Mr. Edwin Thompson who said : We beg to express our views on the subjects of the duties now levied on the material used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The industry we represent needs an actual protection of ten per cent. This we believe should be attained either by reducing the duty on raw material or by increasing the duty on boots and shoes to thirty per cent. In no case should the duty on boots and shoes be less than twenty-five per cent. We also wish to call your attention to a few facts. At the present time, galoon, upon which a duty of twenty and thirty per cent. is paid when used in shoes, comes in free for hatters ; tar felt, upon which a duty of twenty-five per cent. is paid when used for shoes, comes in free for ship-building purposes ; leatherette or bookbinders' cloth, upon which a duty of 32½ per cent. is paid when used in shoes, comes in free for bookbinding ; certain other leathers, upon which a duty of 17½ per cent. is paid when used in shoes, comes in at ten per cent. duty to glove-makers.

We also desire better classification, as many items now used in the manufacture of boots and shoes are not listed, and articles that are not listed should not pay over the same rate of duty as the materials from which they are made. As the duty stands to-day, while shoes have a nominal protection of twenty-five per cent., they have in reality only five per cent. Since the duty on raw material results in this, over one-fourth of the cost of every pair of shoes manufactured in Canada goes to the employment of skilled labor. Few industries are in this manner so beneficial to the country and few are so poorly protected.

The output of this trade, according to Mr. Thompson, was \$30,000,000, and wages paid amounted to \$6,000,000, divided among 20,000 employes.

LEATHER BELTING.

The leather belting trade was represented by a deputation headed by Mr. G. W. Sadler, who stated that at the last tariff inquiry sitting in Montreal, the duty had been reduced from twenty-five to twenty per cent. He now asked that it should be restored. The consumption in Canada was not very great, and the importation of belting into Canada had a detrimental effect on our trade. He did not see that there was any particular advantage gained at present, as belting was not like an article which was used by the masses.

Sir Richard Cartwright—You mean belting which is used by all manufacturers ?

Mr. Sadler—Yes, sir.

Mr. Fielding—How many establishments are there in Canada ?

Mr. Sadler—Five ; situated in Montreal, Toronto, Danville, Stanbridge and Acton, Ont.

The competition, which is a bona fide one, is very great. Belting is now very low priced to what it was some years ago. Duty bears very light on it now. There are no combination prices.

Mr. Fielding—Is there no common interest ?

Mr. Sadler—No, sir. During the competition in Canada for a number of years we found it necessary to come closer to the customer, and in doing so we have antagonized the dealer. Very few dealers in Canada to-day would buy belting from the United States. The old houses in Canada will not deal in it now. The competition is brought about by surplus stock being dumped in over here. The dealers in Montreal, Halifax, etc., handle it with a very small margin. One large factory in the United States makes more belting than the whole five factories in Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Do you import leather ?

Mr. Sadler—No, sir. We tan it altogether for our concern.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Your material is made in Canada ?

Mr. Sadler—Yes, sir, as far as possible. We are at a disadvantage to-day to what we were in 1873, as owing to the exportation of cattle the best hides are not to be had. Formerly we could get hides for six cents per pound. Now they are eight. I have to go to New York to get good hides, as we have to use the best.

Sir Richard Cartwright The chances are that there will be more beef shipped in future and finer live cattle.

Mr. Sadler said that he had been looking for such a traffic for many years, but that it had not come yet.

Mr. Fielding—What is the American duty on leather ?

Mr. Sadler—Forty per cent.

Mr. Fielding—You have no chance of doing business in the United States ?

Mr. Sadler—No, sir, very slight. I have exhibited belting in Jamaica.

Sir Richard Cartwright—There would be no use in trying Australia ?

Mr. Sadler—I think it would be open to us, but I have not tried yet.

Sir Richard Cartwright—They would have the chance of getting their hides very cheap in Australia ?

Mr. Sadler—I cannot answer that question. Our tanning material is a little dear here. Of course we think that a specific duty, if levied, would meet our case very much better than an ad valorem duty. The belting is consigned here. There is an established price subject to discounts.

In answer to a question from Sir Richard, Mr. Sadler said that in his tannery he used \$100,000 in larks and hides. Fifty per cent. of the stuff went into belting and the rest was worked in anywhere. He employed twenty-five men in his tannery and thirty in his Montreal factory.

Mr. Tarte—What is the average salary of your men ?

Mr. Sadler—It would be \$10 per week, not speaking of foremen.

Mr. Michael McMullin, who next appeared, expressed himself in favor of the present tariff, as being opposed to a specific duty on belting for the reason that it built up monopolies. Many poor manufacturers only needed a cheap class of belting.

(To be Continued.)

The Canadian Mining and Smelting Company, Winnipeg, Man., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.

HAHLO & LIEBREICH

Machinery Merchants and Exporters

BRADFORD, ENG.

NEW & GOOD SECOND-HAND WOOLLEN MACHINERY

SHAKE WILLEYS, TEAZERS, RAG PICKERS, GARNETTS, AUTOMATIC FEEDS, WASTE CLEANERS, CARDS, CONDENSERS, SELF-ACTING MULES, TWISTERS, LOOMS, HYDRO-EXTRACTORS, SHEARING MACHINES, Etc.

GOOD Second-Hand COTTON and WORSTED MACHINERY

BELTING, CARD-CLOTHING, PICKERS, PICKING BANDS, Etc.

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 in 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 iron 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, alkalis, etc. It is well worth the while of every reader of the Canadian Manufacturer to closely inspect all items under the head of Captains of Industry.

A civil engineer has been appointed to prepare plans, for both gravitation and pumping systems, for a water supply for the town of Renfrew, Ont.

The E. B. Eddy Company, pulp and paper manufacturers, Hull, Que., are adding eight new 5 x 14 tubular boilers to their big battery, which already consists of twenty-four boilers.

Ronelle & Hallack, late of Seattle, Washington, under the style of Robson Milling Co., will shortly establish a sawmill near Robson, B.C.

The Robert McCausland Stained Glass Company, Toronto, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, to manufacture all kinds of plain and ornamental glass, etc.

The friction clutch is superseding tight and loose pulleys for general line shafting. They do away with noisy shifters, wear and tear on belts and save power. By having a split clutch no removals are necessary to erect one on a shaft, and repairs are quickly and easily made. The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Company, Toronto, manufacture them with removable lapped sleeves for pulleys, gears, sheaves, etc. In ordering or asking for prices intending purchasers should state speed of shaft, power to be transmitted, size of pulley, size of shaft, and space obtainable on shaft. Special clutch circular will be sent on application.

The Bertram Engine Works Company, Toronto, have received the contract to build a passenger and freight steamer for service on the Lake of the Woods, Man.

The Winnipeg Mining and Development Company, Winnipeg, Man., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Hamilton, Ont., have for several years sent out each year a handsome office calendar to their friends and customers. This year before mailing their calendar they took every reasonable precaution to ascertain if they were fully complying with the postal regulations, and found that the calendars went through without question from Vancouver to Halifax, except to the city of Montreal, where four cents insufficient postage was demanded on each calendar. The Greening people were very much annoyed on discovering this and we cheerfully make this explanation to the Company's many Montreal friends who had this demand made upon them.

The Sherbrooke Gas & Water Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., are remodelling their entire electric lighting plant and water-power. They have purchased from the Royal Electric Co., one 180 K.W., and one sixty K.W., "S.F.C." generators. This, in addition to the sixty K.W. "S.K.C." generator purchased from the same company a year ago, will make up the electric equipment for both light and power. It is their intention to use the smaller units for lighting purposes during the hours of light load, and the large machine for power purposes only during the day time, but during the lap hours, that is from five to seven o'clock in the afternoon, when the light and power are both on, the three machines will be working together on the same circuit. It is also their intention to change their entire transformer equipment, replacing them with those of a higher efficiency.

SADLER & HAWORTH

FORMERLY

ROBIN, SADLER & HAWORTH

Manufacturers of

OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

Orders addressed either to our Toronto or Montreal Factory will have prompt care. Goods will be forwarded same day as order is received.

A telegram from Winnipeg last week says that Sir Roderick Cameron, who has been at Rat Portage for some time, has made a big contract with the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Sir Roderick's firm has contracted for all the flour manufactured over their regular trade. They are to get 100,000 barrels in the four months following December last. Fifty cars, each containing two hundred barrels, left the Keewatin Mills during December, and seventy-five cars are expected to be shipped this month. Sir Roderick's firm, R. W. Cameron & Co., has offices in London, England; New York, and Sydney, Australia. They are large shippers of merchandise, both by their own vessels and by others. They have contracted for all the available space for carrying flour on the Canadian Pacific Railway steamships sailing to Australia to forward the flour contracted for with the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. This Australian market is a grand thing for the wheat growers of our Western prairie. It gives them better prices, and keeps the flour mills running full capacity.

The Montmorency Light & Power Co., of Quebec, are remodelling their arc light station. The old station is situated in the power house at Montmorency Fall nine miles from the city of Quebec, and consists of twelve T.H. type arc dynamos. They each have a separate circuit from the power house

to the city. It has been decided lately that it would be better to have larger units, and after due consideration the Montmorency Co., have purchased two 220 K.W. "S.K.C." two phase generators to be used as synchronous motors, and work in conjunction with the 600 K.W. "S.K.C." machine recently placed in the Montmorency Station. To each end of the shaft on each one of these 220 K.W. synchronous motors will be rigidly coupled one 125 light arc dynamo purchased from the Brush Co., of Cleveland, O. This will give the Montmorency Power Co., one of the finest and most compact arc lighting stations systems in North America.

Loughhead's Hub and Spoke Works will re-open in Sarnia very soon, the machinery destroyed by fire being replaced by modern devices from Ohio.

The Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, N.Y., are now, we are informed, executing an order for a large dryer for a laundry in Paris, France, received through their office in that city. In the United States, these dryers have been used in a multitude of places, but it is only within the last year or so that they have been shipped abroad. One of the largest outfits in that country is used in connection with the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, since which installation they have been materially improved. The rapidity with which fabrics may be dried by the proper applications of heat and air

afforded by the Buffalo fan system, as compared with the slow process of heat only, from steam coils or other sources, is the index of the success of the Buffalo fan system laundry dryers. The fans are built with direct attached high-speed engines, and force the air at a strong velocity over the wet clothes. The air is first heated by the Buffalo fan system heater, and being at a highly absorption point, effects the drying in an incredibly short time.

The London Box Manufacturing and Lumber Company, London, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000.

William Lord's sawmill at St. Jacques de L'Achigan, Que., was destroyed by fire January 28th. Loss, \$3,000.

A great flow of natural gas is reported at Attercliff Station, Ont. In the test the flame reached a height of twenty-five feet.

The Ontario Cold Storage Company, Toronto, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000.

Sir Roderick Cameron, of R. W. Cameron & Co., London, New York and Australia, while at Rat Portage, Ont., some time ago, made a big contract with the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Sir Roderick's firm has contracted for all the flour manufactured over their regular trade. They are to get 100,000 barrels in the four months following December last.

THE - - - -

WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE "RELIANCE"

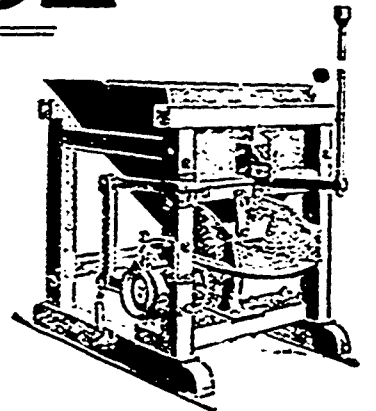
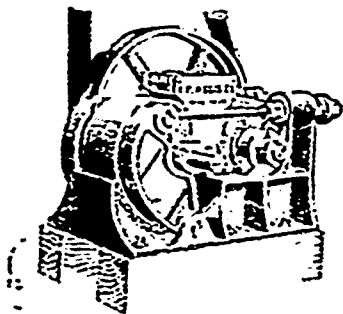
Mining, Milling

AND

Smelting Machinery

FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

(Under License from The E. P. ALLIS CO., Milwaukee, Wis.)



Crushers, Rolls, Jigs, Concentrators, Screens, Stamps, Pumps
Compressors, Hoists, Boilers, Engines, Water Wheels, Etc.

Branch Office

VANCOUVER, B.C.

 **PETERBOROUGH, ONT.**

The Cooper Machine Co., of Toronto, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, to manufacture gasoline and oil engines, horseless vehicles, and suitable gasoline or oil motors for same, etc.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a handsome calendar from Messrs. Thompson & Co., manufacturers of bobbins and spools, Sherbrooke, Que.

The John McPherson Company, of Hamilton, head office, Hamilton, Ont., is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, to manufacture boots and shoes.

A new company, the Ontario Radiator Manufacturing Company, Toronto, have secured large premises in the northern part of the city, with a frontage on the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks. Two brick buildings, a factory and a foundry are to be erected,

at a cost of \$35,000. Employment will be given to about eighty hands all the year round. This company will manufacture a radiator recently invented by Messrs. J. T. Jackson, of Toronto, and Sam. Jackson, of St. Catharines.

The Ontario Radiator Manufacturing Company, the incorporation of which was noted in CANADIAN MANUFACTURER recently, have secured large premises in Toronto, and will manufacture a radiator the invention of Mr. J. T. Jackson, Toronto, and Mr. S. Jackson, St. Catharines, Ont.

Mr. D. Ferguson is starting a factory at Komoka, Ont., for the manufacture of hoops. A car load of machinery has already been put in place, and Mr. Ferguson expects to have everything in readiness to start up in a few days.

The Sherwin Williams Company, of Cleveland, Chicago and New York, the largest manufacturers of paints in America, have acquired the business of The Walter H. Cottingham Company, Ltd., and the Cottingham Varish Company, Ltd., of Montreal, in which they were interested. They will continue to operate the paint factory and the varish works in operation there.

Mr. Edwin Mooers, of Duluth, Minn., purposes erecting a 500,000-bushel elevator at Kingston, Ont.

Edward Spencer Jennison, Toronto, is applying for an act to empower him to improve the water privileges at the Ecarte Rapids and Kakabeka Falls, on the River Kaministiquia, Ont., to erect poles, etc., to distribute electricity generated by means of said water-power, etc.

London Electric Motor Co., Ltd.

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELECTRIC MOTORS, LIGHTING DYNAMOS, POWER GENERATORS

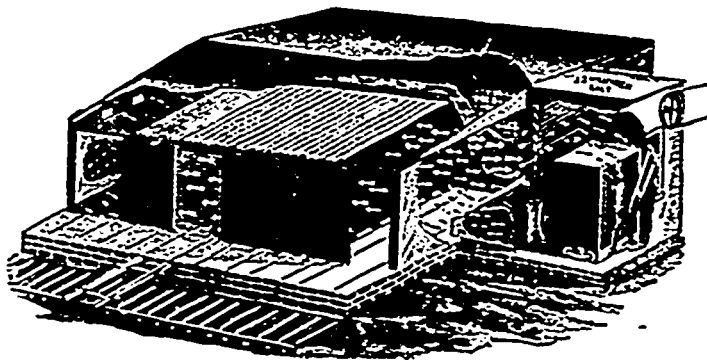
DEALERS IN ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS, AND ANY SYSTEM, ON SHORT NOTICE

Contractors for Street Railways, Electric Light and Power Plants, and Power Transmission. Estimates Given

McEachren's System of Drying, Heating and Ventilating

Under Recent Patents.



In construction and process of drying this Kiln differs widely from all others in use. They have given entire satisfaction where all others Dry Kilns have failed. They will season more Lumber in a Given Time, with a given heating surface and a given quantity of steam than any other Kiln now in the market. Their construction and mode of operating is such as to season Lumber without Case Hardening, Checking or Warping. They work equally well on Lumber Right from the Saw and on Air Seasoned Lumber, the only difference being that one takes a little more time than the other. By a Peculiar Arrangement Found Only In Our Dry Kilns we extract the moisture from the heated air, return it through the heater again and thus preserve the heat passing from the Kiln instead of wasting it as is the rule with all other Blast Kilns.

Ventilating Fans, Shaving Fans, Pressure Fans, all sizes.

BLAST HEATING SYSTEM FOR LARGE BUILDINGS

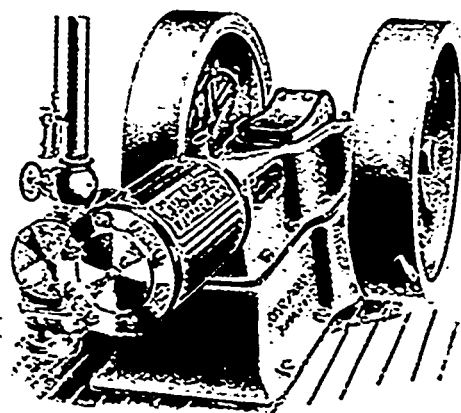
Little Wonder Boiler and new Hot Water Heating System half price of usual hot water system. STEAM BOILERS CLEANERS, Feed Water Heaters covered by Patents of recent date in Canada and United States.

Second-hand Heaters and Fans made by the best American Manufacturers, only in use a short time, for sale at great reduction. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices to

MCEACHREN HEATING & VENTILATING CO.

GALT, ONT.

BUFFALO FORGE CO.



AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINE

Horizontal and Upright Types, for Electric Light and Power Purposes.

DIRECT CONNECTED AND BELTED

1896 Sectional Catalogue furnishes full details.

Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.

BRANCHES:

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON
PARIS AND ST. PETERSBURG

The Packard Electric Company, St. Catharines, Ont., in their daily notes for February, call attention to their Mogul lamps, Packard transformers, their hospital for the repairing of all kinds of broken-down electrical apparatus, Packard high-grade incandescent lamps, and Scheeffer recording Watt meters. In addition to daily notes the company this month sends catalogue of Homer commutators, for which they are sole Canadian agents.

The Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, N.Y., inform us that they are now at work upon a pocket edition size of their 400-page library-bound catalogue, copy of which we recently reviewed in our columns; and that engineers everywhere are seeking to become better informed upon the live topics of the day, is clearly indicated by the requests for copies of this catalogue which they have received since it has been reviewed by the trade press. Their 1892 edition contained a great deal of valuable information regarding the application of blowers, exhausters, the fan system of heating, ventilating, drying, etc., never before published. This later book presents three or four times as much data, and the acknowledgements of catalogues from engineers are very similar to the following:

Milwaukee, January 20, 1897.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of those two copies of your library-bound catalogues.

They are handsome works, and are fully appreciated by Prof. Van Blareom and myself. They contain, as you state in them, considerable information for which both of us have diligently searched, and not found before your catalogues reached us.

Most heartily thanking you for the copies sent to Prof. Van Blareom and myself.

I remain, yours truly,

OLIVER B. ZIMMERMAN, M.E.,
Manual Training Department,
Milwaukee West Side High School.

The demand for the catalogue, from those collecting data and outside of those in the market for material embraced in their output, is so excessive that they are compelled to pile such requests up until the reduced edition is available. So far as the text is concerned it will be a duplicate of the large book.

The Smith Manufacturing Company, of Galt, Ont., are putting in machinery for the manufacture of knit elastic goods, such as belts, knit caps, bandages, etc.

The Public School building at Delhi, Ont., was destroyed by fire January 28th. Loss, \$5,000.

The town of Thorold, Ont., is applying for an act to authorize it to acquire lands, water-power, etc.; and to build factories for the encouragement of manufacturing industries.

The London Electric Motor Company, London, Ont., have issued a neat, illustrated folder, calling attention to the London motor, and state that while all the special features of the London machines have been retained in their latest type, they have been supplemented by numerous improvements in the various details, and guarantee the satisfactory operation of every machine they build. They furnish electric motors for any direct current of 110, 250 or 500 volts, of any size from one to twenty-five horse-power.

The Schram Water Guard Company, of Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000.

Gardiner G. Hubbard and George Keenan, both of Washington, D.C.; and H. P. Blanchard, of Baddeck, N.S., are applying for incorporation for the Eastern American Oil Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Messrs. J. Ballantine & Co., Preston, Ont., have recently equipped the following new industries with wood working machinery:—The Chesley Chair Co., Chesley, Ont.; the Disney & Devlin Mfg. & Chair Co., Hanover, Ont.; the Scribner Organ Co., London, Ont.; also in part to Siemon Bros., Warton, Ont.; the Anderson Furniture Co., Woodstock, Ont.; G. A. Kerr, Creemore, Ont., and Wm. Jacks, Decewsville, Ont.

THE
Polson Iron Works
TORONTO, CANADA.

THE BEST EQUIPPED BOILER AND ENGINE WORKS IN CANADA.

— WE MANUFACTURE —

STEEL The BROWN AUTOMATIC ENGINE
MARINE ENGINES—SINGLE, COMPOUND AND TRIPLE
Hoisting and Mining Engines
Steam Yachts and Launches

BOILERS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE ORDERING.

ESPLANADE EAST, Foot of Sherbourne St.
TORONTO, CANADA

W. J. KRAMER
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& **PHOTO**
ENGRAVER
17 JORDAN ST
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A. C. NEFF
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
AUDITOR, ASSIGNEE, ETC.
28 Wellington St. E., Toronto
Audits and Investigations a Specialty.

WE BUILD:
STEAM AND ELECTRIC . . . ELEVATORS
WRITE US FOR PRICES
MAGUIRE & DRYDEN
78 ESPLANADE WEST, TORONTO

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.
PRESTON, ONT.
OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE PARIS ELECTRO-PLATING CO.
Manufacturers of
Stove Trimmings, Organ and Piano Trimmings, also all kinds of Brass and Nickel Plating Done
Paris Station, - - Ontario

SMITH WOOL-STOCK CO.
219 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO
Makers of: **WOOL STOCK, SHODDIES, Etc.**
All lines of Graded Woolen Bags, Carbonizing and Neutralizing, Layers of Wool Pickings, All lines of Hand and Soil Waste.

F. W. HORE'S SONS
HAMILTON, ONT.
Manufacturers of . . .
WHEELS, Wheel Materials, Shafts, etc.

One of the most gratifying points in connection with the coal trade of the past year, is the remarkable increase in the shipments to the United States. Time was, and that not so long ago, when politicians, pure and simple, and coal mine managers who were somewhat of political partisans, declared that it was and would remain an impossible thing for coal to be shipped advantageously from Nova Scotia to the United States. We were gravely told that Nova Scotia could not compete in price, nor could Nova Scotia coal approach American coal in quality. It has been demonstrated during the past year that we can compete as to price, and that, as regards quality, there is little apprehension. Indeed, there is this gratifying fact to record, that those who have so extensively used the coal, are so satisfied that they are likely to remain customers. In 1895 the

shipments to the United States reached 73,000 tons, a large quantity compared with shipments of previous years. In 1896, the shipments not only doubled, but reached 162,000 tons - this from the Dominion Coal Company alone. This is about a sixth of the total sales of the company. In years previous to 1895 shipments to the United States cut no important figure. That now cannot be said. Had it not been for the large shipments to the United States the hard times said to have been experienced in certain parts of the Province would have been much harder than they were. Indications, at present, are that the coal trade for this year will be fairly active. Of course it is too soon to speak with definiteness of the probabilities for sales in the home market. It is understood that during the months of January, February and March some 20,000 tons

monthly will be shipped by the Dominion Coal Company to the United States, to be followed by perhaps, say, 40,000 tons in April. We hope that not only will this quantity be reached, but exceeded, before the regular business of the year usually begins. —Stellar-ton, N.S., Journal.

A quarter from which tremendous supplies of pulp wood are expected to be turned out in the near future is the Rainy River District. The discovery of gold in many parts of that big district has given a start to the opening up of the country. Railroads will soon be running, and we may then look for a development of the forest wealth which there abounds, especially of the spruce lands. There is every thing to bring pulp mills there - practically inexhaustible supplies of fine spruce, a network of streams and lakes to afford channels of transportation.

**BREWERS
COPPER
WORK**

Brewing Kettles, Boiling Coils,
Beer Coolers, Attempartors
Spargers, etc., etc.

—THE—
BOOTH COPPER CO.
LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONT.
Established 1854.

**VALVES AND
PIPE . . .
FITTINGS**

WRITE FOR LATEST PRICES

**RICE LEWIS
& SON, Ltd.**

Corner King and Victoria
Streets
TORONTO

ALGOMA IRON WORKS

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

**Engineers
Founders**

AND

Machinists

PULP AND PAPER MILL

AND

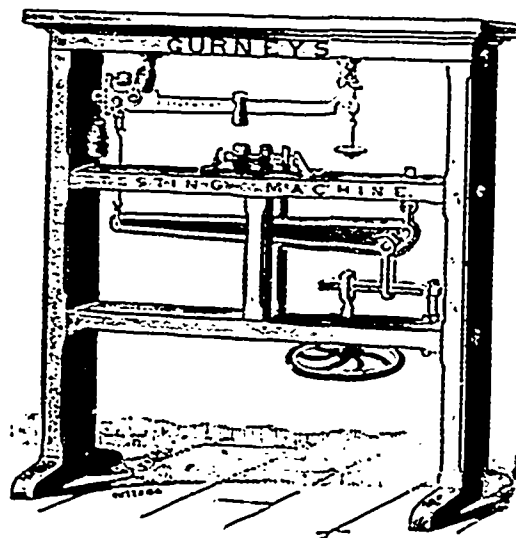
MINING MACHINERY

DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED and
REPAIRED

FOUNDRYMAN'S TESTING MACHINE

A Durable and Effective
Machine for the Use of Foundry-
men in Testing the Strength
of Cast Iron, and
ascertaining the Best Mixture
of Iron for any work,
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Copperas, Muriate Tin,
Tin Crystals, Acetic Acid, Nitrate
Iron, Bisulphite Soda,
Acid Phosphate for Baking Pow-
ders and General Chemicals.
Fertilizers, etc.

LONDON
ONT.

The Petewawa Lumber, Pulp and Paper Company, give notice of application to the Legislative Assembly for an act of incorporation for the purpose of constructing, building and operating, lumber, pulp and other mills, at or near Petewawa Station of the C.P.R. in the County of Renfrew, Ont.; to construct dams for the generation of water or electric power, etc. James H. Burritt, Esq., Pembroke, Ont., will give information.

The Lock Wire Fence Company of Ingersoll, Ont., will shortly begin the manufacture of metallic shingles, siding and ceiling and wire nails.

The St. Mary's River Bridge Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., give notice of application for an act of incorporation to construct a bridge across the St. Mary's River at or near the town of Sault Ste. Marie. The capital stock of the Company is

to be \$500,000. Mr. Henry C. Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie, will give information.

The Ingersoll Radial Electric Railway Company of Ingersoll, Ont., give notice that they will apply for an act of incorporation with power to construct an electric railway from Ingersoll to St. Mary's, a line to Tilsonburg and another to Brownsville. Mr. M. Walsh, Ingersoll, Ont., will give information.

The Ever Ready Dress Stay Co., Windsor, Ont., have sent out to customers a very useful souvenir in the shape of a diary for 1897.

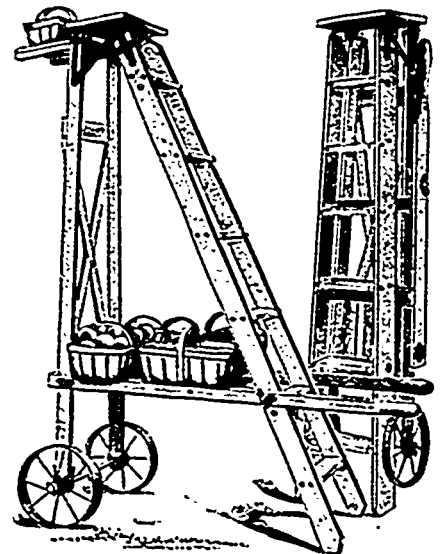
The Oglivie Milling Company has just closed a contract to ship to Australia by May next 25,000 barrels of flour. It will take fifteen special trains to convey this immense order across the continent to the Pacific seaboard.

Messrs. Patterson & Jolly's Agricultural Implement Works at London, Ont., were destroyed by fire January 29th. Loss, about \$20,000.

The Robb Engineering Company, Amherst, N. S., supplied the engine for the new shoe factory at Shediac, N.B.

The New Brunswick Government have purchased a diamond drill to be used for prospecting in various parts of the province. It will shortly be set to work in the coal areas near Moncton.

PATENT FOR SALE
Orchard Step Ladder
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TO MANUFACTURERS

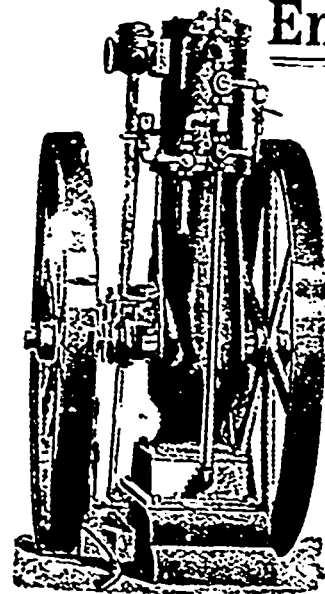


An excellent business opportunity is offered in the manufacture and sale of the Orchard Step Ladder, as above shown, for the Dominion of Canada or the United States, excepting Pacific Coast. Address

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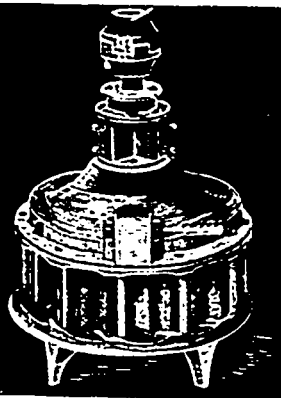
Percentage

Full Gate	84
$\frac{7}{8}$	84
$\frac{3}{4}$	82

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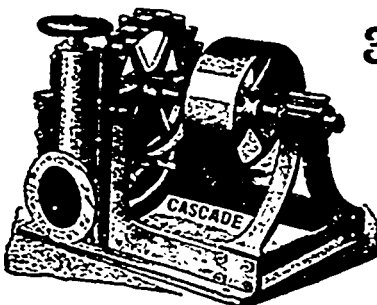
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Send for a Pamphlet of either Wheel and write full particulars.

JAMES LEFFEL & CO.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.



The McKinnon Dash and Hardware Co., St. Catharines, Ont., have lately closed contracts with some of the largest bicycle manufacturers, to supply them with bicycle chains, and their plant is working to the full capacity.

The Fensom Elevator Works, Toronto, on January 21st, shipped a carload of elevator machinery to Halifax, N.S., and another consignment last week.

The Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Co., recently supplied a steam outfit of two drills capacity to the Richardson Mining Company, Isaac's Harbor, N.S., and one of three drills capacity to the Bluenose Gold Mining Company, Goldenville, N.S.

Mr. E. W. Cleveland, Rounthwaite, Man., has invented a steam engine in which he claims to have overcome the loss of energy through back pressure, and just now an engine is being built at Moncton, N.B., for the I.C.R., from Mr. Cleveland's model.

Messrs. Stempel and Osburg Mfg. Co., Berlin, Ont., are starting a factory for the manufacture of fire extinguishers.

The east station of the Toronto Electric Light Company was destroyed by fire January 21st. Loss about \$80,000.

The Printers' Litho Engraving Company, Winnipeg, Man., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The new flour mill just finished by the Dickson Company for the Consolidated Milling Company of Peterboro' was destroyed by fire January 19th. Loss \$75,000.

The McEachren Heating and Ventilating Company, Galt, Ont., have recently put in a medium exhaust fan in the Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co's. factory, St. Catharines, Ont., and have also made a large fan and heater for B. F. Johnston, Hamilton, Ont., to be used in the woods to dry cord wood, with a capacity to dry twenty cords of green wood in forty-eight hours.

E. North, manufacturer of North's Patent portland cement, concrete stone, culvert and sewer pipes, street gullies, etc., London, Ont., has sent us a pamphlet illustrating and describing the various articles manufactured by him, giving the names and addresses of a large number of municipal officers who have had experience of their use. The pamphlet will be mailed on application.

The Crow's Nest Coal Company, Montreal, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500,000.

The William Sutton Compound Company of Toronto, with head office at Toronto, is being incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, to manufacture boiler compounds, metal polishes and engineers' supplies.

The Otto Higel Company, Toronto, manufacturers of piano actions and keys, state that in order to keep pace with the increasing demand for their goods they have greatly enlarged their factory and have equipped it with new machinery.

The Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in machinery of all kinds.

We are in receipt of a catalogue from the F. D. Cummer & Son Co., Cleveland, Ohio, illustrating and describing the Cummer dryers, the Cummer heating and ventilating systems, calcining machines and processes, ore roasters, etc. The Cummer people claim that they can dry anything in any quantity, economically, with reliable machinery that is ready for business every hour, night and day, year in and year out. This catalogue besides dealing fully with the Cummer dryers, etc., gives valuable information on the subject of drying, calcining, heating, ventilating, etc. Mr. Alexander Cowan, Toronto, looks after the Cummer interests in this section of Ontario.

The Corporation of the City of Toronto gives notice of application to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for power to construct a bridge to connect the Island with the city for the use of the Toronto Street Railway.

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NO HOOPS TO FALL OFF

A Pail that will withstand the action of salt and water.
 More fires are extinguished by pails of water than by all other means combined.
 They are always ready, simple and effective.
 The Official Returns of the New York Fire Commissioners, show that 64 per cent. of the whole number of fires were extinguished by pails of water.
 Galvanized, Painted Red and Stencilled, or Plain Galvanized and Stencilled.

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Hamilton, Ont

Messrs. John D. LaCourse, & Co. have leased the Berlin Knitting Works, Berlin, Ont., for a term of years from Mr. F. Knell, and will conduct the business with vigor. Mr. John LaCourse will act as manager.

The following new canneries are to be built the coming season in British Columbia: Welsh Bros., on the north arm of the Fraser; Brauman Bros., on Front street, Westminster; The Colonial Packing Company, at Ladner's Landing, Lulu Island; The Cleve Canning and Cold Storage Company, are calling for tenders for the erection of a new cannery; The Sinclair Canning Company, Ltd., recently incorporated, will erect their plant, it is said, on Sinclair's wharf, Westminster city; Curry & McWilliams have secured a site of five acres on Westham Island and will commence the erection of a cannery at once; The Texas Lake Ice and Cold Storage Company, Ltd., Westminster city are making preparations to erect a cannery plant on their wharf this season; The Delta Industrial Society, capital stock, \$50,000 in \$100 shares has just been organized with Thomas Kidd, M.P.P., president, to erect a co-operative cannery at Steveston.

A rich deposit of plumbago has been found at Leitch's Creek, Cape Breton.

Sadler & Haworth, formerly Robin, Sadler & Haworth, manufacturers of leather belting, Montreal and Toronto, have issued a neat and very attractive catalogue, fully describing the various brands of belting they manufacture. Since January 1, 1897, their very best quality belting is being stamped and known as Crown brand. Next comes their old and well-known Standard brand. No rivets or other metal fastenings are used, unless specially ordered, the laps being held by cement only. The grade known as Number One Quality will in future be known as Diamond brand. The firm makes a specialty of dynamo belting, and claim to have equipped more electric plants than all other makers in Canada. They have facilities for making belts of this class up to seventy-two inches wide and any thickness required. They also handle rubber belting, solid cotton belting, and linen fire hose, etc. The catalogue contains a list of some of the large belts the firm has made for electric railway plants. For catalogue or any information address Sadler & Haworth, either Montreal or Toronto.

Messrs. Shea & Co., Pembroke, Ont., have started the manufacture of imitation Persian lamb goods.

The Sudbury News publishes the following respecting the recently discovered "Algonoma coal": Police Magistrate Quibell shows some fine samples of Chelmsford coal from the McVittie Mine in which the mining company of which he is president has an interest. The samples shown were taken from a depth of about twenty-five feet and is nearly the pure stuff. Mr. Quibell enjoys the distinction of being the first in town who has had breakfast cooked by a fire from Chelmsford coal, and to use his own words, "It was an extremely well cooked and tasty breakfast too." As to the extent of the coal deposit - test pits have been sunk within a radius of a mile from the McVittie Mine and coal found every time. Mr. D. O'Connor, one of Sudbury's best known citizens filled up his base burner last Monday night with Chelmsford coal from the Gordon Mine. Mr. O'Connor says: "It was thirty degrees below yet our residence was quite warm. At 7:30 in the morning the large lumps were burning nicely and throwing out a good heat."

JOHN HALLAM

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Sumac, Japonica, etc.

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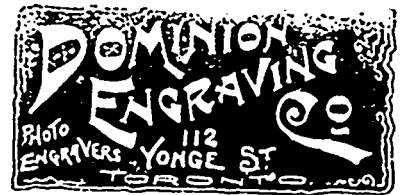
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HORN and RUBBER COMBS, Etc.

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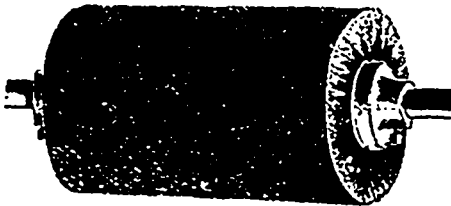
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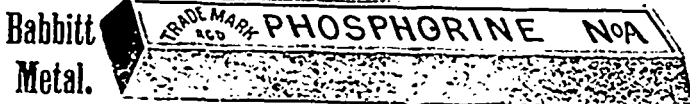


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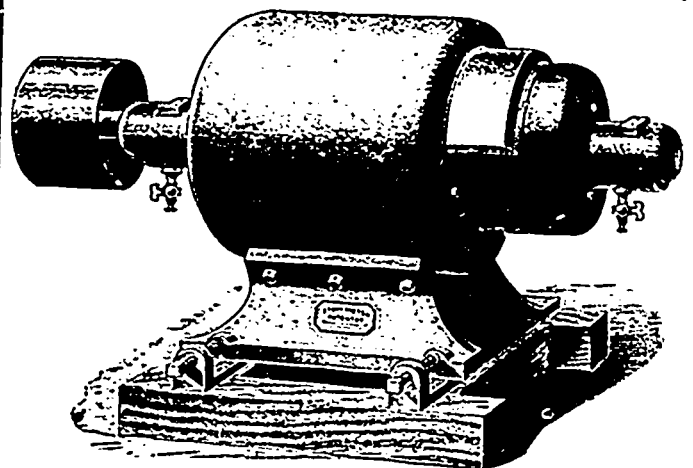
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A MODERN MINING PLANT OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.

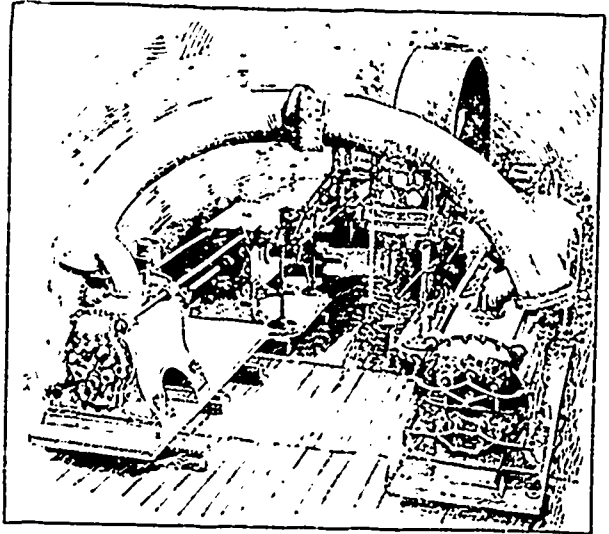
As an illustration of the fact that mining machinery of the latest and most economical types can be obtained in our own country may be held up the large Le Roi Compressor, which has recently been built in the shops of The Canadian Rand Drill Co., in Sherbrooke, Que., and shipped to destination. This compressor, we are told, is the largest which has ever been manufactured in Canada, and on both steam and air ends possesses the most economical features.

On the steam end the engine is of the Corliss type, made in the form of a cross compound condensing machine. The high pressure cylinder is twenty two inches in diameter by forty-eight inches stroke taking steam through a pipe six inches in diameter. The low pressure cylinder on the opposite side of the machine is forty inches in diameter by forty-eight inches stroke. As is said above, both cylinders are fitted with the Corliss liberating type valve with vacuum dashpot, and with a sensitive governor operating on the releasing gear of the steam valves, controlled by the air pressure, enabling the compressor to be operated automatically from six or eight revolutions to the maximum number of revolutions per minute.

The main shaft is fourteen inches in diameter by thirteen feet long, weighing about 5,500 lbs. The shaft is fitted with cranks pressed on under immense pressure. The connecting rod forgings and piston rod forgings are carefully finished, and without flaw.

The air end of the machine is fitted tandem with the steam cylinders, and is also compounded, the high pressure air cylinder being twenty-two inches in diameter by forty-eight inch stroke, the low pressure cylinder being thirty four inches in diameter by forty-eight inch stroke. The valve motion supplying these cylinders is Rand's most economical type, being in the form of mechanical valves. By this means the cylinder is ensured being filled with air at atmospheric pressure, which fact largely affects the efficiency of the machine, for were the cylinder either not completely filled, or were the air hot and expanded, in just such a ratio would the efficiency be decreased.

Between the high and low pressure cylinders is an intercooler of the latest type. Through this intercooler the air passes over a system of water circulating pipes, and is cooled in the process. This intercooler is, as is seen by the illustration, a very elaborate



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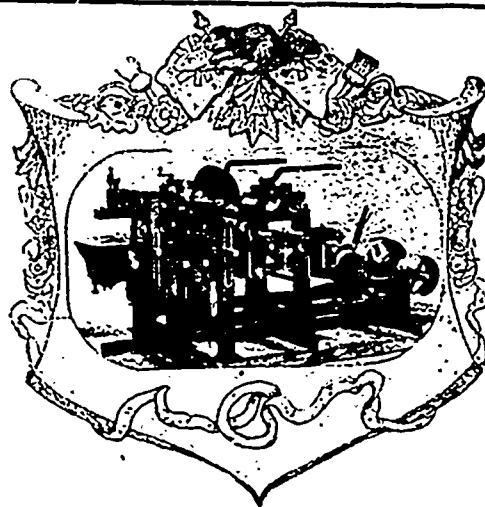
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WORSTED SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.**



Wood or
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ato affair, being about twenty inches in diameter, and weighing about 8,000 lbs.

On the main shaft is fitted a fly wheel sixteen feet in diameter, forty inches face, weighing about 28,000 lbs., which insures the steady running of the machine. The machine is fitted with a very complete set of patent oilers for all bearings, and taken as a whole, is a piece of work which would do credit to any shop in any country.

The machine weighs about 240,000 lbs. and was shipped in six full car loads, to the Le Roi Mining Co., at Rossland, B.C., going forward over the Northern Pacific road in one solid train. This is the second compressor of this type which the Canadian Rand Drill Co. have turned out of their Sherbrooke shops, the other being the one they installed at the War Eagle Mine last year, since the installation of which it has been working to the utmost satisfaction. The object of entering into such a full description of this machine is to try and put such facts before Canadian mine managers as will convince them that they can procure up to date machines in Canada, and of Canadian manufacture.

MINING INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following mining companies are being incorporated in British Columbia:—Highland Group Mining and Development Company, Cody, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Copper Giant Gold Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; North Fork Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$125,000; The Gold Coin Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000. The Falstaff Gold Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Canyon Creek Mining and Development Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Salmon River Gold Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,500,000; Primrose Gold Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Old Gold Quartz and Placer Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,500,000, New Victor Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$175,000; The Vancouver Group Mining Company, Vancouver, capital stock, £20,000; Tranquille Creek Hydraulic and Quartz Mining Company, Kamloops, capital stock, \$250,000;

Finance Gold Mining Company, Rossland, capital, \$1,000,000; Pure Gold Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Marguerite Gold Mining and Smelting Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Goldie-Rene Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Lillooet Gold Reefs Mining and Milling Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$200,000; Salmon River Valley Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Murphy Creek Gold Mining Company, Rossland, capital

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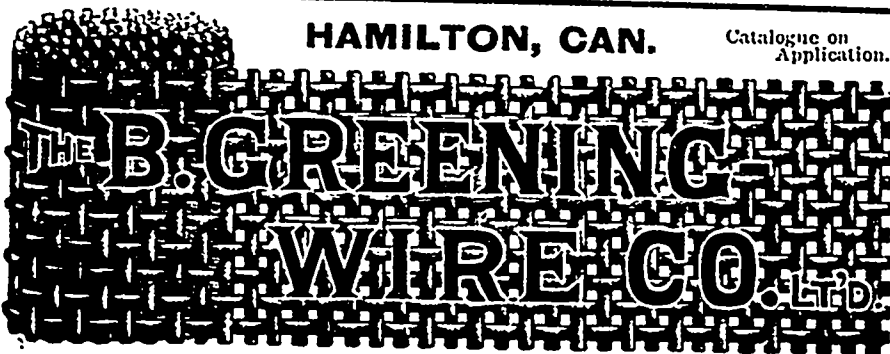
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stock, \$1,000,000; The Sarah Leo Gold Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Terramal City Mining and Development Company, Vancouver, capital stock, \$800,000; The Caledonia General Mining Association, Victoria, capital stock, \$1,500,000; Phillip's Arm Gold Mines, Vancouver, capital stock, \$500,000; The Empire Mining and Milling Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Miocene Gravel Mining Company of Cariboo, New Westminster, capital stock, \$300,000; The Sadio Gold Mining Company, District of West Kootenay, capital stock, \$1,000,000.

The following foreign mining companies have been registered in British Columbia:—Giant Mining Company, Spokane, Washington, capital stock, \$2,500,000; B.C. Development Company, London, England, capital stock, £30,000; The International Gold Mining Company, Spokane, Washington, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The British Canadian Gold Fields Exploration, Development and Investment Company, Toronto, Ont., capital stock, \$2,500,000; Sunset Gold and Silver Mining Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, capital stock, \$250,000; Rossland and Trail Creek Mining Company, Rossland, capital stock, \$1,000,000; Josie Mack Mining Company, Spokane, Washington, capital stock, \$600,000; Slocan and Spokane Mining Company, Spokane, Washington, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Pioneer Development and Exploration Company of British Columbia, London, England, capital stock, £150,000; The Gresham Gold Exploring Syndicate, London, England, capital stock, £50,000; The Novelty Gold Mining Company, Spokane, Washington, capital stock, \$1,000,000.

According to The Western Miner there are at present, as far as can be ascertained, 863 men employed in the Slocan Mines. At the customary wages, \$3.50 a day, the total daily pay roll of the district amounts to over \$3,000. Following is a list of the working mines, with the number of men employed in each:—Slocan Star, 100; Ruth, 10; Wonderful, 15; Last Chance, 12; Reco, 45; Goodenough, 16; Noble Five, 50; R. E. Lee, 12; Payne, 45; Slocan Boy, 15; Washington, 40; Best, 12; Rambler, 16; Surprise, 15; Antoine, 12; London, 15; Monitor, 15; Sunset, 8; Corinne, 6; Charleston, 8; Silver Bell, 12; Whiteware, 35; Wellington, 25; Northern Belle, 8; Phoenix, 12; Roulette, 6; Cordelia, 6; Idaho, Alamo, Cumberland, 45; Queen Bess, 12; Mountain Chief, 15; Northern Belle, No. 2, 10; Reed-Tenderfoot, 10; Ivanhoe, 8; Galena Farm, 25; Enterprise, 25; Ruby Silver, 8; Blue Bird, 6; Corinth Group, 8; Fisher Maiden, 8; Thompson Group, 6; Miscellaneous, 60.

For every document recorded relating to mining, a fee of \$2.50 is paid and an extra charge of thirty cents a folio is made for all instruments containing more than 300 words. It is estimated that at least 2,500 miners' licenses were issued from the New Denver office during the year. The Provincial Government, upon the basis of these figures, received in one year something like \$20,000 from the New Denver office alone. This does not include the poll tax, which is \$3 annually from every man resident in the district, and the assessment on ore shipments, which is consequently a very considerable. One mine alone, the Slocan Star, has paid into the public treasury as high as \$500 a month under the ore assessment act.

MINING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO.

The following mining companies are being incorporated in Ontario. The Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$5,000,000; The Mines Development and Trust Company, Guelph, capital stock, \$10,000; The Ontario Miners Assaying and Smelting Company, Rat Portage, Ont., capital stock, \$75,000; The Wabigoon Free Milling Gold Mining Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Guinea Gold Mining Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Comstock Gold Mining and Development Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$600,000; The Gold Mountain Mining and Development Corporation, Toronto, capital stock, \$2,500,000; The International Mica and Mineral Company of Ontario, Toronto, capital stock, \$100,000; The Security Gold Mining and Development Company of Ontario, Toronto,

capital stock, \$1,500,000; The Gold Cliff Mining and Development Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Shebandowan Gold Mining and Development Company, Ingersoll, Ont., capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Crocus Gold Mining and Development Company, Rat Portage, Ont., capital stock, \$195,000; The Black Sturgeon Mining Company of Ontario, Rat Portage, Ont., capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Provincial Mining, Development and Investment Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$1,250,000; The Northern Ontario Gold Mining Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Scramble Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Rat Portage, Ont., capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Lake Koo-Ka-Gaming Gold Mining and Exploring Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Gold Mountain Mining and Development Corporation of Ontario, Toronto, capital stock, \$2,500,000; The Big

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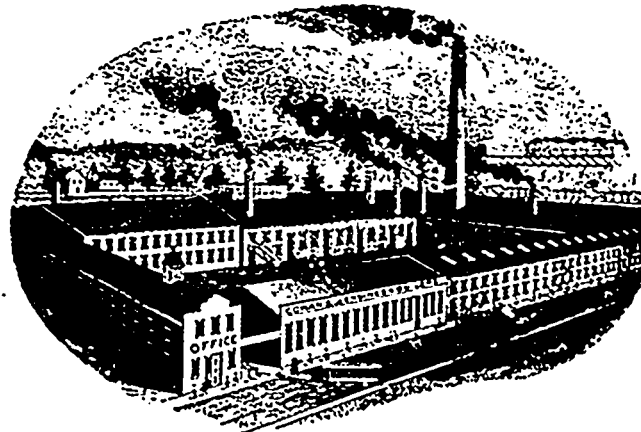
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Manitou Mining and Development Company, Wabigoon, Ont., capital stock, \$1,000,000; The McGown Gold Mining Company of Parry Sound, head office Parry Sound, Ont., capital stock, \$1,000,000.

The following mining companies have been incorporated in Ontario:—The Sweden Gold Mine Company of Ontario, capital stock, \$500,000; The Algoma Coal Mining Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Ontario Gold Fields Mining and Development Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$2,500,000; The Standard Mining and Development Company of Ontario, Winnipeg, Man., capital stock, \$500,000; The Lakeside Gold Mining Company of Rat Portage, Ont., capital stock, \$750,000; The Citizens' Gold and Coal Mining Company, Sudbury, Ont., capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Grimsby Gold Mining Company, Grims-

by, capital stock, \$200,000; The Missisaga River Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Thessalon, Ont., with a capital stock of \$490,000; The Toronto Tudor Mining Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$100,000; Inter-Ocean Mining and Prospecting Company, Toronto, capital stock, \$1,000,000; The Atlas Gold Mining and Development Co., of Rat Portage, capital stock, \$90,000.

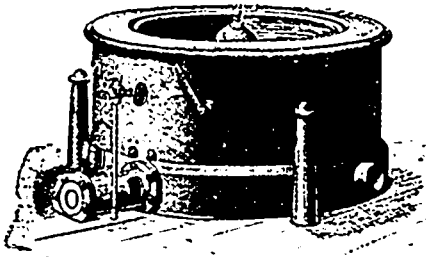
The Lake of the Woods gold district of Ontario now boasts 145 crushing stamps in all, and forty-five more are to be put in, viz., the Lake Harold mine, five additional; the Scramble mine, twenty, and the Cornucopia, twenty. Here is a list, as we find it in the Canadian Miner, of the number of stamps in use at each mine at the end of 1896:

The Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction Works.... 20 stamps.

The Foley Mine	20	Stamps.
The Ferguson Mine.....	20	"
The Sultana	10	"
The Regina	10	"
The Triumph	10	"
The Lyle	10	"
The Haycock	10	"
The Sawbill	10	"
The Lake Harold Mine....	5	"
The Pine Portage	10	"
The Gold Hill	10	"

The following is a list of gold mines in the Lake of the Woods district which are thus far without stamps: The Golden Gate, the Mikado, the Cornucopia, the Jennie Lee, the Black Jack, the Queen Bee, the Arnold, the Britannia, the Gull, the Scramble, the Yellow Girl, the Monto Cristo, the Queen, the Standard.

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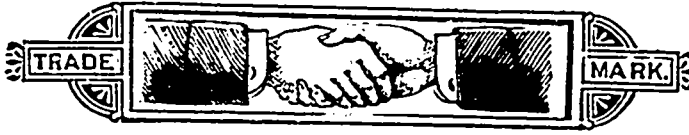
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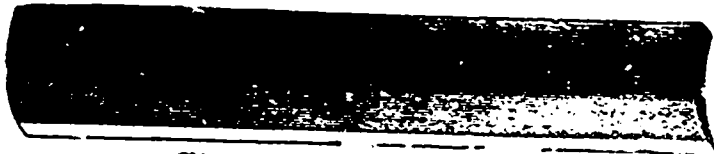
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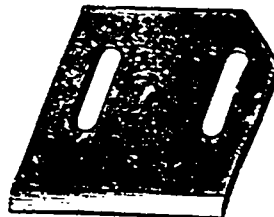
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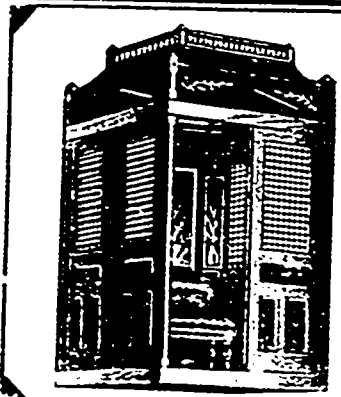
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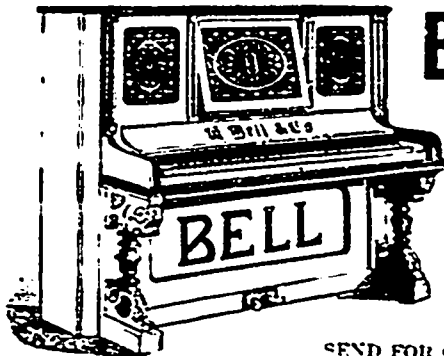
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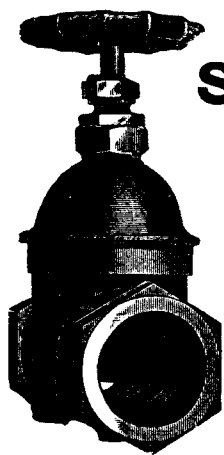
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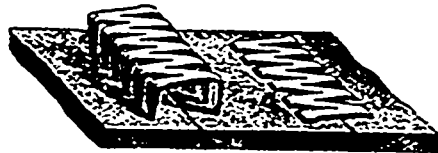
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