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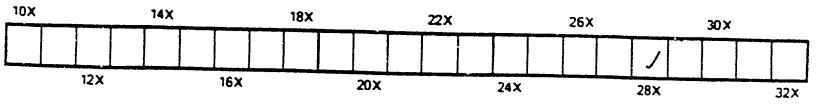
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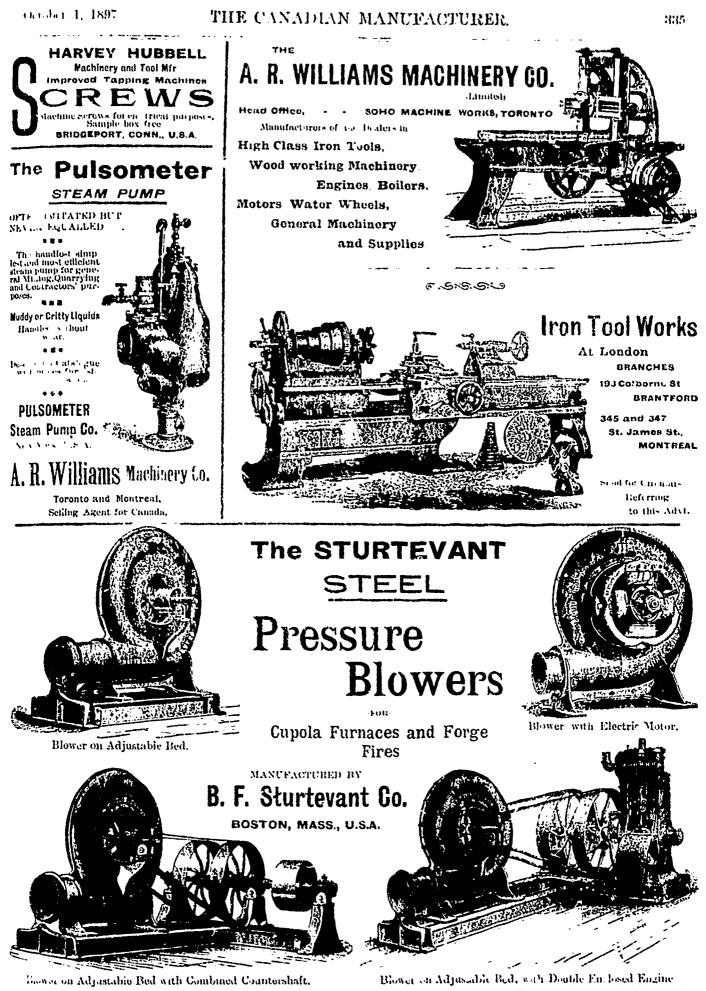
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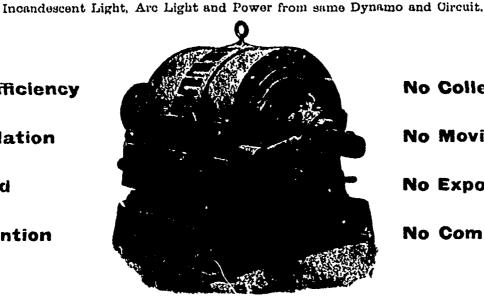
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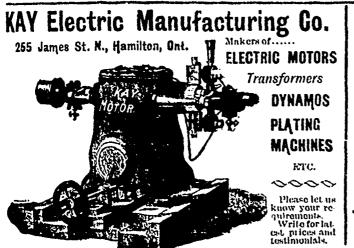
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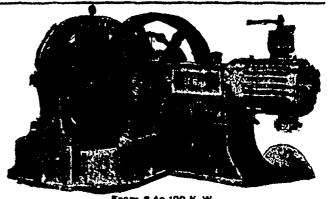


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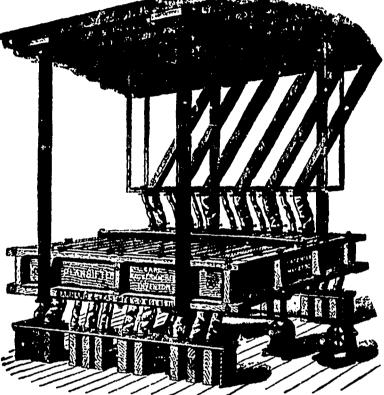


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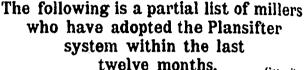
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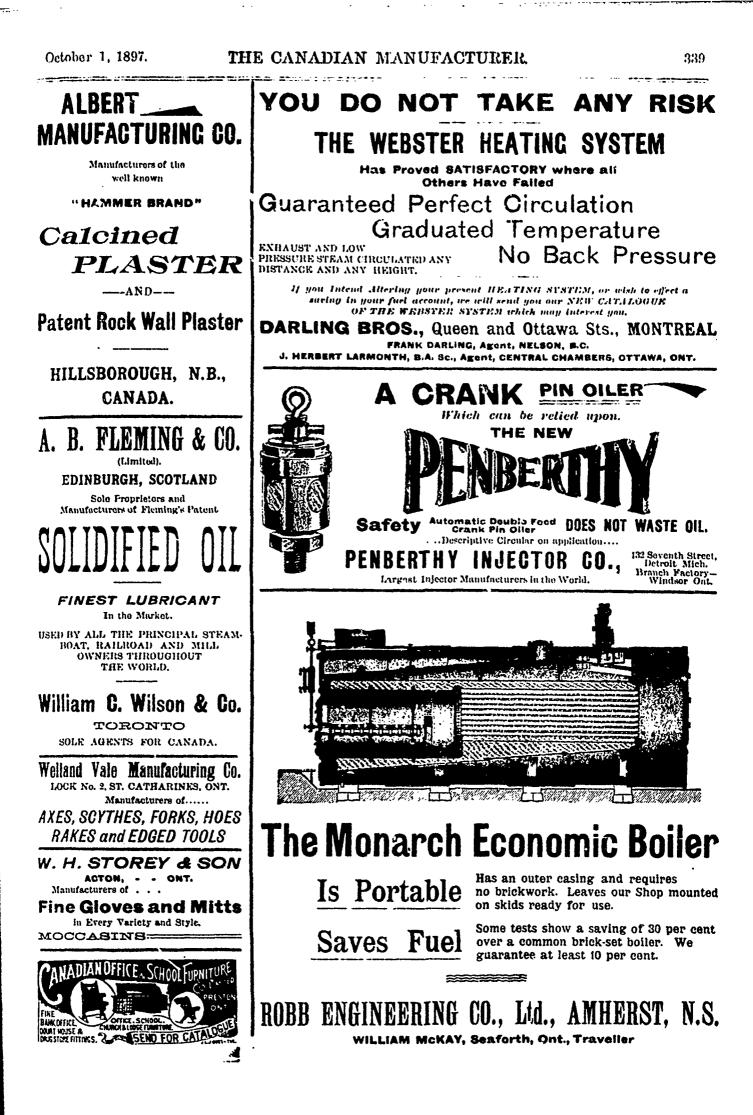
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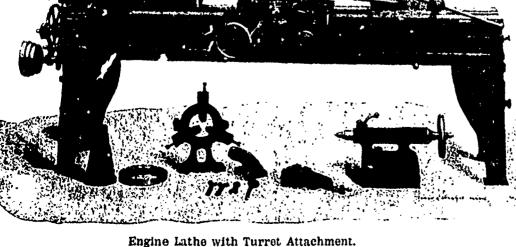
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#### THE LAURIER BANQUET IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal banquet was a brilliant affair in respect of the numbers, position and influence of those who attended, the enthusiastic reception tendered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. and the patriotic tone of the speeches. Leaving sentiment aside, we find nothing in any of the speeches to show any practical advantage which Canada has derived from Sir Wilfrid's mission to Great Britain.

Although, as this journal has shown in former issues, a combination of causes led to the denunciation by the British. Government of the German and Belgian treaties, Sir Wilfrid assumes for his Government, that the inoperative preferential tariff of last session of the Dominion Parliament was the real reason for this action. In somewhat bombastic and hordering on nonsensical language, he claims that through the denunciation of these treaties Canada has been "lifted up to the state of a nation ;" "a factor among the nations of the earth ;" " snother star of liberty risen in the West ; " " today the last of the shackles which still reminded us of the colonial period has fallen from our limbs." Making due allowance for the exuberance permitted to after-dinner speeches, gush such as the above, was out of place at a meeting held under the auspices of the Board of Trade of the first city in the Dominion. Inasmuch as the discussion on the Canadian Preferential Tariff has established the fact that the policy intended thereby cannot be put into effect, and that

and the second second second preference granted to any other country except Great Britain must be extended to all "favored nations," it was to be expected that the Premier would have embraced the splendid opportunity, which this grand meeting alloided him, to announce the policy which his Government has deter fined to adopt in lieu of the blundering and abortive legislation of last session. They know now, what the Opposition warned them of, that their Preferential Trade policy was in violation of international law. Is Government going to ask Parliament to repeal the legislation of last session, and enact a new law on the line of preferential tariff treatment for the British Empire alone ? This is the kind of information that should have been imparted, not only in the interest of the people of Canada, but also of the manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners of Great Britain, who are all left in doubt as to the future policy of the Canadian Government. Preferential. Trade is a commercial consideration rather than one of sentiment. It involves a money value given in exchange for an equivalent value in return. THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURES: has recently shown by extracts from a large number of British trade journals, that this is the meaning which is a.most universally attached to Preferential Trade by financial and mercantile authorities there. What is the money value which would be granted to Great Britain under the proposed rebate of twenty-five per cent, to be allowed on the customs duties on merchandise imported from that country? During the three fiscal years, ending June 30, 1896, the average annual amount of customs duties derived by Canada on imports of merchandise from Great Britain has been a little over \$7,500.-000. The object of Preferential Traile is to encourage and increase imports from that country, and as a consequence, to reduce the quantity and value of imports from other countries. Leaving this consideration of future increase aside, it is seen that the proposed preference involves an annual reduction in customs revenue of nearly \$2,000,000. If this reduction would result in a corresponding reduction in the cost to the consumer of all the British merchandise imported, the loss of revenue might not involve any great sacrifice. However, this would not be the case. A very large proportion of this merchandise now exported to Canada is sold on equal and keen competition with the goods of the United States, Germany, Belgium, France, and other countries. Withdraw this competition, or weaken it by giving to the English exporter an advantage of from five to ten per cent. over his former competitors, and it is clear that a large part of the two million million dollars will revert to the British exporter in the shape of increased profits. If then, the proposed policy is calculated to increase the trade and the profits of the manufacturers, merchants and shippers of Great Britain, does it not become incumbent on the Government there to devise some reciprocal legislation by which a similar increase of trade and profit will be derived by Canada ? We cannot do better than repeat a quotation which appeared in our last issue, taken from the British Trade Journal of London, which is probably the most influential organ of mercantile opinion in the whole Empire: "The next step must be one of reciprocity. Canada, Australia, and the Cape will very properly ask, What advantage is it to us that we give your manufactured goods this preferential treatment, unless you at home respond by similar discrimination in favor of British colonial produce ?" This is intelligible and practical. When Sir Wilfrid was in Britain he might

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have availed himself of the very general sentiment there in favor of preferential treatment for Canada, but, on the contrary, he took every opportunity of discountenancing the opinions and frustrating the friendly intentions of Canada's best friends. Before the general election, Mr. Laurier professed to attach great value to a British preference for colonial produce. In one of his speeches he said : "Just see what a great advantage it would be to Canada, if the wheat, cheese and butter which we send to England would be mot in England with a preference over similar products of other nations. The possibilities are immense. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the new and progressive Secretary for the Colonies, has declared that the time has come when it is possible to discuss that question." Having but recently been converted into his present belief in the theories of the Free Trade school, he must show his zeal for the new faith by sacrificing the best interests of Canada, in order to secure his own popularity with the disciples of that cread. He returns to Canada with no more valuable results of his mission than a Cobden medal, and some frothy sentence about "a new nation," "a factor among the nations," " a new star in the West," and " shackles of colonial period." Sir Wilfrid might have benefited by the practical language used by the chairman of his own banquet, who well expressed the true meaning of reciprocity, when in speaking of any new treaties which might be made, ho "hoped that his country's interests will be fully protected, and that we will receive a full return for what we may concede."

In reading Sir Wilfrid's speech, one is disposed to wonder whether he is the same Mr. Laurier, who only a year or two ngo travelled all over Canada and part of the United States advocating the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, as not only the best, but the only policy by which Canadian prosperity could be attained. To be sure this policy involved severe discrimination against the commerce of Great Britain, but it was so essential to our future progress, that although he dearly loved Great Britain, don't you know, he loved Canada so much better, that British interests must be sacrificed. Now, Sir Wilfrid says : " Well, sir, if it he true we have to find a market on the other side of the Atlantic, that the prices of such products are regulated in England, which is the great buyer--the great consumer-in this nineteenth century, it seems to me, and I leave it to you business men of the city of Montreal, that the problem to be solved by the Government, nay, by ourselves as well, not by the Government alone, is the matter of cheap transportation." Equally inconsistent with the Mr. Laurier of pre-election days, or even of last session, is the Sir Wilfrid Laurier of the Montreal banquet. Formerly, it was his boast that from time to time the tariff would be remodelled, always in the direction of Free Trade. Now, he finds that "if there is to be in Canada a period of industrial activity and commercial development, I take it, that it is an essential condition that there shall be stability and permanency of the tariff. I take, that every man who invests his money in new ventures can contemplate with safety that the conditions under which he goes into business shall be permanent, and that the calculations which he makes shall not be shattered by any tariff changes. Tariff revolution, I will say more, even tariff reform, is always more or less dangerous. Tariff tinkering is odious to me." This is good, sound National Policy doctrine, but sounds strangely from the lips of one who has for so many years avowed opinions and intentions of the very opposite character.

#### **G** October

While avowing his intention to eschow politics on a festion occasion, Sir Wilfrid takes occasion to have a fling at the National Policy. Ho thinks "a great mistake was made m 1879. The tariff of that date was framed with a view that every producer would find a market in Canada alone." Such a criticism of the design of the National Policy displays either ignorance or misrepresentation. No intelligent advocate of this policy ever believed or asserted that through its opera tion, all the produce of Canada could find a market at home What was intended, and what has been effected time and again, was, that in years of deficient crops of which there was no surplus, the farmer of Canada should be secured against low prices through free imports from the United States, or elsewhere ; so also, with respect to many of his products for which, even in times of good harvests, there was no satisfac tory sale to be made by way of exports. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not know that through the National Policy the Canadian farmers have derived better prices than they other wise would have done for millions of bushels of wheat, oats and other grain, and for millions of dollars worth of beef and pork products, he must be far more ignorant of the results established by our trade and navigation returns than he ought to be. But what can be expected of a politician who knows so little of the commerce of Canada as to state that ninetenths of its produce shipped to Europe is exported through United States ports, when his own country's official returns show that more United States produce is shipped through Canadian ports than there is of Canadian produce shipped through United States ports ? What must business men think of the ignorance and boasting of this quack-statesman, who pretends by means of his efforts, to secure nine-tenths of the export trade of the great Western States?

## STOP EXPORTING LOGS.

"No alien Labor," says the Ontario Government, to the American lumberman who wants to bring American laborers into the field and pay them for doing work that Canadians should perform and be paid for. Heretofore, the Michigan humber king who was engaged in cutting pine in northern Ontario surrounded himself with men brought with him, and who went back with him as soon as they completed their winter's work in our woods.

The American was out of work and he got work to do cutting Canadian logs and driving them by way of Canadian rivers and lakes to the big Michigan saw mills. The Canadian was out of work, too. Just over the line a vacant position required exactly his qualifications to fill it acceptably, and enable him to earn an honest living. And Uncle Sam's employes said to him, "Get out of this. You are a Canadian. You can't work here."

"Why?" he asked, in surprise.

"Because this is the United States," was the answer. And it was even so. The sole reason lay in that short sentence of six words. Canada lay wide open for the American capitalist to bring his own labor with him, while the Canadian laborer was turned backfrom the border if he tried to get work in the United States. Every cent of the money paid to those Americans who worked in the Ontario lumber camps went back across the line and was expended there, instead of going into circulation in Canada.

At the last session of the House of Commons the Federal Government were asked to take some action to put the Cana' dian workingman on a more equal footing with the American workingman. Their answer is epitomized in their argument--that it was best not to take any hasty action that might cause hard feeling between Ottawa and Washington. They proposed to wait and see if the government of the United States would not do something to lessen the severity of the application of their alien labor haw. Tastead of that, their action has been rather in the opposite direction, and Inspector DeBarry, of Buffalo, figures in progression more frequently and more unpleasantly than before in his attitude towards Canadian workingmen.

The action of the Ontario Government in prohibiting the importation of aliens to work in lumber camps, and at riverdriving, is a step in the right direction. Retaliation is an unpleasant thing, but it seems in this case to be necessary. The scener the Federal Government take steps to put in operation an alien labor law equally stringent with that of the United States, the scener the United States will realize what a boon our forbearance was to them, and the scener Canada will realize that it is absolutely unnecessary for this Dominion to knuckle to the United States, or allow itself to be treated as though it were not a rational country with the right and the ability to take care of itself.

So much for alien labor. Let us follow out that argument a moment in the direction of the lumber question. The alien labor law which the Ottawa Government holds ready to put into force, simply by the order of the Governor-General in Council, would put lumbering in Ontario even more exclusively into the hands of Canadian laborers than the regulations just passed by the Ontario Government. Carry it farther. The terms under which the last batch of timber limits were sold by the Ontario Government contained a clause providing expressly that all logs cut on these limits should be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada. This provision was inserted at the last moment, and only decided upon within a couple of hours of the time of sale. It created some talk among the buyers present, but it did not in any erceptible degree, cause a falling off from the prices usually paid for timber limits. Since then, deputation after deputation of Canadian lumbermen have asked the Ontario Government to put such a restriction upon all timber cut in Ontario after the time of renewal of leases in April next, and the Ontario Government will make a tremendous mistake if it fails to seize the golden opportunity to put hundreds of thousands of dollars in circulation in the province every year by the addition of just one line to the leases next spring.

A deputation of American lumbermen presented the other side of the case. It was fitting that they should be introducd by John Charlton, M.P., who is ever alert to see that Canadian rights shall not be protected from the American who desires to profit at the expense of Canadians.

American journals have told us that we may do as we like, and it doesn't make any difference to them. One lumberman went back from Canada to his Michigan home and told them that Ontario dare not prohibit the export of logs. At the same time the actions of American lumbermen belied their words.

Within the past week it was erroneously announced by a Toronto daily paper that the Ontario Government had decided

not to stop the export of logs. Then the joy of the American humberman burst forth. In his delight he forgot his caution, and despatches from several points, prominent among them being Bay City, Mich., told of the millions of feet of logs that were being hustled into Uncle Sam's country to be sawed in the big Michigan sawmills. The despatches even went so far as to state, that had the regulation been passed it would have necessitated the removal of saw mills from Michigan to Ontario and their operation here. The idea is a good one. Hitherto the proposal to put an export duty on logs has apparently been the most favored by Canadians. The American lumberman is not as afraid of that. He could make the American consumer pay the duty. What he fears is the Ontario Government's proposal. Lot us take the cue.

An export duty on logs would put money in the treasury at Ottawa.

That is good.

But let the Government force the American lumberman to manufacture Ontario logs in Canada. 'That will put money in the pockets of the working man.

That is better.

Give home industries a chance. If an American capitalist wants to make money out of our natural resources make him allow the people of Canada at least a fair share of his profit. There is plenty for both, and there is no valid reason why every saw mill in Ontario should not be run to its full capacity. Americans say they don't need our logs and lumber. Their statisticians tell us their own supply will last but seven years. Impartial men say they could not get along for a year without our pine.

The whole control of the question lies with our governments, and there is no reason why they should submit to dictation from the United States. The place where terms should be dictated is on this side of the line, and those terms should not, in any instance, fail to carry out to its fullest extent the principle "Canada for Canadians."

#### DEEP WATERWAYS.

Re-awakened interest in deep waterways in the United States leads us to note some important points as to the present position of affairs. The proposition to construct a canal for deep draught vessels from the southern end of lake Michigan into Lake Erie, is being met with a good deal of favor, and in this connection the problem of a deep water route to the ocean again comes into prominence. THE CANADIAN MANU-FACTURER has never lost sight of the benefits that must accrue from the construction of such waterways, and it now remains for us to point out the danger that the United States may secure development along these lines that will put them away shead of Canada in the race for commercial pre-eminence.

The convention of the International Deep Waterways Association, held in Toronto three years ago, recommended that the United States and Canada should join in the construction of these canals. In the United States there is a strong feeling against this. Our lake and river canal system cost the Dominion some \$60,000,000. The canals are about fourteen feet deep, and the cost of deepening and widening them would be very little in comparison with the cost of putting into shape for a deep waterway, the Erie canal which is only seven feet deep, and which is to be deepened to

nine feet at the expense of the State of New York. The ostensible argument against the use of our canal system is that "the canals in Canada are completely frozen up during about five months in the year." The real reason for objection to the wise decision of the International Deep Waterways Association is that the United States is not desirous of taking part in any scheme from which Canada would derive any benefit whatever. The wide interest taken in the question was shown by the attitude of representatives from as far west as St-Paul, whence Mr. Suydam was a delegate to the convention here. The use of our canal system was agreed upon. Now, the anti-Canadian influences in the United States are polling for an all-American ship canal, the Congress of the United States having been prompt to realize the commercial value of a water road from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

In November, 1895, President Cleveland, acting upon a resolution of Congress in March of that year, appointed a Government commission to take up the work of investigation. The gentlemen who composed this commission were James Bangell, president of the University of Michigan, John E. Russell, of Massachussetts, and L. E. Cooley, of Chicago. They reported upon soveral practicable routes, and on June 4th last, Congress appropriated \$150,000 for preliminary surveys, and the President appointed as a Board of Surveyors, Major Chas. W. Raymond, United States engineer at Philadelphia; Alfred Noble, of Chicago, who was a member of the Nicaragua canal commission; and Geo. G. Wisner, of Detroit, who was prominently identified with the Deep Waterways convention in Cleveland in 1895. These gentlemen are getting ready for work, with Detroit as a basis of operation.

The commission scouted the use of the Erie canal, which a great many think should be need if the State of New York can be induced to remove the present restrictions upon its use. Other persons and several journals advocated the construction of a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river by the Federal Government. This idea, also, is in disfavor with the commission. They are a unit in their recommendation that the Great Lakes are the proper route, but when they get to Lake Ontario they are uncertain as to what route to follow. From the lakes to the seaboard two routes are recommended, one by way of the St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain and the Hudson river, and the other by way of the Oswego and Oneida rivers, Oneida lake, the Mohawk Valley and the Hudson river.

The Board of Surveys have no authority to make recom-Their instructions are to survey these two mendations. Out of deference to the opinion of the Deep Waterroutes. ways Association, an international body, the lake Champlain route was suggested by the commissioners. Public opinion in the United States is against it even being used, because it would mean the use of our canals, and " they are completely frozen up for five months in the year." What a setting up of straw men! How much longer than the Erie caual is our canal system icebound? Do they produce icebergs in Welland in winter and grapes and peaches. in summer? They are too crafty to tell us now that they want nothing to do with us. That might scare us into action, and we might take steps that would put us ahead of them in the game. With the St. Lawrence system at our disposal it would not cost us very much to provide a very serviceable doop waterway of our own. Manitoba wheat might just as well be handled in Canada.

We do not need to allow it to pass to the sea in American vessels and over an American ship canal. Let us have a Deep Waterways Commission of our own. We don't need a Board of Surveys because we have but the one route. Let the Government of Canada retain control of this important route. The vain-glorious American is afraid Canada might profit by his "experienced" collaboration. We really don't require his assistance.

Just at this juncture we can well afford to show Uncle Sam that we stand on our own feet. The attitude of the American republic in the Deep Waterways matter is unmistakeable. Let us be first for once. The Federal Government should appoint competent men to report as to the approximate cost of deepening the existing canals so that a continuous ship route would be navigable from Fort William to the Atlantic ocean. With an era of unprecedented industrial development dawning upon Canada we cannot afford to neglect this opportunity for advancement.

## A WORD TO PREMIER HARDY.

American lumbermen complain that if the Ontario Government compels the manufacture in Canada of all logs cut in Ontario, they will be obliged to move their mills from the United States to Canada. It goes against the grain with them, even that they are now obliged to employ Canadian labor in their lumber camps. When they cannot take a log out of Canada they will be heart-broken at having to either buy lumber from our saw-millers, or else pay Canadian workmen for cutting logs into lumber on this side of the line. Wages for men in lumber camps have already gone up some six dollars per month since the labor provisions were enacted. In a country so circumstanced as Canada progress and protection are co-existent. When Sir Oliver Mowat left Toronto for Ottawa, the younger Liberal school re-joiced in the removal of what they were pleased to call his "conservatism" from the Ontario Cabinet. If Hon. A. S. Hardy fails to insist upon the manufacture of Ontario saw logs in Canada, he will make a fatal mistake. The influence of his pseudo-Canadian friend. John Charlton, will not be much assistance at the polls in the North Country, where nearly every man is interested directly or indirectly in the lumber trade. Why should Mr. Hardy display consideration for the business interests of the United States, when that country's treatment of Canadian manufac turing interests, and (what is equally important) of Canada's laborers and mechanics, has consisted, and still consists of illiberal and picayune persecution, with the apparent intention of driving us into ultimate annexation to the powers at Wash ington.

The American lumberman who has made his pile out of our natural resources should think himself lucky that he is not treated as the American Powder Trust tried to treat the Westphalian-Rhenish Explosive Company of Spotswood, N.J., an institution that undertook to get a share of the American powder trade.

This German powder company bought 600 acres of land and let contracts to the tune of \$20,000 for buildings The American Powder Trust tried to force the concern out of the field, but discovered that there was only one way to do it. The German firm was accordingly bought out, and the price paid was a royalty, and re-imbursement for expenses incurred.

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The American lumberman is not so enterprising as the Westphalian-Rhenish Explosive Company, which it now appears consisted of Herr Krupp, the great German cannon manufacturer. The American lumberman does the baby-act, instead of promptly proposing to get a share of Canadian home-trade by way of revenge for being forced to manufacture here.

The sufferer will not be the American lumberman, but his workman and the consumer. The consumer may possibly find some consolation in the fact that his position will be better off under a prohibition of the export of Canadian logs, than if the Federal Government had dealt with the question by way of an export duty. One of those peculiar master strokes of international finance, characteristic of the Dingley tariff, provides that in case an export duty is placed on sawlogs by any country exporting them to the United States, the amount of the export duty shall be added to the amount of the import duty in the United States. Canada's being the only available foreign lumber supply to the United States, this legislation is evidently directed at us. The result of the application of the regulation would be to stop the export of logs from Can ada to the United States, if such were not the case. But as the American consumer must have Canadian logs or lumber, the present effect of its enforcement would be simply to raise the price to the American consumer.

## PROTECTION PAYS.

Word has just been received that the works of the Russian-American Manufacturing Company, Nijni Novgorod, Russia, have been completed, and are now about ready to begin active This is the enterprise established by Edmund F. operations. Smith, of Philadelphia, and other American capitalists, and it is believed that it will take from American and other foreign manufacturers much business. Already the company has contracts for \$5,000,000 worth of locomotives, and, we are told, enough work is in sight to keep the works busy for ten The company, it is stated, receives \$16,500 for every years. locomotive made. This is about double the American price. but the great difference is partly the increased cost of manu-iacture in Russia, and partly a subsidy. That the Russian government intends to foster and protect the new industry is fully attested by the fact that it has passed a prohibitory duty upon foreign made locomotives. Under these circumstances this American venture in Russia should be highly successful .-American Manufacturer.

The true autocrat is progressive, and the "Czar of all the Russias" is apparently no exception to this rule. Hitherto, Russia has been paying American, or other foreign manufacturers for its locomotives which were constructed of foreign materials in foreign workshops, and put together, taken apart and sent to Russia, there to be re-constructed. All the work done in Russia was this re-construction, so that it did not set much money afloat as the outcome of wages paid to Russian mechanics

On the other hand, the locomotives gave employment to a host of Americans. In the mines miners labored to bring the black ore up to the surface of the earth. Then another army of men were engaged in the smelting of it. Still another division refined it. Another course of treatment was required to bring it to the refined state which it is required that steel shall be in for the purposes of locomotive construction. Beyond all this came the final processes. The various parts of the locomotive were planned by skilled engineers, who laid down on paper the

exact lines and proportions, from the big driving wheels to the bolts that held together the smokestack or whistles. Patternmakers next took up the work, and the cast parts were soon cooling in their moulds, while the welded parts were growing black under heavy hammers. Then trained mechanics rivetted and bolted the pieces, each in its place, until the complete engine at last stood ready to be "fired," and haul a train of cars across the continent.

Now every cent of the money paid out in wages to these men, from the draughtsman to the steam-fitter, was put into circulation in the United States. Russia realized that, and has consistently followed out its policy of keeping its money circulating among its own people. Russia had the essentials; all that was necessary was to find the skill and experience necessary to carry out the proposition.

American experts were offered a chance to establish a monopoly in Russia. Russia said to them :---

"We want a locomotive manufacturing industry. We will place a prohibitive import duty on locomotives. Come and build them in Russia. Pay your wages to workmen who will spend the money in Russia. We can afford to give you this valuable privilege, because we shall more than reimburse ourselves by the amount of money you must put in circulation, and the establishment of this now industry, to afford occupation for our people."

There are those who have temerity enough to say that freetrade is the policy, and the only policy under which a country can be a commercial success. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been presented with a Cobden Club Medal (so we are told), in token of admiration for his free-trade sentiments, and his service to the cause.

The Cobden Club is apparently unable to discern that preferential trade with Britain (which at present is all give, and nothing get with us) tends not to free-trade, but to what would be ideal protection—a system of commercial union throughout the British Empire.

Russia's action in the locomotive manufacturing question is a pointed and a proper justification of the uncontrovertible assertion that protection pays.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS SUGAR-PRODUCING COLONIES.

Owing to the fierce competition to which these colonies have been subjected through the bounty-fed production of the beet sugar countries of Europe, there has been severe depression in all the cane-sugar producing dependencies of Great Britain. Millions of capital have been lost, many valuable plantations have been neglected or deserted. Urgent appeals have been made to the British Government for redress. The demands generally have been, that Great Britain should either prohibit the import of bounty-favored sugar, or should impose a duty on imports of such sugar equal to the bounty paid. For years the reply to these appeals has been that the colonists should find their own remedy by improving the systems of cane cultivation and sugar manufacture. The colonists reply that the capital required for such improvements cannot be obtained, because just by so much as the cost of cane sugar can be reduced, this would be met by a corresponding increase in the beet-sugar countries of Europe. The Government recently appointed a Commission to visit the West Indies, to

investigate complaints, and report thereon. This Commission has completed its work and submitted its report to the British Government. For some reason or other this report has not been presented to Parliament. The British Trade Journal, September 1st, comments on this delay as follows :--

What is the reason for the delay in the publication of the West Indian Sugar Commission Report? Mr. Chamberlain promised that it should be presented to the House of Commons at the end of July or the beginning of August, but Parliament has been prorogued without its appearance. It looks as though this were another instance of the sacrifice of colonial interests to the exigencies of party politics. Curious rumors are afloat as to recommendations of the Commission ; and if these be correct, the recommendations are such that the British Government has not sufficient moral courage to present them to Parliament, much less to act upon them. If anything is to be done to relieve the sugar planters, it should be done quickly. Lord Salisbury's Government will find it much easier to recover from any unpopularity in the constituencies now than in two or three years' time when a general election is due.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

American shipping will probably benefit from the discontinuance of the custom of sending goods from foreign countries to the United States through Canada, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific. It will doubtless have an appreciable effect upon the commerce of the port of New York, and largely increase its imports.—N.Y. Seaboard.

How about the effect upon the commerce of Portland and Boston ?

The best thing that can happen to American manufacturers

is that they shall have a monopoly of the home market first of all. The worst thing is that foreigners shall occupy this market so largely that the Americans, to meet them, must cut prices below the profit point and then almost give away the surplus to Europeans. The notion that trade over scales a sign of prosperity is a British notion, promulgated in this country by Free Traders. We make some things which we can expert at a profit, because we beat the world in producing them, but this is not true of the mass of our manufactures.—Philadelphia, Pa., Textile Record.

A Protective Tariff established the steel rail industry in this country, and now we are able to make rails at such a price that they can be sold to the Indian railroads cheaper than those of British make. A Protective Tariff established the tin plate industry and now we have shipped tin plate to Italy and to England. A Protective Tariff will also establish the beet sugar industry in this country, as it did the pearl button one and numerous others.—Springfield, Mass., Union.

The best Protective Tariff for the laboring man is that which brings good times, the times that afford steady work at good wages. He cares nothing for schedules or percentages, what he wants is employment and pay. It is similar with the farmer. Doctrinaires and demagogues may talk to him of export bounties and the markets of the world, but if good times are established in his own country, when there is abundant market and good prices for his products, he need pay no attention to their theories and arguments. The money in his pocket is the argument that satisfies him every time.—Hornellsville, N.Y., Times.

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## **MANUFACTURER**

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The British Trade Journal is one of the largest and most influential trade journals published in the mother country. In its edition of September 1st, is published a letter addressed to the editor, in which reference is made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Cobden Club modal, as follows :---

Sir,—In presenting a medal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Cobden Club has again shown the world how eager it is to snatch at the slightest opportunity by means of which its moribund existence can be made known. Three or four gentlemen constitute themselves a deputation from the Club, and each subscribes a few shillings in order that a medal can be presented. There is no popular enthusiasm; there is no crowded public meeting; but quietly in a private room of a London hotel this great ceremony of presentation is carried out, and the world is asked to believe that an irrepressible wave of public enthusiasm has risen to such a height that some means had to be adopted by which its pressure could be relieved.

Now, it should be asked whether the freedom of trade, of which so much was said, really exists in Canada, whether the essence of the Canadian proposal is not one for the protection of British manufacturers as against those from foreign countries? There is nothing to be gained in denying the fact that a British manufacturer has no objection whatever to sending his goods to Australia or Canada under a tariff which discriminates in his favor as against foreign goods of the same class. It may suit the Cobden Club to confer a medal upon the originator of such a system, but no one with

out obliquity of vision can lay the flattering unction to his soul that it is an extension of free trade. Fortunately, the British manufacturer cares little for shibboloths, and if he can extend his exports to the Colonics, it matters little to him what the system under which it is done is called.

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Canada can easily grow all the wheat required by Great Britain, and she can supply it as cheaply as the United States.--Tux CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

Why in the world, then, don't you get to work and do it i Lattle children who can do things, and won't do them, should be spanked by their mother till they do do them. – American Economist.

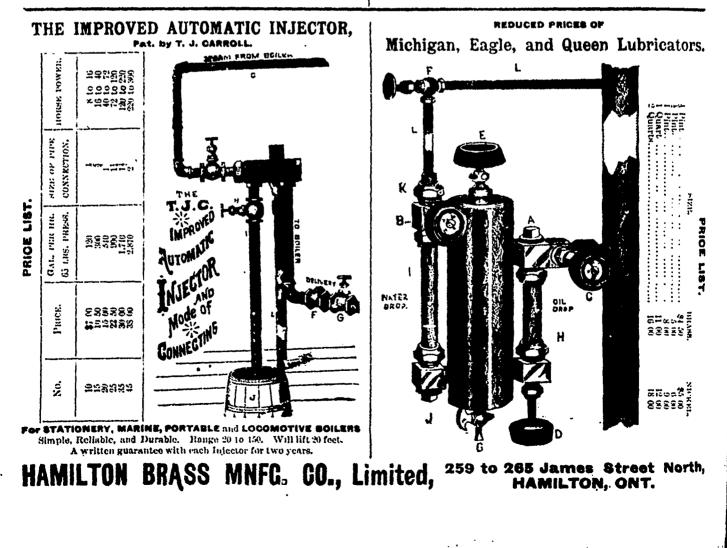
Don't be too previous, dear friend. Canada has the soil and the climate to enable it eventually to supply the requirements of the mother country. The reason why the United States enjoys so large a proportion of the British demand is, not that its soil and climate is any better than that of Canada, but because it has a much larger population. But then look at Manitoba--come and see it. It is not exactly in good taste for our contemporary to poke fun at the inability of five million population in Canada to do quite as much in the way of wheat growing, as the United States with more than seventy million. Perhaps it will explain why Canada has more sca-borne tonnage than the United States; and why Great Britain, with only about half the population of the United States, does about three-fourths of the American carrying trade. Big children who can do things and won't do them should be licked.



What hurt England most when she lost her colonies was that we set up manufacturing for ourselves. Then England was, counting by time and freight charges, as far away from us as Australia is now, and London is as near us now as, by the same measurement, Boston was then. Protection is much more important now than then, because the competition, instead of being on the other side of the world, is at our doors.--Fall River, Mass., News.

Speaking of what protection has done for Germany, The Toronto World says :- The wonderfully rapid growth of the cities of the United States is generally attributed to the fact that the United States is a new country, full of undeveloped resources. This is, no doubt, true to a certair. extent, but the adoption of the protective system has been a more important factor in increasing the population of the cities of that country. The same thing is true of the cities of the German Empire. It cannot be argued that Germany is a new country, and yet under protection its cities have increased in population even more marvelously and rapidly than those Minneapolis, supposed to be the of the United States. banner town in the United States for musbroom growth, is surpassed by the German city of Magdeburg. The population of the former in 1885 was 129,000, which increased to 210,-000 in 1897. Magdeburg's population for the same years was 97,000 and 243,000. Chicago is generally believed to be the most progressive city in the world. But it has to take a back seat when compared with Berlin. In 1880 the capital of Germany had a population of 800,000. To-day it claims 1,750,000, and this increase is not due to the annexation of whole counties, but to immigration and births. Hamburg has grown faster than Boston or Baltimore or any city of its size in the States. The old and historic town of Nuremburg has developed more rapidly than Omaha. Twelve years ago it had a population of 72,000. In 1897 its population is 175,000. Lenpsic is another example of the marvelous growth of German cities within the last twenty-five years. From 127,000 in 1875 it has increased to 420,000 in 1897. These figures are taken from official sources and they may be relied upon as correct. It is a significant fact that the two greatest protectionist countries of the world are those which large made the greatest strides in manufactures and population

Fort Chakdara, in the Chitral district, India, the garmon of which has just been relieved by the British army under Gen. Blood, is the work of two graduates of the Royal Wili tary College. That the garrison was saved, having held on so well, is attributed to the excellence of the construction of the fort, by Captain George Duff, Royal Engineers, son of Licut.-Col. Duff, Kingston, and a nephew of Sir Oliver Mowat. When, a few years ago, it was determined to fortify this district, out of the forty officers of the engineer forces in India, two Canadians were selected for the work, both graduates of the Royal Military College. Captain Nanton, formerly of Toronto, was placed in charge of the operations at Malakand, and Captain Duff in charge of those of Chakdara. These officers had to lay out and superintend the erection of the fortifications, and thoroughly well they seem to have done their duty. It is only reasonable to expect that their good work will be acknowledged by future favors by the army authorities.



and the standard between the street

## October 1, 1897.

## THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

The order directing our Customs officials to admit the goods of any "most favored nation" at the reduced rate of duty when they are imported from any other favored nation just as if they had been imported direct from the country of production, will ward off a threatened blow from British shipping interests. Britain does, to a great degree, the carrying trade of the world. Her ports are great warehouses where the products of many climes are assembled and then distributed to purchasers as widely separated. Hence, for Canada to extend special favors to the goods of other countries only when they are imported directly from those countries, and to refuse these favors when they come to us via Britain, would be to discourage the practise of shipping in English bottoms and through English merchants. This blunder, however, is now corrected, and German goods will be as well treated at our ports when they come from Liverpool as when they come from Hamburg. That such a correction should come so late in the day is a disquieting comment, nevertheless, upon the amount of consideration that was given the probable results of our new tariff policy before it was launched upon the world.-Montreal Star.

The protection unit has never yet been discovered. Why a political boundary should be a trading boundary has never been explained. The fruit-growers of Ontario were protected because the American fruits, ripening earlier, would satisfy the appetite of the Canadian consumer. A fruit-grower at Mitchell writes to know where this protection line comes in. His plum trees are breaking with their load, while the Niagara fruit, ripening earlier, is satisfying the appetites of his townsmen. If the fruit-growers of Mitchell were pro-tected against Niagara and the people of Niagara against some products from Mitchell the people would be making a great amount of work for themselves. Those are the arguments which used to go during National Policy days.-The Globe.

Any school-boy can see the ridiculousness of this argument. The American fruits that the Globe mentions grow in the United States, and the Niagara and the Mitchell fruits grow in Canada. Do we care any more for the prosperity of Canadian fruit-growers than for American fruit-growers? Do American fruit-growers spend their money in Canada? Do they pay taxes in Canada? The Canadian fruit-growers do. Then, of course, it is desirable to protect our Canadian fruit industry against the Yankee fruit industry. The Globe tries to muddy the water by attempting to contrast two similar Canadian enterprises with an American enterprise. The arguments for protection that were used during the National Policy days are quite as cogent now. Protection should be our watchword.

A meeting of wholesale Druggists' and manufacturers of drugs, chemicals and druggists' sundries was held in Toronto last week; and at the same time and in contiguous apartments meetings were held of the manufacturers of proprietary medicines and of the retail Druggists, the arrangement being to facilitate the inter-change of views between these three branches of the trade. One of the chief questions under consideration was the sale of proprietary medicines, drugs, etc., in departmental stores. The retailers wanted the manufacturers to refuse to sell to the big stores, in which they were supported by the wholesalers. The determination, if any was arrived at, was not made public, but we observe that the big stores have not closed up their drugs and medicines departments. Nor will they.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

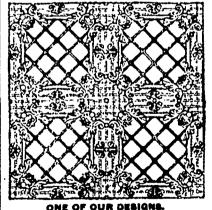
The October number of The Canadian Home Journal more than realizes the expectations of its readers, who from the pheno menal improvement noticeable in the few months it has been under its present management, have learned to look with genuine interest for onch issue. The current number contains, among much other matter of interest, another of Miss Alexandrina Ramsay's well illustrated articles on Old Toronto Families, this time giving us the Shaw family; a full description, by T. Mower Martin, R.C.A., of the exhibition of art at the Toronto Fair last month; an unusually pretty illustrated page for the children; a short sketch and a number of beautiful views of the Yukon region ; the first chapter of the Competition Story, the conclusion of which will be most interesting ; a paper on Theosophy, by Mrs. Annie Besant ; a full page of photographic Snap Shots of the Toronto Industrial Fair ; the newest fall jackets, fashion notes, etc. ; Mrs. Joy's page of receipts, book reviews, Bible study, music and fancy work, and an article on the Wild Flower Planters, which gives to many their first idea of the work of this newly organized society. It is by far the best and most prettily illustrated number The Canadian Home Journal has yet given us, and in every way holds its own among the publications of the day. The Canadian Home Journal, McKinnon Building, Toronto.

The Ladies Home Journal has had photographed for it, and will produce from month to month several thousand views of the interior of homes in the United States. The October number begins this series with a reproduction of the first and only pictures Mrs. McKinley has had taken in ten years. They are some of the new. and, as yet unpublished photographs of the latest occupants of the White House. Mrs. McKinley is gowned in her inaugural ball dress of silver and white brocade, in which she was photographed at the special request of the President, who considered it particu-larly becoming. The protrait of Mr. McKinley in his office was larly becoming. The protrait of Mr. McKinley in his office was taken in June. The other pictures in the series show the changes in the arrangement and furnishings of the rooms and

## **EMBOSSED** METAL CEILINGS.

These Ceilings are made from mild annealed steel plates in a great variety of designs, suitable for every description. of building, including





Hospitals, Churches, Schools. Convents, Opera Houses, Asylums, Offices, Stores, Residences, Etc., Etc.

The many advantages of their use, as a modern substitute for wood and plaster, lies in the fact that they are light in weight, will not crack or drop off, consequently no danger of falling plaster; are unquestionably durable, have air-tight joints, are easily applied, are practically fire-proof, are highly artistic, do not harbor vermin or the germs of disease, and possess splendid acoustic properties in addition to many other points of excellence over any other form of interior decoration.



grounds, made by the President and Mrs. McKinley. Another interesting article shows, according to Mrs. Rorer, the most famous cook in America, how a table for eight people can be provided for ten dollars a week. She gives twenty-one menus, covoring a week's meals, and adds full directions, proving how it can be done.

The Methodist Magazine and Review for October publishes a most interesting article entitled "Across Siberia," by Rev. Dr. Wenyon, a Wesleyan Medical Missionary who had some remarkable adventures returning from China over the Siberian post road. He graphically describes, with the aid of illustrations, the Siberian exiles, and other features of life on the Stoppes. Among a great deal else that is of interest, the editor gives a character sketch of Sir Arthur Blackwood, head of Her Majesty's post office in Great Britain ; and Miss Ewan Macpherson writes a gossipp account, with ten engravings, of home life in Switzerland "The Indian Famine and Indian Missions," is also discussed, showing the work of the Christian Missions.

Scribner's Magazine for October contains an article by Henry Norman, of the London Chronicle, who before and during the war in Greece was so frequently quoted on the crisis. He gives the inside history of the diplomacy that preceded the war, now told for the first time. He was in contidential relations with the Greek government, and his narrative is therefore of authoritative value. A visit to the front on the eve of hattle is also picturesquely described. The illustrations are from Mr. Norman's own photographs, and among them are autographed portraits of the king and his sons. The first popular article over published on "The Newspaper as a Business Enterprise" appears in this number, by J Lincola Steffens. Like other articles in the sories on "The Conduct of Groat Businesses," it gots at the inside facts in mile highest authorities. Mr. Steffens recently had the advantage of a long railroad journey with the executive heads of more than forty leading newspapers, and his material thus gathered has beed care fully sifted. The newspaper is here expounded as a great factory which buys the raw material of white paper by the ton and true to sell it at retail profitably. Mr.Steffens shows what the manuspring of the New Journalism is, and predicts the elevation of its cone for purely business reasons. The illustrations by W. R. Leigh show the progress of the manufacture from the white paper rolls to the arrival of the finished product at a country station. There is also a clever article, "The Workers," by Walter A. Wyckoll, gaving a vivid narrative of his personal experiences as a day-laborer, which has called out more newspaper comment than any magazine series for many years. The originality of the young college graduates scheme for perfecting his knowledge of social conditions, and the pertinacity with which he carried it out have gained the automated of his readers. The literary charm of the narrative has down him many friends. This third chapter of his adventures descript his work as a hotel porter at a summer resort. It will be a reveation to those who only see the upstairs life of a hotel. The social cleavage below stairs is explained ; it is as rigid as the social distinctions among the guests.

## THE ACME ROCKING GRATE CO.



The Acme Rocking Grate Bar is composed of fine zig-zag bars connected together; the centre bar is 5½ inches deep, the two bars next the centre are three inches, and the two outer ones are two inches. They are connected every six inches, thereby giving a very strong and durable bar, with very little iron on surface, giving a larger percentage of air space than any bar made, and will burn screenings as rouble what are in arching the clinker. We

well as lump coal, while there is no trouble whatever in crushing the clinkers. We guarantee ten per cent. saving in coal in every cast.

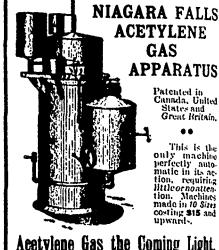
This is what a Street Railway has to say after making a test with screenings :

## THE TORONTO SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY CO.

R. WILSON-SMITH, Pres. E. P. HEATON, Vice-Pres. R. H. FRASER, Sec. and Manager.

TORONTO JUNCTION, April 20, 1897.

Messrs. The Acme Rocking Grate Company. GENTLEMEN,—The Grates put in by you in our Power House have shown a decided saving in coal. Yours truly, R. H. FRASER.

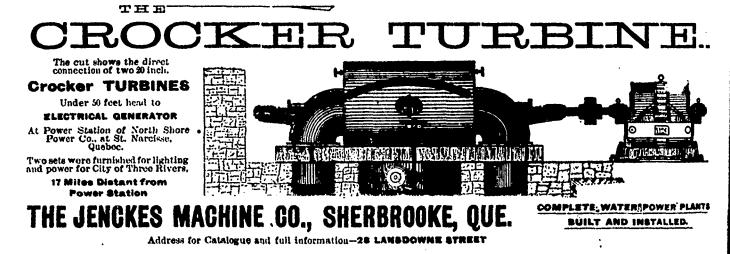


THE

Acetylene Gas the Coming Light, COAL GAS OR COAL OIL For Private Dwellings, Business Houses Churches, Public Halls and Offices. For particulars write to the

NIAGARA FALLS ACETYLENE GAS MACHINE CO.

The Acme Rocking Grate Co. "TO FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONTARIO



CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

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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 Ganada 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, machinory, or supplies, such as steam ongines and bollers, 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, alkalles, etc. It is well worth the while of every reader of the Canadian Manufacturor to closely inspect all items under the head of Captains of Industry.

The Laurentide Pulp Company, Grand Mere, Que., is pushing forward the construction of its paper mills at that place. The company have laid out a town for three or four thousand inhabitants, and have already made excavations for the foundations of a large number of cottages for residences for employees. A million dollars, it is said, will be spent this year in construction work, and the mills, when completed, will be capable of converting from 150 to 170 cords of spruce blocks per day into pulp, and the pulp into paper, before the product leaves the works.

The Central Bridge and Engineering Company, Peterborough, Ont., have secured the contract for the construction of a new bridge at P sedale, Ont.

The screens and wet presses, furnished by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., are now arriving at the Morgan Falls of the Acadia Pulp and Paper Co., and the mills whole plant is expected to be in operation within a short time.

The Dominion Paper Company are extending and enlarging their mills at Kingsoy Falls, Que., and have placed an order with the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., for two of their 30-inch Crocker special turbine wheels. These wheels are nounted on one shaft, set horizontally in a steel case, thus doing away with gearing and attendant evils.

William Wooley's cooperage at Hamilton, Ont., was burned a few days ago. Loss about \$5,000 The dam at Magog, Que., for the civic electric light plant is completed, and the 50inch Crocker water-wheel, which is being furnished by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., is expected to be installed now within a short time.

The Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal, have been given the contract for the steel and wrought iron-work of the New City Hall, Toronto, and Page & Co., Toronto, have the contract for the arching.

Dr. Roughsedge, V.S., has returned to South Edmonton from England, accompanied by his partner, Mr. H. Smith, of London They have completed arrangements for the erection of their metál extracting works, and have purchased property from the townsite company on the flat directly north of the South Edmonton railway terminus. Pormanent buildings for the plant will probably not be erected before next spring, but an assay office will be established and black sand will be bought from now on till the end of the season, in fact, the company has bought several tons already since the Doctor's return from England. They expect in addition to the extracting works to build a smelter and will refine the gold purchased from miners, as well as that extracted from the black sand. They have dredges being built in England which will be placed on the river next spring, and five mile leases of the river are applied for.—Alberta (N.W.T.)

The Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., shipped last week one of their heavy 50 h.p. slide valve engines, with standard steel tubular boiler, to Desire Thibault, Esq., East Hereford, Que.



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The Brookfield Mining Co., of North Brookfield, N.S., have placed an order with the James Cooper Manufacturing Co., Mon-treal, for a five-drill Ingersoll Sergeant air compressor, receiver, drills, etc.

D. Champoux & Bro., Disraeli, Que., aro turbine, from the Jenekes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que.

taking his departure for Delagon Bay, South Africa, where he is creecing flouring mills and other industries for a wealthy syndicate of Canadians, is taking with him a complete electric lighting plant. The apparatus and insterials are being purchased from the Royal Electric Co. This, we believe, is the first instance where a Canadian electric light-ing plant has been sold for service in South Africa. ing plant has been sold for service in South Africa.

By a vote of 1,370 to 219 the property owners of Kingston on Sept. 15th granted a bonus of \$35,000 to the Montreal Transportation Company to aid it in creeting & 500,-000-bushel elevator at that place.

The Chicoutini Pulp Company have depany.

The Hall Mines (Limited), of Nelson, B.C., have placed an order with the James Cooper Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, through their Rosaland, B.C., branch, for another ten-drill Ingersoll-Sorgeant air compressor, and five more Sergeant drills. This is the third compressor plant that the installing an electric lighting plant, and have | Hall Mines have ordered from this company, purchased for this purpose a 30-meh Crocker | and when it is installed the unchinger at the and when it is installed the machinery at the Silver King mine will have a capacity of twenty-five drills.

factory of the Boston Rubber Co., at St. Jerome, Que., on the 25th ultimo. The steel flume, which is 350 feet long, six feet in diameter, was furnished complete, includ-ing a 55-inch Crocker wheel, by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que.

The Bridgewater Power Company, of Bridgewater, N.S., have lately been re-con-The Unicouting Full Company have de-fittdgewater, N.S., have lately been re-con-cided to extend their mill, and are adding another 40-inch Crocker turbine, arranged to work under a 70-foot head, which is being system by an alternating current system, for supplied by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., making the fourth of these wheels supplied by them to this com-the Royal Electric Company, and 600 light capacity in transformers.

The Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Quo., shipped last week a complete tramway plant to the Lucky Jim mines at Sandon, B.C.

Mr. C. B. McAllister, of Peterboro, Out., is lighting his new mill by electricity, and has placed his order for the dynamo and fixtures with the Royal Electric Company

The Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, N.S., have received an order for three tandem compound Engines, side crank type, for export to Spain. These engines are to be direct connected to electric dyna-are to be direct connected to receive the mos and wore ordered by an English en-gineering firm for electric transways at Barcelona and Madrid.

The Hamilton Powder Co., of Montrea, have placed an order with the James Cooper Manufacturing Co.(Limited), for an Ingersoff-Surgeant piston inlet air compressor, to be used at their Beloil works for pumping and agitating acids.

The contract for supplying water to Laz. rencetown, Annapolis county, N.S., has been awarded to George Brown, of Windser, N.S.

Mesars. Ogilvie Bros. are making extensive improvements to their mill at Went. worth Centre, Cumberland county, N.S. 4 new building, 30x50 feet, is being added, and when complete there will be included, under the two roofs, a saw mill, carding mill and grist mill. A new turbine wheel and set of stones have also been added.



Messis. Twitch & Turnbull, elevator one bolt power elevator, Sewage Disposal An elevator at Emerson, Man., owned by manufacturers, Hamilton, Ont., have just Works, Hamilton, Ont.; one elevator, D. H. McMillan, Winnipeg, was destroyed by fre a few days ago. Loss about \$15,000. completed elevators in the following buildcompleted costavas in the following ound-ings :--One hydraulic passenger, Galt Hospi-tal, Galt, Ont.; one steam-bolted freight, Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., Toronto; one freight elevator, Geo. Foster & Son, Brantford, Ont.; one carriage elevator, John Temple, Hamilton, Ont.; one elevator, belt power, Hollinger & Ball Chair Co., Hamover, Ont.; one elevator, C. C. Hamilton, Shediac, N.B.; one elevator, Raymond Mfg. Co., Guelph, Ont.; and now have on hand contraction of the state of Co., Guelph, Ont.; and now nave on nand contracts for a fast speed passenger elevator and steam steam pumping plant in Spectator Budding, Hamilton, Ont.; one for, Ladics' College. Hamilton, Ont.; one freight elevator, Riordan Paper Mills Co., Merritton, Ont., one electric-belted, pas senger and freight, Butter orth & Co., Ottawa, Ont., one belt power elevator, Messrs. J. Duff & Son, Hamilton, Ont.; Messrs. Anderson Bros., saw mill near Messrs. Anderson Bros., saw mill near Chesley, Ont., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss about \$6,000. The Monte Cristo Mining Co., of Ross land, B.C., have ordered a complete new hoisting and pumping plant from the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., which Messrs. J. Duff & Son, Hamilton, Ont.; Messrs. J. Duff & Son, Hamilton, Ont.;

A company has been formed to open the Worsted Braid factory at Toronto Junction, Ont., which has been closed for the past two years.

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The Old Ironsides mine, at Greenwood. B.C., have got their new plant, furnished by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke,

The Foley mines, Seine River, Ont., are now installing two 100 h.p. steel boilers, built by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sher-

The Packard Electric Co., Limited.

Lamps and Transformers .....

Sole Agents for SCHEEFFER RECORDING WATT METERS

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Cleveland WIRE SPRING Company, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.



TEMPERED STEEL MACHINE SPRINGS. SPECIAL SPRINGS of all description to order and for Upholstery, Furniture, Beds, Chairs. etc. WIRE, Oil Tempered, Spring Steel and all kinds LA BELLE STEEL CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

..STEEL..

Manufacturers of STEEL PLOW SHAPES, HARROW DISKS, CULTIVATOR PLATES, and AGRICULTURAL STEEL of all Kinds.

### FINE TOOL STEEL

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DIES, DRILLS, TAPS. BICYCLE CONES,

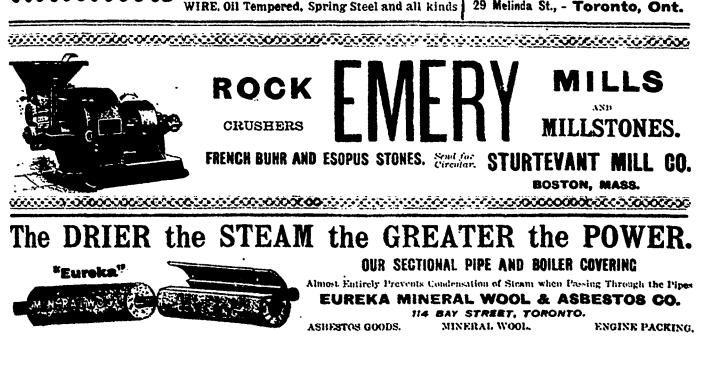
PUNCHES, MAGNETS, Etc. And for all purposes where

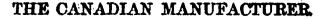
requirements are exacting.

For Pricos, Etc., Address,

W. G. BLYTH,

Agent for Canada.





October 1, 1897.



358

The LeRoi company is adopting Ingersoll Sergeant Drills for its mine, having placed an order with J. D. Sword, agent of the company, for six E24 Sergeant Drills, which will be delivered immediately, making mue ordered in the last six weeks. This will make a complement of thirty drills, and as an evidence of the large amount of mining development and ore stopping going on in this mine, it may be stated that of all the large mines in Butte, Montaus, there are not more than four using more drills than the LeRoi.—Rossland (B.C.) Miner.

The gas works at the eastern end of the city of Charlottetown, P.E.I., have been sold to Mr. H. R. Lordly, C.E., of St. John, N.B., who will assume the management of the same, for a new syndicate made up of Maritime Province capitalists, a number of whom belong to Charlottetown. The price paid, it is understood, is in the neighborhood of \$13,000. The plant is to be readeled immediately and the business extended to do lighting by the Auer light, and to provide for the introduction of the London system of supplying gas cooking apparatus by rental. The automatic alot meter will be used, by means of which a customer may obtain gas at any time by putting a coin in the slot.—Examiner, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

During the current month the James Cooper Manufacturing Co., Montreal, have supplied the following mining plants. Causdian Goldfields Syndicate, Rossland, B.C., for Sunset Mine-7-drill Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressor, with full complement of Sergeant drills, boiler, hoisting and pumping plant. Ruth Mines, Sandon, B.C.-5 Drill Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressor, necessary complement of Sergeant drills, boiler and all accessories to make complete mining plant. G. Alexander, Kaslo, B.C., for Northern Bell and Jackson Mines-3-drill compressor, full complement of drills, etc. Burley Gold Mining Co., Rat Portage, Ontario-Ingersoll. Sergeant air compressor, sergeant drills, double compartment shaft hoisting engine, etc. Guffey-Jennings Mining Co., Cariboa, N.S.-Ingersoll-Sergeant five drill air compressor, drills, etc.

Attention

Contral Station Managers.

## A GOLDEN .... OPPORTUNITY.

- Are you desirous of purchasing Are Lighting Machinery, Leather Belting, Water Wheels or Shafting *i* Ii so, you cannot afford to miss this opportunity.
- Owing to extensions necessitated at our Generating Station, we are obliged to discard the above mentioned material.
- Communicate with us at once for all information and particulars.

THE

Intmorency Electric Power Co., QUEBEC.

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The moulding shop of Messre. Torreau, Racine & Co., Quebec City, was burned a few days ago. Loss about \$8,000.

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The Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Fredericton, N.B., was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

The lumber mills of the Hull Lumber Company, Hull, Que., were destroyed by fire September 20th. Loss about \$100,000.

The Canadian Key-Opening Can Company, Rossland, B.C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to manufacture B. W. Morfoot's key-opening can, and to carry on the business of manufacturers in all kinds of tin and tinware.

The Toronto Paving Brick Company, Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$190,000, to manufacture paving brick, tiles, sewer pipe, etc.

The name of the Electrical Supply Company, of Hamilton, Limited, has been changed to the Electrical Power and Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, Lunited.

The Exeter Electric Light and Power Company, Exeter, Ont., has been incoporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

The Hay Island Mining Co., of Rat Portage, Ont., placed an order with the James Cooper Manufacturing Co., Montreal, through the Rat Portage branch office, for a complete mining outfit, consisting of Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressor, rock drills, hoisting engine, etc.

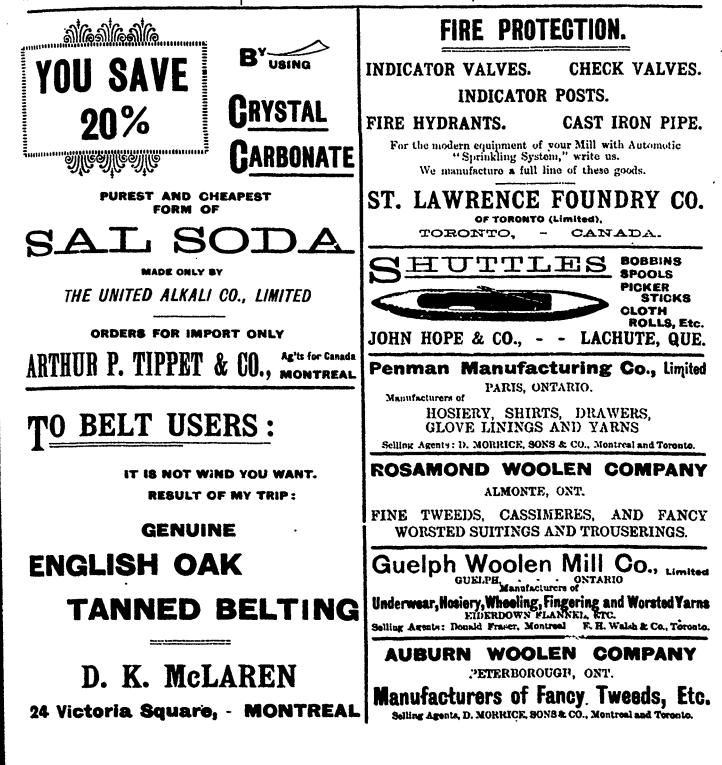
The Winnipeg Heater Company, of Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$24,000, to manufacture Winnipeg heaters, and all kinds of fuel hurners, radiators, etc.

At Toronto Junction, Toronto's railway suburb, the Heintzman Piano Factory, the Art Wood-work Manufacturing Company, the Dadge Split Palley Company, the Malleable Iron Works, and the Wilkinson Plow Works are all running full time, and tho Queen City Flour Mills are running day and might. All the factories are unusually busy.

The Strathroy Electric Company, Strathroy, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

J. N. Howard, Exoter, Ont., has sold his electric light plant to the Exeter Light and Power Company.

An electric and water-power company has been organized in Bridgewater, N.S., for the purpose of furnishing water and light to the town. Mr. F. W. Clarke has been appointed manager.



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يسرو بأدائده محاجا العالمة

year has been double that of any previous year. It is estimated at \$40,000 cases. In 1893, the last big year, the total pack for the 153.5, the last ong year, the total pack for the whole province was 607,706 cases; in 1895, 600,889; and, last year, an "off" year, it reached 616,482. With the northern pack added to that of the Fraser river, the total this year will be over the one million mark. -- The Miner, Nelson, B.C.

The Canister Machine Company, Hamil-ton, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to manufacture cannisters, packing cases, etc.

The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Com. pany, Peterborough, Ont., are at present putting in five stamp mills in mines in Hast. ings county, Algoma and Kootemay.

The Mineral Products Company, of New York, have made a start in excavating and putting in walls at the Pictou Charcoal Com-pany's furnace at Bridgeville, N.S. The company have purchased the woodland of the Pictou Charcoal Iron Company, who will in the future confine themselves to mining and shipping. The Mineral Products Com. pany will manufacture Forro-Maganese for

The St. Maurice Lumber Company's saw mill at Three Rivers, Que., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss about \$50,000

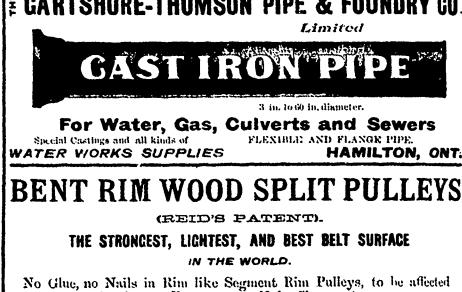
The Crow's Nest Mine, Melrose, N.S. have placed an order with the dames ( mper Manufacturing Co., Montreal, for a duplex cross compound Ingersoll-Sergeant an compressor, drills, receiver, etc.

(From "Free Press," London, Out., December 9th, 1896.)

"Number two Committee of the Board of Education met last night. . . It was decided to put in two No. 25 Heeson Fire Grates in the Collegiate Institute furnaces. One of these Grates is said to have saved four tons of coal at Princess Ave. School last winter."

The HEESON ROCKING GRATE BAR CO. OF TORONTO (Limited), 120 VICTORIA STREET. Twelve additional sets of these bars have since been put in for the London Board of Education,

ALEX. GARTSHORE, President. J. G. ALLAN, Sec. Treas. JAS, THOMPSON, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Magr.



October 1, 1897.

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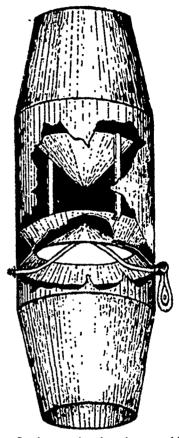
THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.



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THE WILSON HEAT DEFLECTOR.

The accompanying illustration represents the Wilson Heat Deflector, of which Messrs. Chas, F. Rees & Co., Toronto, are the proprietors and sole agents for Canada and the United States. The benefits to be derived from the use of this deflector as claimed by the proprietors are that there are no ashes to sift, no clinkers; will check a fire for twenty-four hours; prevent chinney from catching fire, and will save 20 per cent, in fuel. To quote from the firm's catalogue combustion may be what is called rapid or



In slow combustion the gas which is slow. formed is laden with carbon ; a hot fire consumes nearly all the carbon. The obtuse cone (or lower cone on the accompanying cut) reflects the rays of heat downwards transversely, keeping fire always hot, thus making quick combustion." The Wilson Heat Deflector is made in

special sizes for hot water or steam boilers in sizes from twelve inches to sixty inches diameter.

The large number of testimonials published in Messrs. Rees & Co.'s catalogue from users of the deflector go to prove that it is what the proprietors claim it to be-a real fuel saver.

The Cockshutt Plow Co., of Braniford, The Cockshutt Plow Co., of Brantford, have hought additional premises, and are doubling the capacity of their works. Among the important changes being made is the substitution of electricity for gas. They have placed their order for a 30 K. W. gener-ator, 250 lights, with The Royal Electric Co. The generator is to be of the "S.K.C." two-phase type, wound to deliver 110 volts direct to the mains. This system for isolated lighting is a radical departure from the old lines, and is, we are informed, the second inlines, and is, we are informed, the second instance in Canada where it has been placed in use for factory lighting.

The building, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration, is a handsome and substantial structure. It is built of red The electric light branch of the above brick, with freestone trimmings and stone company was established in 1891, and the foundation, with basemont under the ongine



THE SARNIA GAS AND ELECTRIC WORKS.

plant was constructed during the summer of and dynamo room. It has a truss roof, that year.

## Hamilton Blast Furnace Co. (Limited) HAMILTON, ONTARIO Manufacturers of

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ST. CATHARINES, February 9, 1897

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY WM. &. J. G. GREEY

TORONTO

practically [fire-proof. Its dimensions are 34x72, with an octagon brick smoke stack seventy-five feet in height. The foundstions for engine, dy-namos and line shafting are of stone and brick set in cement. and extend above the main floor. The electric plant

consists of one seventy-five light, Wood arc

MR. WM. WILLIAMS, Manager.

dynamo, with spare armature; one 30-kilowatt T. H. single phase alternator with 11 K. W. exciter and necessary switch-hoard apparatus. All of the electrical plant was installed by the C. G. E. Co., of Toronto and Peterboro.

The incandescent light husiness has derel. oped to such an extent that it has been found necessary to increase the plant, and an order was recently placed with the C G E. Co. for another standard alternator of sixty kilowatt capacity. About 750 lights are now wired up and the number is rapidly increasing, which spoaks highly for the cflicient service given. The arc line for street lighting required

over sixteen miles of six B & S wire and ten miles of poles. There are seventy 1,200 c.p. lamps in use.

The steam plant consists of a Wheelock engine 13x30; two steel boilers, one sixty inches by fourteen feet, and one sixty six inches by fourteen feet, both of the tubular type, which, with all necessary shafting and friction clutch pulleys, were manufac-tured by the Goldie & McCulloch Company, Galt, Ont. In order to further



and efficiency of the plant, a 300-h.p. Northey duplex condenser and a duplex boiler. feed pump were in-stalled during the past summer, taking water supply from the river through an eight-inch pipe. These improve-ments add easily 25 per cent. to the conomy and efficiency of the plant. Besides the addition of another

increase the capacity

MR. GEO. SHAND. Chief Engineer.

WHEEL

dynamo and boiler, new steam and smoke connections have been put in.

This is now one of the best equipped plants in Canada, and too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Williams, the able manager of the company, to whose keen enterprise, good judgment and indefatigable efforts, the success of the business is due Mr. Williams, who is well vorsed in electrical, mechanical and ateam-engineering, personally supervised the building of the plant and outside line construction.

Mr. George Shand is the chief engineer and electrician, and his mechanical knowledge and ability have been of valuable assistance to Mr. Williams in making this a model plant.

We have pleasure in presenting with this article, excellent portraits of these twogentlemen.

The London Oil Company, London, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000, to prospect and drill for petroleum, gas, etc.

October 1, 1897

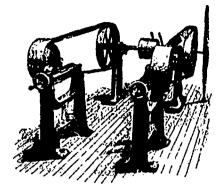
57° J.

## DOUBLE BELT POLISHING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration is of a double belt polis ing machine manufactured by the Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio. This machine contains several desirunio. This institute contains several desir-able features over other machines intended for the same purpose. The absence of a cumbersome frame enables the operator to cumpersonic insure enables the operator to work close to and reach any portion of the belts, or work on either side, and when the machine is not in use the belts can be removed and but little space is occupied. It is especially recommended for finishing spokes, neck-yokes, singletrees, wagon and carriage gearing, shafts, poles, handles and other wood work. Emery helts can be used for finishing iron or steel with equal auccess.

It has fow and simple adjustments; the strainer stands are independent of the counter ; can be placed any desired distance spart for short or long belts ; the portion of

the floor occupied by the operator is entirely diameter, three and a half inches face, and disencumbered, thus securing a neatness of appearance and convenience which cannot



aro fitted with a self-oiling device, which is warranted in every particular, and they are strained outward by hand wheel and scrow to tighten the sand belt, having an adjustment sufficient to accommodate a variation of two feet in length of belt. The saddles supporting the strainer pulleys are fitted into angular ways and provided with adjustable gibs. The countershaft is 115-16 inches diame-

ter, sixty inches long, supported at either end by substantial floor stands, with ball and socket adjustable boxes. The driving pulleys are 24×31 inches. T and L pulloys 10×4 inches, speed 800 rotations per minute, sining 4 200 for balt word giving 4,800 feet belt speed.

All the running parts are balanced on the company's patent centrifugal balancing machine, and they can be run at the rate of a mile a minute and upwards without excit-

be claimed for polishing machines heretofore ing care or trouble. used. The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, The strainer pulleys are twelve inches in Ohio, U.S.A.



## DIRFCT-CURRENT MULTIPOLAR LIGHTING MACHINES, From 2 to 40 K.W. BELTED OR DIRECT-CONNECTED.

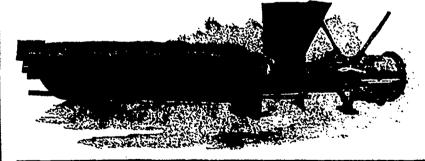
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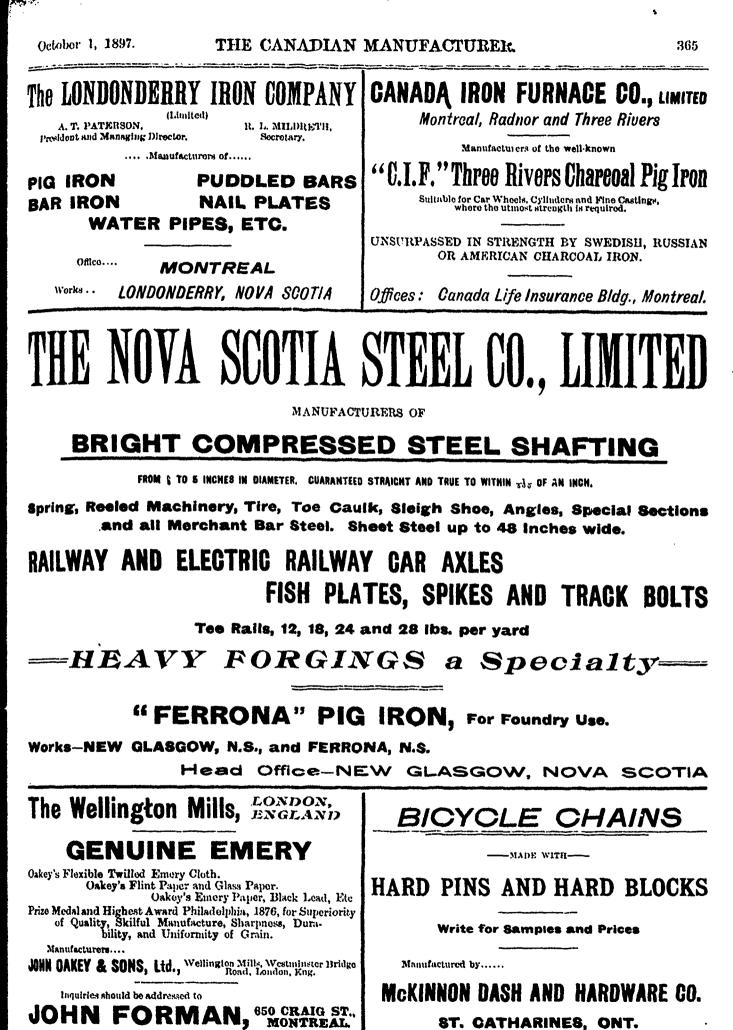
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