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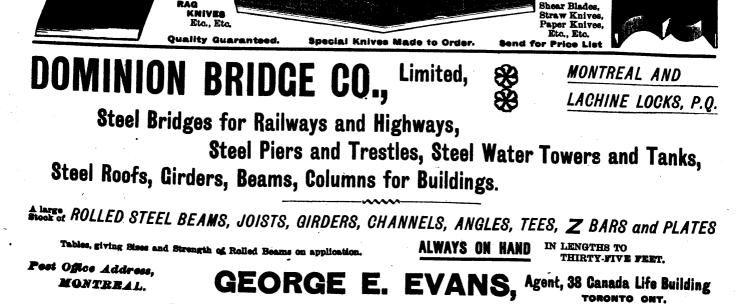
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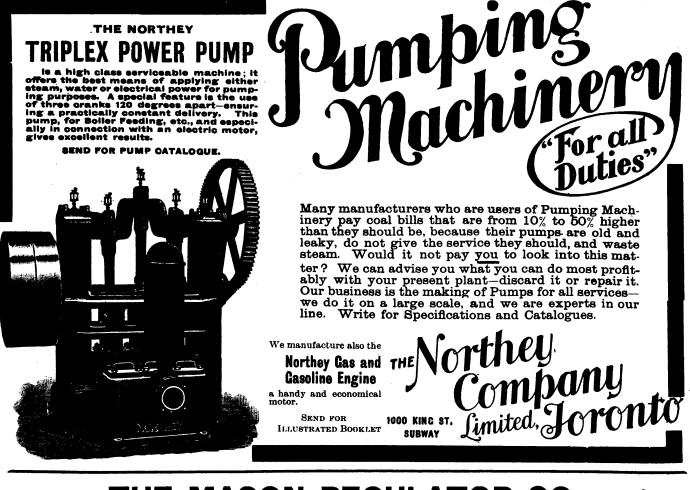
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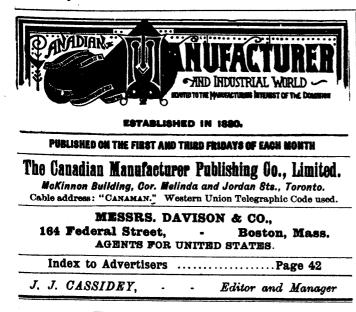
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January 3, 1902.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE.

In another page is given a tabulated statement showing in detail the values of 75 different dutiable manufactures of metals, chiefly iron and steel, and of 30 other similar articles, which were admitted duty free, imported into Canada from Great Britain and from the United States in the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901. These dutiable imports from Great Britain paid only two thirds of the duty imposed by the general tariff, the dutiable imports from the United States being not thus favored. Regarding the imports from the United States, both dutiable and free, with the possible exception of block tin and a few forms of copper, all similar articles imported into that country are liable to duty averaging not less than 45 per cent., the duty upon some of them being much higher; and these high rates should be considered in any negotiations which might be made looking to reciprocal tariff concessions between that country and this.

It is noticeable that in many items where our imports from the United States were very large, not one dollars' worth is credited to Great Britain, indicating that notwithstanding our discrimination in favor of the products of that country, and that all these enumerated articles, both dutiable and free, are made there, no effort whatever is made to meet the Canadian demand, the entire trade having been surrendered to American competitors.

Another noticeable fact is that as regards the 75 dutiable articles enumerated, the respective receipts from the two countries were as under:

	Great Britain.	United States.
Proportion in	1898 7.5 per cent.	92.5 per cent.
**	1899 9.1 per cent.	90.9 per cent.
66	190010.8 per cent.	89.2 per cent.
46	1901 7.6 per cent.	92.4 per cent.

So too as regards the 30 non-dutiable articles, the respective receipt from the two countries were as follows :---

	Great Britain.	United States.
Proportion in	1898 8.6 per cent.	91.4 per cent.
	1899 8.4 per cent.	91.6 per cent.
"	190019.4 per cent.	80.6 per cent.
• • • •	190110.0 per cent.	90.0 per cent.

The increase of imports from Great Britain in 1900 over the previous year, were chiefly in ingot copper, iron or steel in the coil, steel rails and block tin, amounting to about 11 per cent., a result of the then manufacturing boom.

The object of the Government in granting the tariff preference to British goods was to encourage and cultivate trade with the Mother Country. That preference went into full

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effect in 1898 and has now been in operation more than four years.

The total values of all dutiable goods imported into Canada for home consumption from Great Britain and from all other countries in the four years under consideration were as follows :---

	Total.	Great Britain.	Per cent.
1898	\$74,625,088	\$22,556,479	24.86
1899	89,433,172	27,521,508	24.05
1900	104,346,795	31,561,756	24.77
1901	105,969,756	31,701,654	30.00

Our imports of dutiable goods from the United States in these years were valued as follows :---

1898	\$38,063,960	60.22 per cent.
1899	44,471,824	60.37 per cent.
1900		60.75 per cent.
1901	53,600,278	50.00 per cent.

The woolen trade is without doubt the most important industry affected by the preferential tariff. In the edition of this journal of October 18 was published an exhaustive tabulated statement regarding this trade, which shows the values of our purchases from Great Britain under the preferential tariff, and from all other countries under the general tariff. An abstract of the statement shows our purchases in the four years to be as follows :--

Great Britain.	All other countries.	Total.
1898 \$7,127,333	\$858,514	\$7,985,847
1899 7,649,861	2,153,336	9,803,197
1900 6,998,762	2,802,703	9,801,465
1901 7,339,543	2,604,572	9,944,115

About 89 per cent. of our imports of woolen goods in 1898 came from Great Britain under the preferential tariff, and 11 per cent. under the general tariff; while in 1901 the imports under the preferential tariff decreased to about 73 per cent., and under the general tariff there was an increase to 27 per cent.

As herein shown, notwithstanding the tariff preference, our import trade with Great Britain is, as compared with our whole trade, falling behind, not only in manufactures of metals but also in textiles, it is fair to enquire why the preference, for which we receive no quid pro quo should be continued. It has no effect whatever upon our imports of metal goods, and is therefore only valuable as a sentiment, which, in trade, does not count for much; but it most seriously and adversely affects our Canadian woolen industry, and for that reason if for no other it should be cancelled, or very materially modified; and one very important feature of any modification of it should include a reciprocal preference on the part of Great Britain and any other British country with which Canada desires to do business.

9

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Following are some facts regarding the trade of Great Britain and the United States with Canada during the fiscal years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, reference being had to the values of seventy-five different dutiable articles of metals, chiefly iron and steel, and thirty different non-dutiable articles of similar materials, collated from Canadian Trade and Navigation Returns for the years alluded to :---

DUTIABLE LIST.

		98 .	18	99	19	00	1901	
ARTICLES.	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES	Gt. Britain	U. STATES	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES
Bells, n.e.s	376	16,302	2,019	18,263	540	20,168	4,238	16.900
Brass	251	2,543	278	5,348	393	6,812	163	16,390 5,62
" Wire	1,343	16,604	1,646	28,415	2,570	21,899	376	21,836
" n.o.p	23,621	243,839	31,940	300,307	36,317	341,140	30,689	331,164
Copper, Nails, Tacks, etc	117 248	3,014	578	3,686	197	7,341	211	5,875
Wire		49,137 25,437	$\frac{28}{3,051}$	$45,111 \\ 28,993$	2,302	150,439	396	102,262
Corset Clasps, etc	306	25,457 9,087	3,031 194	3,833	$2,651 \\ 138$	$63,390 \\ 3,407$	3,447	40,325
Electric Light Apparatus, n.e.s	7,667	266,780	5,880	385,966	4,888	577,942	4,939	1,919 574,728
" Motors	71	129,287	566	120,299	12,231	218,494	97	286,848
Emery Wheels	442	14,833	399	21,692	410	25,103	647	22,15
" Cloth		33,392	1,013	40,592	1,586	47,724	666	45,634
Anvils and Vises		4,777	8,091	11,037	5,633	13,705	7,060	9,181
Springs, Axles, etc Bar Iron and Steel		23,194 313,030	$7,186 \\ 61,662$	$36,654 \\ 382,753$	38,777	37,290	2,4:2	60,55
Butts and Hinges, n.e.s		14,045	438	16,686	175,051 251	339,839 19,110	42,236 394	395,83
Castings, rough, n.e.s		79,022	1,203	110,499	1,135	295,672	3,919	19,818 160,947
Cast Iron Pipe	5,681	32,559	8,641	96,418	1,882	59,977	921	49,30
Chains	20,636	42,754	21,228	38,889	42,775	65,005	20,874	74,24
" Sprocket		19,866	29	26,624	172	24,169	5	15,06
" n.e.s.		8,411	9,384	14,606	1,922	33,569	6,285	32,44
Cut Tacks		8,375 576,091	340 None	11,488	18	14,761	55	9,758
Engines, Locomotive, n.e.s Fire Extinguishers	None	9,481	261	398,118 30,936	None 609	446,097	None	497,40
Steam Engines and Boilers		99,051	7,967	103,187	34,071	31,589 258,168	None 50 710	22,51
" " for Ships		61,761	1,234	45,209	None	45,907	50,712 None	319,44
Fittings, pipe	809	84,641	901	164,467	569	235,059	2,910	70,71 200,17
Forgings, n.e.s		34,172	34	59,648	2,811	62,263	1,775	70,33
Hardware, builders'		383,085	44,103	523,007	45,362	544,709	39,714	501,12
Horseshoes		5,470	5	12,762	None	10,459	None	11,70
Bridges and Parts		697,811	77	281,098	None	327,180	None	378,97
Locks		88,223	8,359	120,419	8,730	118,487	7,634	117,918
Ore Crushers		38,526 56,034	None None	33,780 74,578	365 None	35,380	25,913	56,60
"Sawmills		9,583	None	15,779	None	157,231 1,555	None	57,41
" Threshers	1	38,002	None	78,264	None	116,277	None None	1,08 41,65
Sewing Machines		117,147	4,360	154,753	4,359	209,659	2,711	199,89
Slot Machines		1.731	None	7,811	None	14,202	None	9,11
Typewriting Machines		65,268	12	91,898	None	109,667	164	102.42
All other Machinery, n.o.p		1,541,506	466,628	1,838,721	650,495	2,780,630	` 509,582	3,023,13
Malleable Castings	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,727\\ 325\end{array}$	30,459	351	16,298	None	17,930	None	14,44
Nails and Spikes, cut	605	10,235 6,302	1,281	15,522	585	51,735	181	46,88
Iron Pumps, n.e.s		92,599	949	10,321 112,952	8	19,892	661	21,41
Fish and Tie Plates		161,783	7,448	123,693	476 43,209	170,281 183,115	1,649 7,315	177,29
Rolled Angles and Shapes	4,628	234,246	736	241,534	34,765	806,506	5,405	158,62 452,62
" " " " n.o.p	. 4,935	74,534	8,040	105,542	35,130	147,304	8,285	190.18
Safes and Doors		6,781	None	19,236	None	14,369	None	12,01
Wood Screws		10,066	135	17,071	395	18,892	800	16,51
Weighing Machines		36,937	1,627	73,125	966	85,727	884	94,11
Skates		8,502 88,054	114 711	13,368	None	5,246	8	6,18
Tubing, boiler	9,180	118,911	10,281	125,806	420 43,364	129,114	365	127,03
" rolled steel	407	14,729	6	11,476	2,820	306,158 21,051	11,275 50	217,92
" bicycle		43,933	5,364	53,406	9,396	36,990	None	3,50 32,39
" galvanized	. 1.170	128,054	2,351	293,975	59,815	206,527	12,229	212,98
" n.e.s	. 627	213,525	12,899	244,112	96,889	196,767	12,299	71,97
" n.o.p	. 42	20,762	91	25,385	3,640	40,048	745	34,69
Ironware, Enamelled		14,356	3,947	15,935	4,124	14,637	4,194	13,11
Wire Fencing		53,699	3,515	75,113	6,552	96,765	4,660	54,60
" Covered		23,835	4,347	19,379 290,459	635	82,240	808	66,59
" n.o.p		168,759 99,617	13,128 13,140	135,002	11,024 16,881	456,141 144,533	14,590	339,8
Nuts. Washers, etc	2 249	67,645	1,363	76,673	625	95,300	14,131 814	81,0
Steel Bridge Plates	. 698	71,238	1,046	38,388	30,277	97,247	None	78,67
•• n.o.p	. 112,044	138,222	90,992	181,372	125,526	732,392	98,476	312,1
Tools, Adzes, Hatchets, etc	785	36,727	986	22,787	1,914_	52,461	1,658	19,3
" Axes		.36,697	9	41,547	None	39,905	None	29,5
" Saws " Files and Rasps, n.e.s	. 2,512 . 9,038	76,524 63,736	3,337	73,297	2,335	89,810	2,141	86,9
	1 0 0 90		10,918	65,546	13,022	88,714	5,481	

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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER

·	1898		1899 -		1900		1901	
ARTICLES.	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES
Tools, n.o p Articles Iron or Steel, n.o.p Printing Presses " parts of Tinware	55,044 4,278	\$311,346 687,316 171,733 25,019 67,962	\$39,772 61,518 3,407 671 10,441	\$404,818 849,765 201,524 45,960 79,122	\$35,241 91,028 4,192 3,518 8,778	\$466,239 1,371,233 212,109 83,821 86,842	\$39,494 64,123 4,007 2,065 9,190	\$464,843 1,253,022 280,789 65,265 108,278
Total	\$708,329	\$8,678,734	\$1,014,665	\$10,083,167	\$1,766,760	\$14,559,526	\$1,099,266	13,273,406

The values of these seventy-five different lines of dutiable products imported from Great Britain and United States were :---

Great Britain. \$708.329	United States. \$8,678,734	Total. \$9,387,063
Proportion 1898 7.5 per cont.	92.5 per cent.	100.0 per cent.
\$1,014,665	\$10,083,167	\$11,097,832
Proportion 1899 9.1 per cent.	90.9 per cent.	100.0 per cent.
\$1,766,760	\$14,559,526	\$16,326,286
Proportion 1900	89.2 per cent.	100.0 per cent.
\$1,099,266	\$13,273,406	\$14,372,672
Proportion 1901 7.6 per cent.	92.4 per cent.	100.0 per cent.

The aggregate value of the seventy-five different lines of dutiable products, imported for consumption in Canada in the four years under consideration, was \$51,183,853, of which 8.9 per cent. came from Great Britain, and 91.1 per cent. from the United States.

	1898		1899		1900		1901	
ARTICLES.	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES
Bells for Churches	\$5,313	\$10,333	\$2,982	\$11,891	\$6,830	\$24,582	\$6,614	\$14,99
Diamond Drills	None	6,291	₽2,982 None	9,692	1,030	23,222	None	Non
love Fasteners	4,690	50,012	6.064	66,888	3,418	73,266	4,946	68,59
Metals, Aluminum, etc	4,050	3,768	None	4,146	None	6,920	1,992	4,64
Brass Bolts, Bars, etc	126	47,655	308	56,264	701	65,812	548	70,82
" Strips		80,725	1.712	121,508	3,941	132,018	2,417	118,44
" Tubing	8,606	40.263	11.252	49.061	7,893	72,816	11,319	71,88
Britannia Metal		6,046	2,812	9,240	None	10,168	None	· 12,24
Copper, pigs, ingots		79,061	7.094	200,217	24,014	138,240	17,539	129,99
" Bolts, Bars, etc	7,101	431,862	13,712	264,841	2,272	553,006	7,274	514,34
		196,711	31,533	117,061	38,397	187,859	3,279	205.1
ourps		23,211	164	29,128	2,530	52,198	1,689	46.6
1 uong		None	301	20,120	None	52,571	70	34,6
Hoop Iron	317		10,663	747,827	121,292	1,056,713	26,450	562,0
ron or Steel, in the coil	None	657,193			65,883	150,741	61,079	193,8
steel Bowls	54,681	75,505	75,879	152,697	729	20,383	98	11.9
ocomotive, tires of steel	2,042	13,021	3,705	15,762	43,660	678,065	33,181	1,496,6
Mining Machinery	22,063	176,813	16,308	281,691		57,910	134	20,1
Platinum Wire, etc		9,198	73	9,598	None	28,358	21	35,6
Sewing Machine Attachments		19,695	None	22,915	None		409,657	2,868,8
Steel Rails	. 96,328	1,714,277	93,113	1,621,115	827,145	1,960,721	21,648	109,2
Steel for Saws, etc	. 16,032	50,137	14,157	60,505	11,958	247,718	1,295	11,7
" Wire for Mattresses		22,426	260	7,649	605	12,212	None	4,7
" for Locks		2,383	None	4,571	135	5,235		112,9
" for Files, Augers, etc	. 8,493	68,631	15,457	73,386	30,074	119,714	25,872	367.0
fin in Blocks	125,566	133,155	90,151	188,427	194,552	307,040	183,567	36,9
Cin Foil		16,411	4,608	25,896	2,042	36,151	876	302,3
Barbed Fence Wire	. None	None	9,802	306,484	18,329	456,318	14,341	
Wire of Brass, Zinc, etc		37,782	None	24,170	7	47,860	None	26,9 291,3
Galvanized Iron or Steel	. 743	230,949	12,943	187,393	19,987	294,864	21,259	
Surgical Instruments	6,879	29,406	12,585	64,291	11,748	79,960	13,256	100,3
Total	\$398,513	\$4,231,930	\$437,638	\$4,734,323	\$1,439,172	\$5,952,741	\$870,331	\$7,844,9

The values of these thirty different lines of non-dutiable products imported from Great Britain and United States were :---

	·Great Britain. \$398,513
Proportion, 1898	8.6 per cent.
4	\$437,638
Froportion, 1899	8.4 per cent.
	\$1,439,172
Propertion, 1900	19.4 per cent.
	\$870,331
Proportion, 1901	10.0 per cent.

United States. \$4,231,930 91.4 per cent. \$4,734,323 91.6 per cent. \$5,952,741 80.6 per cent. \$7,844,956 90.0 per cent. Total. \$4,630,443 100 per cent. \$5,171,961 100 per cent. \$7,391,913 100 per cent. \$8,715,287 100 per cent. 11

The value of all foreign merchandise, dutiable and free, entered for consumption in Canada was :---

Great Britain. 1898 \$32,500,917	United States. \$78,705,590	Other Countries. \$19,491,499	Total. \$130,698,006
24.8 per cent.	60.2 per cent.	15.0 per cent.	100 per cent.
1899 \$37,060,123	\$93,007,166	\$23,984,304	\$154,051,593
24.0 per cent.	60.0 per cent.	16.0 per cent.	100 per cent.
1900 \$44,789,730	\$109,844,378	\$26,170,208	\$180,804.316
24.7 per cent.	60.7 per cent.	14.6 per cent.	100 per cent.
1901 \$43,018,164	\$110,485,008	\$27,734,816	\$181,237,988
27.7 per cent.	61.0 per cent.	15.3 per cent.	100 per cent.

THE HISTORIAN.

The historian of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in the November issue of Industrial Canada, records the transaction of the Association for the past ten years in precisely five lines as follows :---

> From 1891 down to about a year and a half ago the attention of the Association was given mainly to tariff matters, but as the tariff remained fairly satisfactory, the Association lost considerably in vigor and aggressiveness.

Previous to "about a year and a half ago," among the objects the Association had in view was the dissemination of facts regarding it, and the publication of such arguments as would afford enlightenment concerning its aims and the policy of tariff protection to Canadian manufacturing enterprises : and the better to accomplish these objects the Association was pleased, some twenty years before to adopt THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER as its champion and official organ. Subsequent to 1891, at a time when Mr. W. K. McNaught was president, the then secretary, who was also editor, with a desire to test the question whether, in his dual capacity, he was working in the best interests of the Association, and of manufacturers generally, requested some of the members to express their opinions regarding it, and following are extracts from some of the replies thereto:

Mr. W. K. McNaught, of the American Watch Case Co., Toronto, who was then president, wrote :

It affords me no small pleasure to bear testimony to the ability and fair-mindedness which has characterized your editorial management of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER. Your articles not only bristle with facts, but are sound and to the point; and in my opinion it would be a good thing for the country if they could be read by every voter as well as every manufacturer in the Dominion. In regard to your services as secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, I consider that you have performed your duties faithfully and with marked ability; and from an intimate personal knowledge of what has been done and is being done, I am of the opinion that the Association has been singularly fortunate in securing your services.

Mr. Geo. Booth, of the Booth Copper Co., who was then as now treasurer of the Association, wrote :

It was no slight responsibility to succeed to the position held by Mr. Nicholls, the late secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, but I am pleased to bear testimony that you have ably filled the place. You have been indefatigable in your attention to the requirements not only of the individual members, but of the Association as a whole. The finances of the Association have been put on a better basis by you than at any former time. I congratulate the Association in having secured your services.

These letters were written at a time when, according to the historian, the Association had lost considerably in vigor and aggressiveness.

There are several other such letters.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

In previous issues of this journal editorials have appeared having reference to the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, whose field of action covers the whole Dominion, and of its offshoot, the Ontario Association of Stationary Engineers, whose sphere is confined to the province of Ontario. The general objects of these two associations are substantially the same, with the exception that the Ontario Association undertakes to educate public opinion in this province to the necessity of appropriate and necessary laws being enacted requiring that engineers who are placed in charge of steam plants should be competent and well fitted for such positions, and hold certificates to that effect.

The constitution of the Ontario Association is embodied in an Act of the legislature entitled An Act Respecting Stationary Engineers, passed April 30, 1891. The incorporators of this association, organized under this Act, were men all wellknown to our manufacturers, and to the community generally, and included Prof. Galbraith, of Toronto University, John Galt, M.E., A. E. Edkins, William Sutton, A. M. Wickens and J. A. Wills, all of Toronto; Hugh Fairgrieve, Robert Dickinson, Robert Mackie and Sylvester Potter, all of Hamilton; Arthur Ames, of Brantford, and James Devlin, of Kingston. No person is eligible for election to the Board of Management unless duly qualified under the provisions of the Act. It is the duty of the Board to make rules for the uniform inspection of steam plants and for the conduct of examinations; but no power was conferred admitting of compulsory inspection. Under the Act authority was given to issue certificates, which should, in plain terms, name the particular steam plant the holder is qualified to operate. No certificate or renewal of certificate may be granted to any person addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors; and any certificate which may have been granted may at any time be revoked when the holder thereof has been shown to be guilty of gross carelessness, incompetence or intemperance.

We have no doubt that every manufacturer in Ontario approves of the aim and object of the Association; and there can be but few if any of them who would not be willing to have the Act so amended as to make it compulsory for any person having charge of a steam plant to prove his qualification for the position, and hold a certificate to that effect.

As heretofore stated, the men who compose these associations are the ones who stand at the throttle in the engine-room of many of the largest manufacturing and industrial concerns in Canada; and in that capacity are, and should be, in close relationship with the manufacturers. It has always been a contention of this journal that every man who is put in charge of a stationary steam engine should undergo an examination by experts as to his fitness for the position, and hold a certificate from proper authority to that effect. That, too, is the contention of these associations; and whatever efforts they may make in this direction should, and does, we believe, receive the hearty support of the manufacturers. It is safe to say that all competent first-class engineers, as a class, favor this idea, and it is a natural and proper object of the associations to bring into their membership all such competent men; for as with all other organizations, the larger the membership and the more earnest the work done by the organization, the greater the probability of achieving its objects. We know that this Ontario Association has striven for a number of years to secure the passage of suitable laws requiring examination by experts before an engineer is permitted to take charge of an engine, and that any engineer who is placed in such charge should always have on view in his engine-room a certificate showing his authority to act. Such is the case with marine engineers, for no vessel propelled by steam is allowed to move from the dock unless the engineer's certificate is in full view. If such requirement must be complied with in regard to a small steam tug boat, how much more essential is it that a similiar requirement should be observed in factories and other places where large numbers of hands are employed.

The work that both these associations are engaged in is of an educational character, and they spend their income, derived from a very small membership fee, in the dissemination of information to their number, by which they are the better prepared for the positions they hold as stationary engineers.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

It was in a spirit of reciprocal courtesy that the Reception and Membership Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association invited Hon. J. D. Rolland, chairman of the Montreal branch, and other Montreal members, to attend the banquet held in Toronto a few days ago. It was remembered that Mr. Rolland, as chairman of the reception committee of the Montreal branch, had extended a most gracious invitation to the Association to hold their 1901 annual meeting in that city, and that he and his friends had made that occasion a most enjoyable one. The feature of the occasion was an address on Imperialism by Mr. William Robins, who discussed Imperial questions, particularly with reference to Canadian trade, incidentally remarking that something should be done to destroy the myth of French-Canadianism. He would not, he said, take away one vestige of the rights guaranteed to the French-speaking people of Canada, but he objected to their being distinguished by the modifying adjective "French." There are no English-Canadians, then why should there be French-Canadians. It had been stated that this portion of the population acknowledged the tricolor as a national flag, which circumstance he greatly deplored, and he would in all love and respect ask his so-called French-Canadian friends to drop the word "French" from their description of their people.

When Mr. Robins reached this point in his address Mr. Rolland rose and interrupted the speaker. He said that in his opinion the subject was a very delicate one—one which should not be discussed at that time—that it should not have been brought up, as there was more important business under consideration. As for the French flag the first time he had ever seen it, said Mr. Rolland, was in Montreal shortly after the Fenian raid, when it was carried by British soldiers, who had brought it from the Crimea. Whenever it is shown in Quebec it is almost certain to be entwined with the British flag. He could say, too, that there are no more loyal subjects of the King than the French-Canadians. The chairman

endeavored to pour oil on the troubled waters, but Mr. Rolland, President Munro and several other Montreal members left the room to catch their train. They evidently felt that the occasion was a social meeting of manufacturers, and that the laws of hospitality were stretched for the purpose of an attack upon French-Canadian patrictism.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Compliments of the Season to all our readers.

The Textile World, of Boston, Mass., analizing the facts recently published in these pages regarding the imports of woolen goods into Canada, says:

The per capita value of woolen goods imported yearly into Canada is more than ten times as large as imports of woolens into the United States. These heavy importations are ruining Canadian woolen mills. Following are the figures for both countries:

	Population.	Woolen imports.	Per capita.
Canada		\$9,800,000	\$1.89
United States	76,000,000	14,220,000	.18 7-10

Our imports of woolen goods at the Canadian rate per capita would amount to \$143,640,000 per year. At high water mark under the Wilson tariff law our woolen imports reached but \$49,740,000, and yet as a result the industry was prostrate. Yet our imports then per capita were but a little over one-third of the present Canadian rate. How long could our woolen mills stand such an avalanche of foreign goods as is now burying the industry in Canada?

What has become of the great impetus to Canadian trade that the preferential tariff was to bring about? The Customs Department shows long columns of figures monthly to prove that business is booming, whereas the steamship companies determine to decrease their freight tonnage by one-half in consequence of the dullness of times. There is a serious misunderstanding somewhere. If we are doing the foreign trade that the departmental reports record, it is not going over the ocean in boats, or the steamship lines would be overtaxed.— The Mail and Empire.

If our esteemed contemporary would study the Trade and Navigation Returns for the past year it would learn all about the export and import trade of Canada.

During the recent holiday season in Toronto it was noticeable that most of the retail stores, big and little, kept their doors open until 10 o'clock or later. But not all of them, for during the time the T. Eaton Co. kept the following announcement prominently displayed in the daily papers :

This store is ready for business every morning at 8 o'clcck. We close every day at 6 o'clock. With the extra strain of holiday trade, body and mind soon become weary, if not exhausted. That is why we insist on closing at 6 o'clock, so that our faithful helpers may get the rest they deserve for the following day's duties. You can help along in this early closing movement by coming early in the morning to do your shopping. At 8 o'clock is the best time. That is when you get bright, intelligent service from salespeople who are at their best.

The Canadian Contractors' Handbook and Estimator, a compendium of useful information for persons engaged on works of construction, is, as its name indicates, an exceedingly useful book just received from C. H. Mortimer Publishing Co., Toronto. This is the third edition of the Hand-Book, previous editions having been published in 1889 and 1893, both of which met with very favorable reception.

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

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

If a new manufacturing onterprise 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, alkalies, etc. It is well worth the while of every reader of the Canadian Manufac turer to closely inspect all items under the head of Captains of Industry.

A fact that must interest a coal mining province like Nova Scotia is the existence in southeastern Assinaboia of lignite coal. This does not affect our interests immediately or to any degree, for we have no market that far west, and it is unlikely that coal will very soon come east to compete seriously with our bituminous article. The price, however, is very low-\$1.60 per ton for car lots at the mine, on which basis it can be delivered to consumers in Winnipeg at \$4.50. At present the matter is more of passing than material interest, but it is gratifying to know that that part of the country has access to such a cheap fuel supply in view of the fact that it would else be subject to the despotic American coal monopoly, or under the necessity of drawing its fuel wants from distant parts of Canada at high expenses in the way of freights.-Maritime Merchant.

The factory of the Canadian Cork Cutting Co., Montreal, was destroyed by fire December 15. Loss about \$75,000.

The piano factory of George Ducharme, Montreal, was destroyed by fire December 11. Loss about \$15,000.

The Stanyon Engineering Co., Empire and installs steel works and rolling mills, rod mill plants, wire mills, galvanizing plants, nails, fence and barb wire factories. It designed and built a portion of ally refer, viz., the publication of tons of ore a day.

the plant of the Union Steel Co., Pittsburg, wire mill of the Kokomo Steel & Wire Co., Kokomo, Ind.; furnished machinery for the Sharon Steel Co., and is acting in the capacity of consulting engineer for the Cramp Steel Co., Collingwood, Ont. The Toronto office of the company will also act as buyer's agent for Canadian consumers of iron and steel products manufactured in the United States. Matters relating to duties and customs will be attended to for the buyer.—Cleveland, Ohio, Iron Trade Review. (The business card of the Stanyon Engineering Co., will be found in another page of this journal.)

An art gallery and library combined would be an appropriate description of the Christmas issue which the publishers of the Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont., sent out to their readers. As Canadians, cover and contents alike "do us proud." We have seen nothing more effective and unique than the colored frontispiece, which includes a beautiful photogravure of the farmer king, Edward VII., followed up within by a careful description of the royal farms and herds at Windsor, written by a member of the staff who visited England last summer. Building, Pittsburg, Pa., has opened an office in room 402 McKinnon Building, Toronto, Ont. This company designs grave to gay—every page embellished with a wealth of beautiful views representing every portion of the Dominion. To one patriotic feature we must especi-

sketches of a dozen leading Canadian artists, with photogravures of paintings selected from among the best of their works. It is safe to say that the Christmas Advocate will be warmly received and win the appreciation which it richly deserves.

The B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton, Ont., have just installed a new plant for the manufacture of poultry netting and heavier grades of 2-inch mesh. This This netting is being made of a good quality of steel wire galvanized before weaving, the advantage of which is now so well understood.

Readers of this paper may remember having seen a notice published in December, 1900, that the Kenney Co., New York, had commenced suit against the Ideal Mfg. Co., Detroit, to restrain an alleged infringement of the Kenney Co's patents. The claim was that the Ideal volumeter was an infringement of the patents coverning the flushometer, a flushing valve. After the testimony was taken in the case, the Kenney Co. consented to a decree dismissing its bill, without a hearing in court, conceding that on the proofs the volumeter was not an infringement of its patents. The testimony showed the Ideal volumeter was in structure and operation entirely different from the Kenney Co's flushing valve in fact, of a different type or class.

The Bourne-Fuller Co., Cleveland, Ohio, have sent us an exceedingly beautiful and artistic office callender. It is true the company know all about iron and steel, and they supply large quantities of it to Canadian customers every year, but with the exception of a modest and inconspicuous announcement, the calender contains no suggestions of their business.

The Hamilton Facing Mill Co., Hamilton, Ont., manufacturers of foundry facings and supplies have sent us a very artistic calendar for 1902.

The excelsior department of Rider & Kitchener's factory at Lindsay, Ont., was destroyed by fire December 21.

A large works for refining graphite is being erected at the Black Donald graphite mine in Renfrew County, Ont., which will have a capacity to refine forty

Pneumatic Tools and Appliances ARE GREAT MONEY SAVERS

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The Zanzibar Paint Co., whose very attractive business announcement appears in another page, and who have recently established a factory in Atlantic Avenue, Toronto, is an illustration of what our policy of tariff protection effects for this country. If it were not for the duty imposed upon such goods as are made by this company, it would probably have no factory in Canada. There is a very large demand for Zanzibar paints throughout Canada, to meet which the company find it to their interest to manufacture their goods here; and in doing so their capital becomes Canadian capital, and their employees Canadian workmen.

The Laidlaw Bale-Tie Co., Hamilton, Ont., have sent us a unique office calendar for 1902, which includes a map of the world printed in colors, all countries under the British flag being shown in red, and there is a great deal of red on the map. In the margin is given the their governments, their areas in square miles, and their population, all of which information is exceedingly useful in these days of business expansion. Other things alluded to on the calendar have reference to the business of the company, such as their patent bale-tie, baling wire, hay presses, etc.

The Algoma Tube Works, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has been incorporated with

and J. S. Freeman, of Philadelphia, Pa. When completed, the new works will give employment to several thousand men. Construction of the works will probably be started next summer. The plant will manufacture metallic tubes on the Perrin patent.

A meeting will be called of the owners of power on the waters between the Georgian Bay and the Trent River, to have a conference with the Dominion Government, the object being to secure a better regulation of the flow of water. It is contended that in the spring the water goes to waste, and it is not reserved, while in the summer and fall it is so low as to seriously interfere with the production of power. There are many valuable reservoirs in these waters, which, with proper regulation, should give good power the whole season.

Toronto is the nearest large consumer names of all countries, the character of in sight for electric power from Niagara Falls, Ont. The question as to economical transmission of electric power from Niagara to Toronto, is no longer at issue. Power is now transmitted twice the distance without serious waste.

The Grand Trunk Railway Co. will build a new bridge at Burlington, Ont. It will be of steel, and cost about \$40.000.

Manager Shields, of the Dominion Coal

Cape Breton has nothing to learn in the way of quick handling of coal.

Wm. A. McKay, promoter of the North Sydney, N.S., Electric Light Co., states that the new company will commence operations in the spring. It is the present intention to install an up-to-date plant giving night as well as day service. Mr. McKay will be manager of the company.

Washington, B.C., is enjoying a marble boom, and a number of companies have recently been floated for the purposes of developing quarries of marble in Stevens county. There exists in Stevens county a number of veins of high grade marble and serpentine. One of the marble companies had an exhibit at the Pan-American exhibition and it astonished the eastern marble experts, who declared the marble equal to the finest imported from Europe and superior to the marble taken from the eastern quarries. There are some splendid deposits of marble in the Kootenays and one, of known good quality on Lake Kootenay, opposite Kaslo, from which the stone for the postoffice is being taken. Local experts say that British Columbia marble is of an excellent quality and that considerable of it could be marketed in the coast cities and elsewhere.--Nelson Miner

The Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co., Lindsay, a capital of \$30,000,000. The provisional Co., Sydney, N.S., has recently returned number will be shortly increased to 200. Ste. Marie; E. V. Douglas, F. S. Lewis the United States, and has stated that Manitoba and Eastern Ontario points will



be made in a few days. Last year implements amounting to over \$300,000 were manufactured by the Sylvester works, which is an increase of \$150,000 over the preceding year. After all orders for spring goods have been filled, binders will be manufactured on a large scale.

The South Staffordshire Mond Gas Co., has been incorporated with a capital of £1,000,000. The directors include Ludwig Mond, Robert Mond and Alfred Mond, who are also directors of the great alkali firm of Brunner, Mond & Co. It is claimed that Mond gas is the cheapest gas for heating and power purposes producible; the by-producf—sulphite of ammonia (of which about four times as much is obtained as in ordinary gas-making) covering a large proportion of the cost of production.

The Durham Natural Gas & Oil Co., Durham, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The provisional directors include C. E. Layton, J. A. Hunter and W. S. Davidson, all of Durham.

The steam grist and saw mills of Emerie Carriere, St. Canute, Que., were destroyed by fire December 24. Loss about \$9,000.

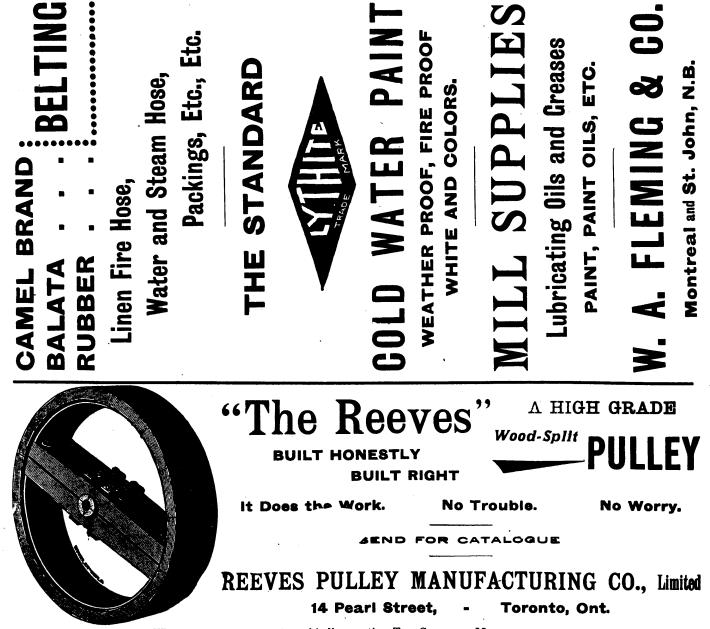
The James McCready Boot & Shoe Co., Montreal, will erect a large new factory at Delorimier, Que., which place has voted them a bonus of \$16,000. Work will be started in April.

The Prescott, Ont. Journal, of which enterprising town Mr. Knapp, of rollerboat fame, is a citizen, comes to the defence of that inventor against some of the skeptics, and says :—People laughed at Marcoin when he predicted great things for wireless telegraphy, and people laughed at Watt at one time. Every great invention is built upon the most dismal failures. Mr. Knapp's experiment cannot be deemed a failure. He

has put into practical form one of the most brilliant ideas ever advanced by a Canadian. He declares he is positive of success. He advances his reason logically and intelligibly. He bases his assertions upon past results and proposes to do great things for Prescott.

At a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in Liverpool, England, on November 27th, a paper on the manufacture of starch and glucose by Dr. George Archbold, Prescott, Ont., was read, and the thanks of the Society were extended to the doctor for his effort. The Royal Society Science, Letters and Art, of London, England, has extended to him their Latin Diploma of Fellowship in recognition of the excellence of his paper. Dr. Archbold is now chemist to the Imperial Starch Co., at Prescott, Ont. His friends will congratulate him on the honors which have been conferred upon him.

laughed at Watt at one time. Every great invention is built upon the most dismal failures. Mr. Knapp's experiment cannot be deemed a failure. He able lines of goods they manufacture.



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Included in the list are :- Painted screen erected at Dresden, Ont., at a cost of Sydney or Louisburg to ports in Italy, cloth, poultry netting, trace chains, halter and dog chains, tie-out or tethering chains, spring coiled fence wire, fence staples, galvanized and bright; oiled and annealed wire, galvanized wire, netting staples, sand screen cloth, wire cloth, all grades, special lath cloth, clothes line wire, woven wire fencing, wire rope, perforated sheet metals, counter railing window guards, sofa springs, and all kinds of wire.

An invention has just been completed by Prof. C. E. Anthony, San Diego, Cal., by which the immense kelp-beds of the ocean are to be utilized in the manufacture of paper. The invention consists of taking the seaweed and forming it into a pulp, from which paper of the finest quality can be manufactured equal even to the finest linen paper, which, though a product of the chemist's laboratory, it greatly resembles. Not only has Prof. Anthony succeeded in making a suitable paper-pulp from kelp, but he declares that the pulp can be produced at 50 per cent. of the cost of other pulp.

The Imperial Cotton Co's premises at Hamilton, Ont., were damaged by fire receive from the larger concerns. December 24. Loss about \$1,500. The Dominion Coal Co. Sydne

Another cargo of 7,000 tons of Cape Breton coal has been shipped to Norway for use on the railways of that country and Sweden. The trial shipment was a marked success.

The American Construction & Supply

about \$600,000. The factory is to be and the Elder-Dempster line will inready for operation September 1, 1902.

The New Cereal Co., Peterborough, Ont., has acquired the controlling interest of the Peterborough Light & The former company is Power Co. erecting large buildings and will proceed at once with the development of the water power, estimated at 7,000 h.p.

The West Coast Timber Co., Victoria, B.C., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, to carry on a general lumbering business.

The Chilliwack Shingle Mfg. Co. Chilliwack, B.C., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, to manufacture lumber, shingles, etc.

The Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio, have received a sixth order from the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., for Cross oil filters, making twelve of these filters now in use in their different mines. In addition to the extended sale of their goods, which embraces the entire world, the Burt company find much satisfaction in the large number of repeat orders which they

The Dominion Coal Co., Sydney, N.S., has contracted with the Elder-Dempster Steamship Co. to carry coal to ports in Italy. The company has sold a large quantity of coal in Italy, and indications point to a permanent market for Cape Breton The American Construction & Supply coal in that country, so it is altogether Co., New York City, have been awarded likely that a fleet of steamships will be the contract for a beet sugar factory to be regularly employed in carrying coal from cart that is to travel alongside.

augurate the service in a few weeks. The first cargo will probably be shipped from Louisburg.

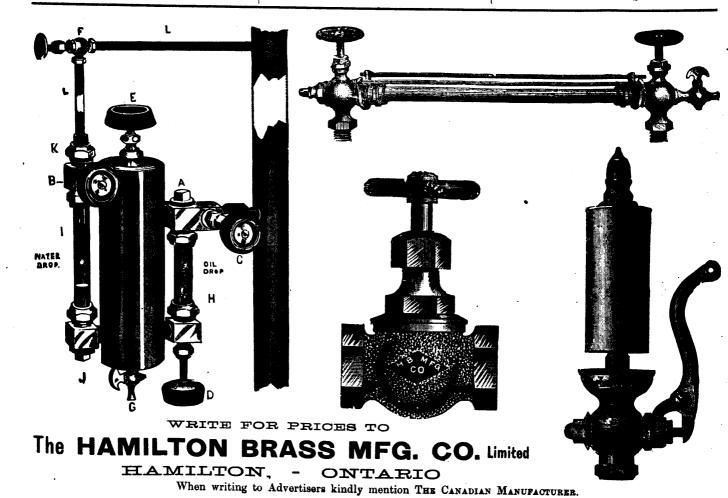
The Belleville, Ont., Street Railway Co., has been purchased by A. R. Lewis and Walter Alford, Belleville.

The Von Echa Co., Woodstock, Ont., will commence work on their new road as soon as the spring opens, and they will get all the material on the ground during the winter.

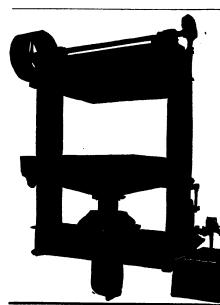
The Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio, manufacturers of the Cross oil filter and the Burt exhaust head, include about all of the prominent concerns of the country among their customers. They claim to be the largest manufacturers of oil filters in the world, inasmuch as the sale of the Cross oil filter now extends to twentyeight different countries.

La Compagnie F. X. Bertrand, St. Hyacinthe, Que., has applied for incorporation with a capital of \$48,000 to carry on a foundry business, etc. The applicants include F. X. Bertrand, J. C. Desautels and L. P. Morin, all of St. Hyacinthe.

Messrs. John Gives & Son, Galt, Ont., are patenting a machine to pick carrots, turnips, mangolds or stones. It is designed to be drawn by two horses. Iron teeth scrape the ground, and the roots are thrown into a reel that transports them to the carriers, from which they are dropped by a spout into the wagon or



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TORONTO, CANADA

The Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Hamilton, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, to manufacture patent wire fencing. About one hundred men will be employed. The incorporators include L. F. Heyd and J. H. Couch, both of Toronto, and R. F. Schell, Brantford, Ont.

The Port Dover, Brantford, Berlin & Goderich Railway will apply for an act extending the time for the commence-ment and completion of its works, changing its name to the Grand Valley Railway Co., reducing the amount of its capital stock, and authorizing the construction ner. Several interesting testimonials are of its line in sections.

The Dominion Iron Co., Sydney, N.S., has received an order from Messrs. Stewart, of Glasgow, Scotland, pipe makers, for 200,000 tons of iron.

The Penman Co., Paris, Ont., has received an order for four thousand dozen suits of underwear for the use of the soldiers in South Africa.

The citizens of North Sydney, N.S., have granted the concessions recommended by the council to the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., to establish a branch of their plant at that place.

The Department of Trade and Commerce is in receipt of a communication from England, enquiring if wooden soles,

nished were of birchwood, and could probably be turned out in large quantities by machinery.

The Mason Regulator Co., Boston, Mass., have issued a new catalogue illustrating and describing their line of specialties, which include pump governors, balanced valves, by-pass valves, lever valves, reducing valves, water pressure regulators, steam pumps, damper regu-lators, etc. Each of their specialties is illustrated and described in a clear manalso printed in the back of the catalogue, as may also be found a telegraph code to be used in ordering. A copy of this catalogue will be sent upon application.

The shareholders of the Ontario Sugar Co., Toronto, has elected Hugh Blain, president; S. H. Janes, vice-president; and S. J. Williams, Berlin, Ont., managing-director. The company's first plant will be erected at Berlin, Ont., and have a capacity to handle 600 tons of beets a day. Berlin has given a bonus of \$25,-000, and the product of 5,000 acres of land planted to sugar beets has been contracted for.

A company to manufacture fire-arms has been incorporated at Ottawa with a

mining districts of England, could be The company has already a contract with obtained in Canada. The samples furfifty thousand small arms for a sum aggregating \$1,500,000. A contract with the Imperial Government for one hundred thousand rifles is also expected, the price being about thirty dollars each. The new company is also expecting a large order from the Dominion Government. The factory will probably be located at Quebec, and will employ 400 or 500 hands.

George Johnson, Esq., Dominion statis-tician, estimates that during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1901, the pulp mills of Canada produced 147,085 tons of ground pulp, 61,934 tons of sulphite and 8,485 tons of sodas, having an aggregate value of \$6,100,000. Of this Great Britain took \$750,000 worth, and the United States \$684,000 worth. The capacity of the mills being equal to the production of 316,500 tons in the nine months, they were therefore limited to two-thirds of their capacity of production.

At the recent elections at Brandon, Man., three by-laws were passed to bonus Alexander & Lawe Bros. flour mill, Brandon Binder Twine Co., and Brandon Machine Works.

The Ontario Crown Lands Department has received a report from Crown Timber from England, enquiring if wooden soles, capital of \$3,000,000, by Sir Charles Agent, Frank Halliday, saying that lum-such as are used in the large iron and Ross, inventor of the famous Ross rifle. bering was very brisk in the Muskoka





and Parry Sound districts this winter. include W. J. White, A. W. P. Buchanan, He estimates that 175,000,000 feet of and E. H. Barber, all of Montreal. sawlogs will be cut there this season, and adds that 3,647 men and 1,000 teams are employed. The wages paid are from \$28 to \$32 a month.

The Hodgson Iron & Tube Co., Montreal, has applied for incorporation with a capital of \$200,000, to manufacture iron, steel and metals. The applicants include J. C. Hodgson, C. J. Hodgson and W. P. Sharp, all of Montreal.

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The grist mill of W. R. Pike, at Shannonville, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently.

The new flour mill of Messrs. Moody & Sons, Dundalk, Ont., has been completed and is in operation.

The Cassella Color Co., Montreal, has applied for incorporation with a capital of \$25,000, to manufacture dyes, dye-stuffs, drugs, chemicals, etc.

The Arthabaska Water & Power Co., Victoriaville, Que., has applied for incorporation with a capital of \$150,000, to manufacture lumber, etc., and electricity for light, heat and motive power. The applicants include B. B. Stevenson, G. W. MacDougall and W. J. Henderson, all of Montreal.

The Garth Co., Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of \$175,000, to manufacture electric, gas and steam fixtures, etc. The charter members include Charles Garth, A. E. Garth and J. G. Smith, all of Montreal.

Mr. F. A. Knapp, Prescott, Ont., the inventor of the roller-boat recently built at the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, has, we are informed, organized a company with a capital of \$3,000,000, and is apply-The applicants ing for incorporation as the Knapp Tubu-

lar Steamship Co., to construct tubular steamers especially designed for the freight and grain carrying trade in Canadian inland waters.

The Eastern Townships Bricks & Mfg. Co., Sherbrooke, Que., has been incor-porated with a capital of \$50,000, to manufacture bricks, lime, cement, etc. The charter members include W. B. Neil, W. R. Webster and S. W. Jenckes, all of Sherbrooke.

The first heat of open hearth steel at the new works of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., at Sydney, N.S., was successfully run in the closing hours of the last day of the year just closed.

The Christie-Brown Co., Toronto, who are, perhaps the largest manufacturers of confectionery, biscuit, etc., in Canada, are erecting another large building in connection with their works to cost, with equipment, about \$50,000.



The output of coal from the mines of the Dominion Coal Co., in Nova Scotia, in 1901 amounted to more than 2,375,000 tons, an increase over the previous year of more than a half million tons.

Orangeville, Ont., is likely to have a telephone system of its own at an early date. It is proposed to fix the rate for business phones at \$15, and for residental phones at \$10 a year. The Bell Co. charges \$20 a year now. The new system will be an independent one, and purely local for the present.

A company consisting of Hon. Robert Mackay and C. F. Sise, Robert Archer, Hugh Paton and Charles Cassils, Montreal, seeks incorporation for the transmission by pneumatic tubes of parcels and packages. The concern will be known as the Dominion Subway Co., and will have a capital of \$100,000.

The Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, is fast approaching the very forefront of Canadian manufacturing establishments. Owing to the large increase in business, it has been decided to double its capital. At a recent meeting of the shareholders it was decided to increase the capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Woodstock Cereal Co., Woodstock, Ont., will put in a new flour plant, which will double their output.

One of the most beautiful calendars that has reached this office is that sent us by J. B. McMurrich, Esq., coal dealer at Oswego, N.Y. It includes a strickingly life-like pearl-white bas-relief

portrait of the late President William McKinley on a black background.

A new company is being organized at Bristol, N.B., by E. W. Bell, to build a 50-barrel roller flour mill.

W. and J. G. Greey, Toronto, supplied the machinery for the new flour mill of Price Bros., at Battleford, N.W.T., which has a capacity of 50 barrels.

The grist mill of Francis Bachand, Roxton Pond, Que, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss about \$6,000.

The Sun Portland Cement Railway Co., has been incorporated to construct a line of railway from Shallow Lake to McNab Lake, Ont.

B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Montreal, has been incorporated to acquire business of B. & S. H. Thompson as importers of iron, metals, plate and window glass, etc.

A new 100-barrel flour mill and a grain elevator will be built at Shoal Lake, Man., by R. Scott.

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has received an order from the British War Office for a shipment of 10,000 barrels of Canadian flour to South Africa.

ant, which calendars that sent caleler a strickbas-relief unless the shortage in soft coal supplies is soon relieved it is feared some of the erecter the west that sent a strickbas-relief Unless the shortage in soft coal supplies is soon relieved it is feared some of the west to close. Stocks have been low all the season and a couple of the under the manufacturers having very the manufacturers having very

small supplies and the dealers being unable to get in fresh stocks owing to the car shortage and big demand in the United States.

The Elder-Dempster Steamship Co. has contracted with the Dominion Coal Co. to carry coal to ports in Italy for an indefinite period. The Dominion Coal Co. has sold a large quantity of coal in Italy, and indications point to a permanent market for Cape Breton coal in that country.

As elsewhere noted, the Algoma Tube Works has been incorporated by the Ontario Government with an authorized capital of \$30,000,000. This is another, and by far the largest yet, of F. H. Clergue's industrial enter-prises at Sault Ste. Marie. When the plant is completed it will give work to several thousand men. The pro-visional directors are : F. H. Clergue, Sault Ste. Marie ; E. V. Douglas, W. H. Douglas, F. S. Lewis and John S. Freeman, Philadelphia; H. C. Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie. All of these are associated with the boards of other Clergue companies. Mr. Hamilton states that work will be begun on the plant next summer. No plans have yet been prepared, nor has a site been selected. It is probable, however, that the works will be erected at Sault Ste. Marie, on land to the west of the present establishment. The tubes will be made on the Perrin's patent, the American and Canadian rights of which the Clergue syndicate has



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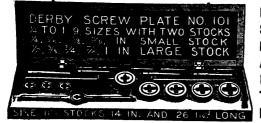
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The universal satisfaction given by our DERBY and REECE SCREW PLATES, cutting from 1/16 to 1/2 inch, including all the machine screw sizes, has created a demand for a plate made on the same principle, to cut bolts to 1 inch in diameter. To meet this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



BICYCLE SCREW PLATES, REECE SCREW PLATES, DERBY SCREW PLATES, BLACKSMITH'S STOCKS AND DIES, BLACKSMITH'S IM-PROVED SCREW PLATES, HAND TAPS, MACHINE TAPS, PIPE TAPS, EVERY KIND OF TAPS AND DIES.



BUTTERFIELD & CO., Rock Island, Que. .

June for the erection of the following new

THE SELLING CO.

The Selling Co., 182-184 Front Street, New York, have sent us a circular bearing date December 31, 1901, which explains itself, as follows :-

We have pleasure in informing you that The Selling Co., recently incor-porated, will hereafter be the selling agents throughout America for the following products, namely : - Aniline oil. aniline salts, myrbane oil, etc, manufac-tured by W. C. Barnes & Co., hypo-sulphite of soda, sulphite of soda, manufactured by the Walpole Chemical Co.; hemolin, patented, morin yellow, patented, logwood, sumac, indigo, and other extracts, heretofore made by Wm. J. Matheson & Co., and now by the Hemolin Co.

The last named is a newly organized company, which has purchased the patents for Hemolin and other dry dyestuffs of similar character, and leased the works and taken over that portion of the dyestuff business recently carried on by Wm. J. Matheson & Co.

The manufacture of these various products will thus remain in the hands of those who have established their reputation as a standard of quality, and The Selling Co. solicits a continuance of your patronage and favor. Respectfully yours,

THE SELLING CO. WM. J. MATHESON & CO.

THE DODGE MANUFACTURING CO.

The Dodge Mfg. Co., Toronto, have just completed what may easily be called a model plant. Contracts were let last

buildings in connection with their already extensive works at Toronto Junction, near this city: Machine shop, 200 x 75 feet; foundry, 125 x 75, each with annex; two-storey office building, 60 x 40 feet, all of which are now completed and occupied. The buildings are of solid brick of the most modern type, clear storey and monitor roofs. Both machine shop and foundry are equipped with 10ton 3-motor traveling cranes, also with industrial narrow-guage rails and turntables, reducing the work of handling to the minimum. Some very massive machine tools have been installed in the machine shop, including a $62 \times 62 \times 20$ -foot planer, a 16-foot boring and turning mill, weighing in the vicinity of forty tons; a massive milling machine, and a full complement of lathes, drills, keyseators, etc. A modern tool-room is also included. In the foundry a modern "Whiting" cupola has been installed in a modern cupola-room, three mammoth lumber is always carried in stock. core ovens of the most approved type, up-to-date crane ladles, modern cleaning machinery, all of the latest and best types. In the annex of both machine shop and the foundry are lavatories and lockers on the ground floor, and handsome dining-rooms on the first floor. The shops are heated throughout with the Webster system of steam heating, lighted with both incandescent and arc lights, and electric power is used throughout. The electric light and power is all generated on the premises, a new 15x14 highspeed engine and direct connected 100kilowatt generator having been installed.

The office building is of very handsome design, pressed brick and stone, the ground floor being used for the company's general offices, and the first floor as engineering and draughting rooms. Fireproof vaults on each floor, dark-room, handsome lavatories, all in hardwood, make this easily one of the most modern work offices in the Dominion.

An extensive system of railroad sidings encircle the entire plant, giving the company their iron, coke, coal, sand, etc., direct from car to stores. The new machine shops and foundry are employed altogether in manufacturing the company's special lines of power transmission machinery. Their extensive wood pulley plant has also been materially improved, an entirely new brick dry kiln of some sixty thousand feet capacity having been built. The company have a daily manufacturing capacity of 300 wood pulleys, apart altogether from their iron pulley oatput. Over one million feet of dry

THE WARREN PULLEY COVER.

Messrs. F. E. Dixon & Co., 30 Wellington Street East, Toronto, agents for Warren's patent pulley cover, inform us that they are having a large demand for the article. They are in receipt of many testimonials from manufacturers who are using it, included among them being The London Electric Co., London, Ont.; Chatham Gas Co., Chatham, Ont.; The Charles Rogers & Sons Co., Toronto ; The Raymond Mfg. Co., Guelph, Ont.; Canada Biscuit Co., Toronto; G. K. Nes-





bitt, Cowansville, Que.; Antigonish N. S. Electric Co.; Stanstead, Que., Electric Light Co.; J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Quelph Ont. Like Science Westerles Guelph, Ont.; John Snider, W. Ont.; Barchard & Co., Toronto. Waterloo,

Every mechanic knows that the conditions existing in furniture and woodworking factories, high speed and dry belts, are the hardest tests possible for a pulley cover. For this reason Messrs. Dixon & Co. call particular attention to the work the Warren cover has done under these conditions. It is effective with leather, rubber, cotton, or any kind of belts; and the testimonials they have received are evidence that the article has stood practical and satisfactory tests under every condition possible.

CASSELLA COLOR CO.

We are in receipt of the following circular, dated at New York, December 31, 1901:

We beg to advise you that the Cassella Color Co. has been formed to continue the business in coal tar dyes heretofore

carried on by Wm. J. Matheson & Co. One of the partners in the firm of Leopold Cassella & Co., and Mr. William J. Matheson will be directors in the new company, which will also have the services of the entire organization, including the staff of managers and salesmen employed in this department of Wm. J. Matheson & Co.

The offices and warehouses will be those previously occupied by the latter company.

It will be the aim of the management of the Cassella Color Co. to maintain the present cordial relations existing with their customers and friends, and it is be-

lieved that the more intimate connection now established with the manufacturers will enable them to still better serve the needs of all users of coal tar colors. Respectfully yours,

CASSELLA COLOR CO. WM. J. MATHESON & CO.

The offices and warehouses of Cassella Color Co. are :-- 182 and 184 Front Street, New York ; 524 Atlantic Avenue, Boston ; 126 and 128 South Front Street, Philadelphia; 64 Exchange Place, Providence; 47 North Pryor Street, Atlanta; D'Youville Square, Montreal.

"ROSSENDALE," M.A.Y. WOVEN BELTING.

We beg to advise our readers that Messrs. F. E. Dixon & Co., 30 Welling-ton St., East, Toronto, have been appointed agents for the Rossendale belting in their district. Messrs. Dixon & Co., are fortunate in securing the agency for these English belts, they are already doing good service in many of our large factories. We understand these belts to be very strong, durable and much cheaper than other belts. The price for these belts is the chief inducement and the reason for their rapid sale. Stocks are carried both in Montreal and Toronto for immediate delivery. The agents are authorized to guarantee the Rossendale belting to give satisfaction or returned at the company's expense. This is an upto-date business-like proposition and shows the faith they have in their belts. R. H. Buchanan & Co., 692 Craig St., Montreal, and F. E. Dixon & Co., 30 Wellington St., East., Toronto, will give any particulars, prices, etc.

The "NEW

YANKĖE"

COMPLETELY

CONTAINED

SELF-

THE B. GREENING WIRE CO.

The B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton, Ont., have sent us their calendar for 1902. There is a very little change in its make up, the leading feature being good bold type that can be read from some The extra spaces of each distance. month are filled in with attractive cuts illustrating the principal seasonable lines of manufacture. We are informed that the company contemplate erecting fine new offices. Plans are being prepared for a large new paint tower, which will contain all the latest improvements. They have just installed a new and upto-date plant for the manufacture of poultry netting, lawn fencing, etc.

TORONTO'S FACTORIES.

Mr. David Carlisle, special commissioner to take the industrial census of Toronto, has issued a statement in which he says :-

The census of the manufacturing industries in Toronto, which are nearly completed, show a very satisfactory increase over the figures of ten years ago. In 1891 the number of employees were 24,480; in 1901, the number of em-ployees were 43,356, showing an increase in the number of employees in ten years of 18,768. The amount paid in wages in 1891 was \$9,042,125; the amount paid in wages in 1901 was \$15,398,819, showing an increase in the amount paid in wages over 1891 of \$6,356,964. In 1891 the value of the products of all the factories was \$42,489,352, and in 1901, \$58,879,875, showing an increase of \$16,591,523. The total number of factories investi-

gated was 1,552, and of this number only

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Canacity 3-32 to 11 inches.

Style "K"

O^{UR} machines require no wrench, measuring instruments or gauge saws. We have entirely done away with them. Any amount of clearance desired can be obtained instantly. Drills can be ground to do more and better work. Send for Catalogue showing 10 styles, and full explanation of machines grinding from No. 60 to 5 inches.

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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

928 were enumerated, complying with the rule of five persons and upwards. In 1891 there were enumerated under the rule of one person and upwards 2,109, so that it is to be noted that the great excess of persons employed and products produced in 1901 over that of 1891 was from 1,171 less places designated as factories. Had the census of 1901 been carried out on the lines of 1891, it would have shown a much larger increase in our industrial efforts. The work is not quite completed, and the figures are subject to revision on completion of the work.

BUFFALO SHAVINGS AND DUST SEPARATOR.

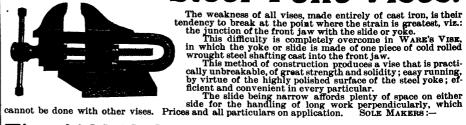
The accompanying illustration shows a new and improved style of Buffalo shavings and dust separator, which has been recently devised by the Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y., to meet the

BUFFALO FORGE CO

demand for an efficient apparatus of this nature. The operation of this separator depends upon the centrifugal force of the refuse material. These particles upon entering the inlet at the top, are discharged with a whirling motion, and being heavier than the air, are thrown by their centrifugal force against the outer shell, down which they pass in a spiral path to the discharge orifice. The air



WARE'S PATENT Steel Yoke Vises.



The JAMES SMART MFG. CO., Limited BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

CA BOILER COVERING CO. LIMITED

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The demand for MICA COVERING is largely increasing. It has been proved and tested in all kinds of service, and leads the market absolutely on its merits. Awarded the Gold Medal at the Pan-American ; Prize Winner at the Paris Exposition, etc. Its use in Great Britain and the United States extending. Some recent Canadian repeat orders. Write for full particulars from

THE MICA BOILER COVERING CO. Limited, 86-92 Ann St., Montreal

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

The Anglo-Russian Trade Messenger,

10 Bolshaya Dvorianskaya Street, Moscow, Russia

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

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



AND ALL **APPLIANCES**

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

ESTIMATES AND PLANS SUBMITTED.

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we want to come in.

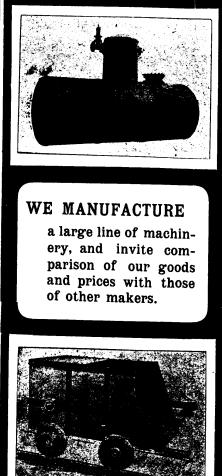


This PIPE WRENCH is drop forged and built for hard usage. Does not crush, slip, or lock. All parts interchangeable. Send for oatalog showing complete line. TRIMONT MFG. CO., Roxbury, Mass., U.S.A. changes its direction abruptly passing at a very low speed out of the orifice in the top, and owing to its greatly lessened velocity is no longer able to carry along the shavings and dust. By this means separation is effectively accomplished.

The Buffalo separator is built in a large variety of sizes. It is constructed throughout of steel plate of heavy gauge, securely riveted, and is sufficiently stiff to resist strains of any reasonable magnitude. When the woody refuse is to be used for boiler firing the separator may be located to discharge into a bin adjacent to the boiler-room. In all cases where exhaust fans are employed to remove the shavings, sawdust or refuse material of woodworking and other processes, such a device is a simple and effective means for unloading the air currents.

THE GENERATION OF STEAM .- In acacordance with a resolution passed at the recent Brantford convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, the educational committee of the executive arranged for the publication of a series of instruction papers, which are placed in the hands of all the members, which they are expected to study pre-paratory of their examination as to efficiency before being awarded certificates as to competency as engineers. One of these papers, upon the Generation of Steam, is as follows :- A full knowledge of the generation of steam should be of the greatest concern for all engineers, whether they are chiefs of a large plant or only have charge of one little boiler and engine; or whether they are only firemen occupied in running a heating plant or that of making steam. When we consider the fact that it is possible to burn our employer's coal in such a way that two-thirds of the heat units in the coal can be wasted, it is time for us to wake up and see what we are individually doing.

It will then be in order for us first to consider what are the reasons such a waste can occur, and also what are the remedies for it. In order to understand these things perfectly we should take up the study of chemistry. But as many of us would not be able to take up such a course we will try what can be done by a short paper upon the subject. Any of our engineers' text books will tell that 1 lb. of pure carbon contains 14,800 heat units, or correctly named, British thurial units or heat, and written (**B.T.U**.). One of these heat units is that amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahr. The water being at its normal temperature of 40 degrees Fahr. we now set a steam boiler in such a way that we can apply the heat from the coal to the water contained in the boiler, and the efficiency or economy of the operation depends on how much of the total heat in the coal we can capture and apply to the water. The first requirement is to burn the coal correctly. This requires a mixture of atmospheric air with the carbon in the coal. The reason for this is that the oxygen in the air and the carbon in the coal mix and form a gas known as



CATALOGUES

Crocker Patent Turbine, Horizontal Tubular Boilers, Steam Engines and Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pulp & Saw Mill Machinery, Hoisting and Winding Engines.

ANY OF THE ABOVE ON REQUEST

THE JENCKES MACHINE CO. SHERBROOKE



amount of air is mixed with 1 lb. of carbon we get the above gas, the burning of which will give us 14,800 B.T.U. or h at units. But should we not supply enough air we do not get carbonic acid The mixture for want of oxygen gas. does not combine properly, and the result is too much carbon in the mixture. This gives us a gas called carbonic oxide or marsh gas; and 1 lb. of carbon turned into marsh gas contains only 4,800 B.T.U. or heat units. This is a direct loss of 10,000 heat units for each pound of carbon burned, and is nearly two-thirds of all the heat in the coal. The remedy is to be sure and pass enough air through the burning coal. Do not have the fire too thick; be sure the grates are fully covered; do not put on too much coal at once, and do not keep the fire-doors open too long at one time. Then you should be sure that there are no cracks in the boiler-walls, or any openings that will admit air that does not have to pass through the fire, it is sometimes allowable to allow a small quantity to pass through the fire door in such a way that it passes directly over the fire on the grate; but in no case allow any air to enter any other way. Having learned how to burn our coal correctly we now must be sure that we are not losing too much heat by radiation. All parts of the boiler that are exposed should be well covered. We should consider the relation of grate surface to the heating surface of the

be more than 35 or 40 square feet to one the heat with a thermometer. square foot of grate. good results if your grates are too small, to add 966 heat units to it for each pound because you must have the coals in such of water evaporated, and the steam would shape that the air will freely mix with occupy 1,644 times as much space as the them. In setting boilers do not put the water from which it was generated did, grates too near the shell: 20 to 30 inches and the temperature would still be 212 is near enough. Throw up a bridge wall degrees Fahr. To this 966 heat units behind the grates high enough to keep add the 180 units used to bring the water the coal from going too far back. Do to the boiling point, and we have 1,146 as not attempt to burn any coal unless it is the total heat required to evaporate 1 lb. upon the grates. The only use for a of water into steam at atmospheric bridge wall is to keep the coal on the grates. Do not contract any of the called the latent heat of the steam and passages for the gases behind the bridge cannot be measured by a thermometer. wall; let the space get larger and larger If steam is generated at a greater tem-until the back head of boiler is reached. perature than 212 degrees Fahr. the Then have a large combustion chamber sensible heat increases and the latent with at least two feet from boiler head to heat decreases. If steam is generated in wall, with arched top, to turn the gases a vacuum and below 212 degrees Fahr. through the boiler flues. Have a damper the latent heat is greater than 966. heat in the mouth of the smoke-stack, and if units and the sensible heat is less than steam is high or the draft too strong 212. heat units If you make steam regulate it from the stack-damper. Do under a pressure of 6 atmospheres or 90

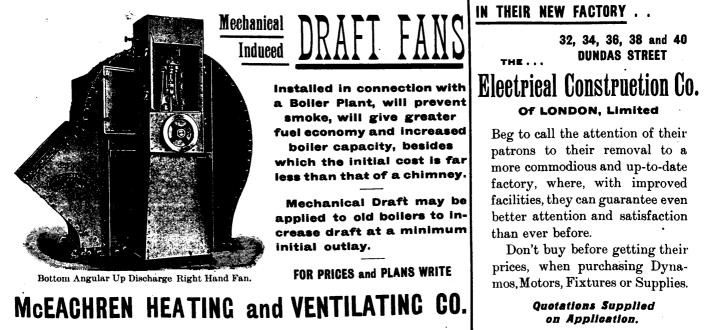
If all these instructions are fully carried out you should utilize from 70 to 80 per cent. of all the heat units in the coal. In the addition of heat to water for the purpose of making steam at different pressures the total amount of heat needed is very nearly the same. At atmospheric pressure water boils at 212 degrees Fahr., and if the water was at 32 degrees Fahr. when you applied the heat you would boiler. The number of square feet of have to add 180 degrees Fahr. or heat

If you You cannot get want steam at this pressure you will have not use the ash-pit doors as a damper lbs. the boiling point under this pressure except when shutting down for the night. raises to 312 degrees Fahr., and that is the sensible heat of steam at that pressure, while the latent heat would be 888.3 heat units.

> Q. How many pounds of air are required to furnish one pound of oxygen when the oxygen is 22 per cent. of the total weight? Ans. $100 \div 22 = 4.5$.

> Q. How many pounds of oxygen are required for the perfect combustion of one pound of carbon? Ans. 2.66.

Q. How will the furnace supply car-



PHONE 1103

GALT, ONT., CANADA When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.



bonic oxide instead of carbonic acid gas? Ans. If there be not enough oxygen two atoms of carbon will combine with only one atom of oxygen, thus making carbonic oxide or marsh gas.

Q. How is this imperfect combustion guarded against? Ans. By admitting a quantity of air in excess of that chemically required for perfect combustion of the fuel.

Q. As it requires 4.5 lbs. of air to supply 1 lb. of oxygen and 2.60 lbs. of oxygen for the combustion of 1 lb. of fuel, how many pounds of air would be required for the perfect combustion of 1 lb. of carbon? Ans. $2.66 \times 4.5 = 12$ lbs. nearly.

Q. Suppose double the amount of air chemically needed was admitted at 70 degrees, and the escaping gases up the chimney was 600 degrees Fahr., how many heat units would be carried up the chimney per pound of fuel? Ans. The weight of air at the above temperature is .2377 of a lb., so $12 \times .2377 \times (600-70)$ =1512 heat units.

AN AUSTRALIAN COPPER FIELD.-For many years copper was regarded in South Australia much the same as gold is in Victoria and Western Australia, or silver and coal in New South Wales, but recently it has been ascertained that in the western districts of the parent State are to be found some of the largest known deposits of copper, which, when properly worked, will aid in materially increasing the mineral output of the State. Mr. Edward F. Pittman, State Government Geologist, says there is every reason to believe that copper was the first metal to be worked in New South Wales, the earliest attempts at copper mining being probably made about 1844. Various rich deposits were subsequently discovered and sought to be worked, but in the western country the industry suffered under great disadvantages, not only in regard to the scarcity of fuel and water, but more especially on account of the great distances over which the ore or metal bad to be carried by bullock-teams to the nearest railway station. In the case of the Great Cobar Mine, the copper was conveyed a distance of more than three hundred miles over bush tracks through country where there was frequently no grass. The cost of carriage, in such cases, amounted to as much as $\pounds 42$ per ton, so that only a mine of extraordinary richness could have continued working under such a severe handicap. It is hardly surprising, there-fore, that most of the earliest copper mines were worked in a very unscientific manner, the method generally followed being the extraction of the richest oxi-dized ores, without consideration of the subsequent development of the mine at greater depths. In consequence of this near-sighted policy it followed that the mines generally closed down when the rich ore of the upper levels gave place to poorer sulphides below, and more particularly when the impoverishment was accompanied by a fall in the market value of the metal. At the present day, however, remarks Mr. Pittman, the world's increasing demand for copper, for industrial purposes, bids fair to maintain

a good price for the metal, and, in view of the increased facilities for carriage, which have been, and are still being affected, by the extension of the railways, and in consequence also of the improvements which have been introduced for the treatment of low-grade sulphide ores, there is every reason to believe that a new era of prosperity is opening for the cop-per-mining industry in New South Wales.

In January, 1876, the South Cobar Mining Co. was amalgamated with the Cobar, under the present title of "Great Cobar." Many difficulties, and even losses, were experienced in working the mines, but the dividends paid up to the close of 1898 amounted to £202,000, being at the rate of £2 10s 6d per share. Gold is found with the copper. The Nymagee copper mine, in the neighboring district, was purchased in 1896 by the Cobar Mining Syndicate, who introduced a blast furnace for reducing, and subsequently started pyritic smelting. The Nymagee copper has always been of good quality; it contains a small proportion of silver, but no gold. The Girilambone Copper Mine is situated on the western railway line, at a distance of 405 miles from Sydney, and was first opened in the. year 1880, by Hartman and Campbell, the discoverers of the Great Cobar Mine The mine was closed down from 1885 and 1893, and also during the years 1895 and and 1896. Towards the end of the latter

year it was floated into a company named the Girilambone Copper Mining Co. (Limited), and mining operations have been carried on ever since. The copper deposits at Mount Hope were discovered in 1878, and although imperfectly worked by tributers, 5,543 tons of copper, valued at £296,656, have been obtained. The whole country for many miles around is rich in copper lodes, and in several places, Mount Allen, for instance, there is considerable proportion of gold. A large amount of capital has lately become invested in the State copper mining industry, and with the introduction of improved methods of dealing with the ore, a considerable addition to the output is anticipated. In 1900 the New South Wales exports of copper amounted to 133,305 cwt., value £468,397, representing with 17,067 cwt. of copper ore, value £7,094, and 12,336 cwt. of copper in matte, value $\pounds 25,839$, a total of over half a million sterling.

CANADIAN ARSENIC.—In a letter to Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, Mr. Joseph James, of Actinolite, Ont., gives the reasons underlying the request of the citizens of that district that arsenic be placed on the bounty list. He points

produced there as a by-product of tin and copper ores. Mining in those counties, owing to the great depths and size of the workings, is, however, becoming costly, and the cost of producing arsenic is growing year by year. In Europe arsenic is also produced to a considerable ex-tent. From 1890 to 1901 the price varied from £12 to £23 per ton of 2,240 pounds, but at present, owing to heavy stocks being held, it is now quoted in New York at the somewhat low price of three cents per pound. In 1900 the United States imported 7,047,353 pounds of arsenic, valued at \$333,153, and Canada during the four years ending 1898 imported 2,224,783 pounds, valued at \$82,-103. Since 1890 a number of Canadian consumers have purchased direct from the Canadian Goldfields Co., Delora, Hastings County, Ont., who have the only arsenic works on the continent. Up to date no arsenic has been produced commercially in the United States, and the big market of that country, is, therefore, considered tributary to Canada. The letter says that conditions are such in the Canadian arsenic districts that the very highest quality of the article can be produced at a less cost per ton than any place in the world. It is desired that the arsenic required in the United States out that the principal source of the and Canada be supplied by this country, world's supply has been the Counties of and with that end in view it is proposed Devon and Cornwall, Eng., and it is to increase the output from 1,000 to 5,000

APPLICATION

LONDON, Ont., May 31, 1901.

THE WARREN CO.

GENTLEMEN,-"Your favor of the 29th inst. to hand regarding Warren Pulley Cover. The trial lot we received from you gave good results, and in every way filled your guarantee."

> Yours truly, THE LONDON ELECTRIC CO.



PREVENTS BELT SLIPPING.

TORONTO, August 19, 1901. Messrs. F. E. Dixon & Co., Toronto. MESSES. F. E. DIXON & CO., FORMO. GENTLEMEN, —"We have much pleasure in recommending your 'Warren Pulley Cover.' Our foreman says it is the most perfect covering he has ever used and gives the highest power and stops the slipping of the belt." Yours truly, THE CHAS. ROGERS & SONS CO., Limited, Per W. B. Rogers.

WARREN'S PULLEY COVER

The engineer of a Chicago factory found a gain—by actual test—of 17 per cent. in the speed of one pulley, and 35 per cent. in the speed of another, by the use of Warren's Pulley Cover. Take a machine turning out \$5.00 worth of goods per day:

Increase it	s spee	d 3%,	the ga	in is	\$ 0	15 per	dav.	or \$11 25 for	3 months.
" "	- • •	5%,	47	"	Ū	25	,	18 75	"
" "	* *	10%,	" "	" "	0	50	" "	37 50	"
"	"	20%	" "	" "	i	00	"	75 00	"
The us from 5% to	e of V	Varren	's Pull	ey Co pon	over	has in ditions.	crease	d the speed of	machinery

You Risk Nothing. Order on 30 days trial. Do not pay unless satisfactory.

LASTS FOR YEARS F. E. DIXON & CO., Agents, 30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO

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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

January 3, 1902.

Zanzibar Paints Made in all Colors

Rust Proof. Decay Proof. Fire Proof.

FOR-Bridges, Roofs, Factory Buildings, Structural Iron Work, Warehouses, Etc.

Absolutely will not Blister, Peel Off or Chalk.

USE_ Zanzibar Crucible Black

For Smoke Stacks, Boilers, Steam Pipes, Furnace Cupolas, Etc.

Extraordinary High Fire Test. Elastic and Durable.

Manufactured by

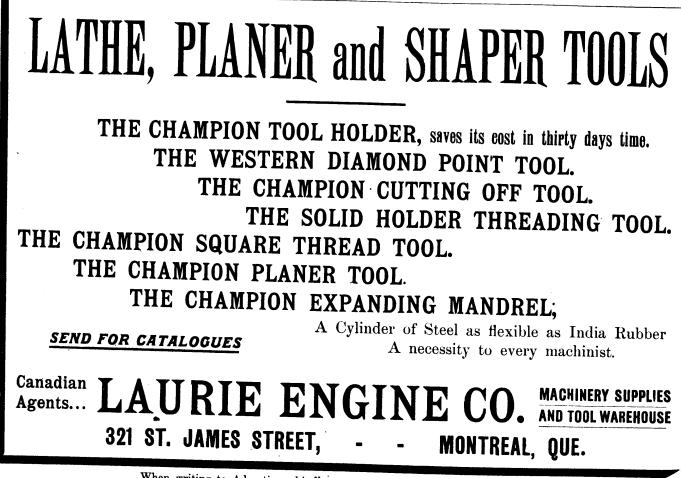
THE ZANZIBAR PAINT CO., Limited, TORONTO, CANADA

erection of four such plants as that now in operation at Delora (at which 160 to 189 men are employed, with a pay roll of \$7,000 a month, besides the other neccessary expenditures), an outlay of \$600, for mispickel properties, upon which to work. order to produce 5,000 tons a year in Canada would be fully \$1,500,000 yearly, the pay roll alone aggregating \$400,000 per annum. One ton of coke is required for the production of a similar quantity a paying market for elm timber, of which

tons per annum. This would mean the would build up other industries. The writer says :--- The capital and bounty, writer says :- The capital and bounty, statement presented at the annual meet-combined with natural facilities, made it ing of the Cycle & Motor Co., held in possible for Sydney to produce a ton of pig iron cheaper than it can be done for least, of a somewhat discouraging charcessary expenditures), an outlay of \$600, anywhere else, and bounty combined acter, and explains in a measure the for mispickel accertation and an equal amount with natural facilities and capital may be recent heavy decline in the stock of the expected to have a like result on arsenic The actual cash investment in produce 5,000 tons a year in only arsenical ores referred to as goldbearing are our Hastings mispickel. Canada is unique in this respect, and it constitutes an element of strength for this business here. It is suggested that the of refined arsenic. The manufacture of Dominion and Provincial governments give casks in which to pack it would provide a bounty to run for a term of years, and gradually decrease until the bounty is exthere are quantities in North Hastings. tinguished, time beigiven in which to erect Thus the development of the industry works before the bounty term commences.

THEY WOULDN'T ADVERTISE. -- The Toronto a few days ago, was, to say the recent heavy decline in the stock of the company. When the company was floated the stock sold above par.

The report of the directors shows that during the year two half-yearly dividends, totalling \$175,000, were paid, while the trading accounts for the year showed a profit of but \$2,035.28. The paying of \$175,000 dividends wiped out the reserve account of \$25,000, the profit and loss account carried forward from 1900 (\$28,-421.43, less 6,543.09 written off) 21,-878.34, and the profits for the past year,



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\$2,035.28, and left a deficit of \$126,086.38. The statement shows liabilities of \$6,-750,505.70, made up of accounts and bills payable \$1,250,505.70, capital stock preference shares \$2,500,000, and common shares \$3,000,000.

The assets consist of real estate, machinery, plant, tools, furniture, fixtures, patents, trade-marks, good-will, etc., \$4,958,513.74; Hamilton factory, \$26,-823.11; accounts and bills receivable, \$629,062.35; stock in hand, \$967,681.31, and cash on hand and in banks, \$42,338.81, making a total of \$6,624,419.32.

The report states that the year has been an anxious and trying one, with the results of the trading very unsatisfactory. Expecting a demand equal to that of the preceding year, factories were run and sales departments organized on that basis. The report says the board at the time the half-yearly dividends were paid expected that the earnings for the year, plus the amount carried over from the profit and loss account of the previous year, would be sufficient to pay them. The results show their miscalculation. The causes given for the difference in results are as increased cost of manufacture, increased cost of selling arising out of a lessened output, a less favorable result from Australian business, and the necessity of selling many wheels at the close of the season at reduced prices.

The outlook for the shareholders is not encouraging, when they see that the liabilities of the company aggregate \$6,-750,505, and the assets only \$6,624,419.

Previous to the organization of the syndicate the different factories taken over by it were in a most flourishing condition. There was a strong demand for their products induced, no doubt, by generous advertising. There is as good a demand for such goods now as then, but the managers of the combine imagined that they could do a successful business without advertising, and therein consists the fatal mistake they made.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.—The town of Neepawa, Man., recently bought out the electric light plant and put in a telephone service in connection with it. After operating this municipal service for more than a year the following figures are given by the Neepawa Register, showing receipts and expenditures up to November 30. There are 1,400 incandescent lights installed, which with the street lights make a total of 1,550, while the number of telephones in use is 129. The figures are :-

Receipts.
Incandescent lighting\$4,484.73
Street lighting 1,450.00
Telephones 1,870.00
1,070.00
Total
Expenses.
Wood\$1,600.00
Oils 175.57
Salaries 2,105.82
Insurance
Repairs, etc 269.58
Incidentals
Interest 1,050.80
\$5,779.36
Leaving a profit of

This will pay the interest due last year, WATER WORKS SUPPLIES



CATALOQUE.

SYLVESTER BROS. MFC. CO., Lindsav. Ont. ALEX. GARTSHORE, President. J. G. ALLAN, Sec. Treas. JAS. THOMSON, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mngr.

CARTSHORE-THOMSON PIPE & FOUNDRY CO. Limited

CAST IRON PIPE

3 in. to 60 in. diameter.

For Water, Gas, Culverts and Sewers FLEXIBLE AND FLANGE PIPE.

Special Castings and all kinds of

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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTUREB

January 3, 1902.

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

\$720; sinking fund last year, \$580; and BEETS.—How to utilize the residue of the same for this year, \$580. The Regis- sugar beets is a subject to which owners ter says in the above figures the expenyear, so that really the profits will be

Neepawa expects to do better next year. The telephone rates in that town are \$20 a year for business places and \$10 for fortunate which can secure possession of public good.

TAR PRODUCTS.

of beet-sugar factories have paid conditures are included up to the end of the siderable attention, and success has not been of the very best. In European about \$300 larger than here shown. And factories the residue is called melasse and much of it is converted into alcohol, though some of it is used as an ingredient of an animal food which is a mixture of private houses. Those municipalities are peat and melasse. But a German inventor purposes mixing sawdust with such utilities and manage them for the melasse, the product to be used as food for animals. It is held, strange as it may UTILIZING THE RESIDUE OF SUGAR seem on the surface, that the nutritious

Refined Tar, Benzole, Solvent Naptha.

matter contained in wood is remarkable when compared with that of chopped straw, which is quite generally used in mixtures intended as animal food. In his application to the patent office at Berlin the inventor gives a table which shows the percentage of nutritious matter contained in wood sawdust as compared with straw, which is as follows :--

D' 1	Albumen.	Nitrogen.	Fatty Substance.	Wood Fiber.
Dirch	7.06	48.58	4.58	32.25
Poplar	: 8.46	45 81	3.97	38.71
Alder	7.67	47.76	3.16	32.93
Acacia	• · · 7.65	46.68	2.8	32.59
Beech	6.2	47.59	2.57	30.33
Pine	8.23	40.33	5.19	39.27
Walnut	1.41	37.59	1.68	58.11
Straw	••• 3.8	36.4	1.3	39.7

The inventor also holds that the nutritious matter in stems of Indian corn and sunflower stalks, if prepared, is pro-portionately larger. It is evident that a very cheap cattle food can be prepared in this manner, to which may be added potato peelings, husks and shells of grains, and from 70 to 80 per cent. of melasse, which will be absorbed by the prepared sawdust.

Che H. R. Williams Machinery Co., LIMITED, TORONTO

BLACDEN, WAUGH & CO., 50 & 51 Lime St., London, E.C., England Telegraphic Address, "PHENOLATE, LONDON."

PITCH. Carbolic Acid (Crude and Crystal), Picric and Cresylic Acids. CREOSOTE. Green Oil, Pyridine.

NAPTHALINE (CRUDE, PRESSED, CRYSTAL,) CYANIDES. PRUSSIATE OF POTASH AND SODA, SUBLIMED, MARBLES.) CYANIDES. PRUSSIAN BLUE.

AMMONIA (SULPHATE, NITRATE, LIQUID, MURIATE, ANHYDROUS, CARBONATE.) Chemicals. Sulphate of Copper. Chlorates of Potash and Soda. Calcium Carbide. Acetate of Soda. Wood Naptha. Acetone, Bichromates.

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OUR NEW BELL PATENT HIGH SPEED AUTOMATIO ENGINE

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Lang's Patent Wire Ropes For Colliery and Mining Use.



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WIRE ROPE of every Description and for all purposes.

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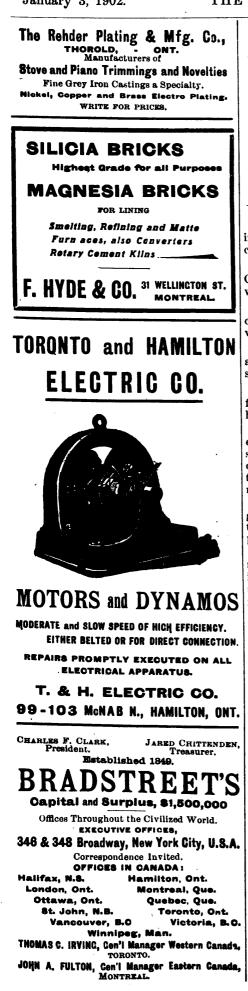
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OPPORTUNITIES.

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

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

632. Enquiry is made for the names of importers of sugar at the principal trade centres in Canada.

633. The addresses of likely buyers in Canada of a good brand of canned Norwegian fish are asked for.

634. A London firm ask to be placed in communication with exporters of slag wool or mineral wool from Canada.

635. A grocery firm in the Midlands asks for the names of a few good Canadian shippers of poultry and game.

636. A Wolverhampton firm enquire for names of importers of enamelled hollow-ware in Canada.

637. A manufacturers agent who is established both in London and Canada seeks a few additional agencies of Canadian manufacturers' wishing to develop trade in the United Kingdom. Canadian references furnished.

638. A manufacturer of gelatines, glues. greases, etc., asks to be placed in touch with first-class Canadian house prepared to handle same.

639. Enquiry has been made for the name of a first-class firm of engineers and ironfounders in Canada which would undertake to make a patent grinding machine, and to represent an English house supplying machine tools.

640. An important firm of soap manufacturers wish to enter into communication with a Canadian firm who would be prepared to buy their goods and with whom they would be ready to enter into an exclusive arrangement. They would prefer to correspond with a reliable firm having travellers calling upon druggists and others interested in high-class toilet soaps and perfumery. The same firm would also like to correspond with a Canadian business house in a position to handle household soap.

641. A Rotterdam firm is asking for the names of firms in the Dominion dealing in ores of various kinds.

642. A correspondent in the west of England asks to be furnished with particulars of the export timber trade of the province of British Columbia with a view to opening up business relations.

643. The Board of Trade of an Ontario town are desirous of interesting English capitalists in the opening that presents itself for the establishment in the district of a beet-sugar factory, and are prepared to furnish full particulars regarding the suitability of the location to parties desiring them.



Everything

Office and Works : Cor. St. Catherine and Parthenais Sts. MONTREAL, Que.



EXPORT TRADE

The Publishers announce the preparation of the Sixteenth Edition of the Directory of

MERCHANTS, **MANUFACTURERS** and SHIPPERS

of the World. Containing Classified Trade Lists of the Merchants and Manufacturers, Importers and Exporters of the United Kingdom and all prin-cipal trading centres of the World. The work contains nearly 4,000 pages, and includes in addi-tion to the above the Customs Tariffs for every Country and all classes of Goods.

HIGHEST AWARD, COLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

For further particulars, charges for advertise-ments, etc., apply,

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

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

Branches in Great Britain-Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Not-tingham; also Paris, Hamburg, New York, Bom-bay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney, Dunedin, etc.

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Bellhouse, Dillon & Co.

30 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER ST. MONTREAL

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ANILINE and ALIZARINE COLORS

TORONTO OFFICE : JAS. HAYWOOD, Agent, 30 Weilington St. F.

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NOTICE.

Printers. Use peruvian ash,

a marvellous CLEANSER for Type and Composition Rollers. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Steam Users. VULITE

is unrivalled as a disincrustant. ON H. M. GOVERNMENT'S LISTS.

Vulite Syndieate, Limited 40 Wilson Street, Finsbury,

London, E.C., England.

Wanted-An Active Representative for Canada

THE PATENT CLOTHBOARD CO. OF PARRY SOUND Clothboards, Lapping, Rolling Limited

PARRY SOUND. ONT., CANADA.

and Bailing Boards Veneers of Ash, Birch, Bass and Elm, all thicknesses Cheese Box Bands and Rims Box Shooks (Small and Light) also Croting Material



NOTICE—The following are the Fác-tory Inspectors for the Province of Ontario: JAS. T. BURKE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

JAS. R. BROWN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. MARGARET CARLYLE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Toronto. O. A. ROCQUE, Orleans, Ont.

Persons having business with any of the Inspec-tors will find them at the above address.

MARKETS

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

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

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

TORONTO, January 3, 1902. Canadian manufacturers. In Toronto the holiday season was marked by generous the good times. gifts from manufacturers to their employes. In manufacturers to their end, ally steady. Building paper prices just form of bank cheques, which in the opinion of the general public were prices for "Globe" files are 15 per cent. industry in the city was there friction mand, especially for sheet metals. Cop-between employer and employees. The per is lower. woodworkers in the piano factories have made demands upon their employers, which up to the present have only been acceeded to by two firms, the remainder refusing to recognize the union in settling grievances. However there is every indication that the differences will be satisfactorily adjusted in the near future.

The usual holiday dullness prevails in wholesale circles. Travellers have been off their routes and will not return for some days. Retailers have been busy with Christmas and New Year's trade and have not been able to attend to their buying department. This makes prospects for the spring trade bright, as the larger the holiday retail sales the greater

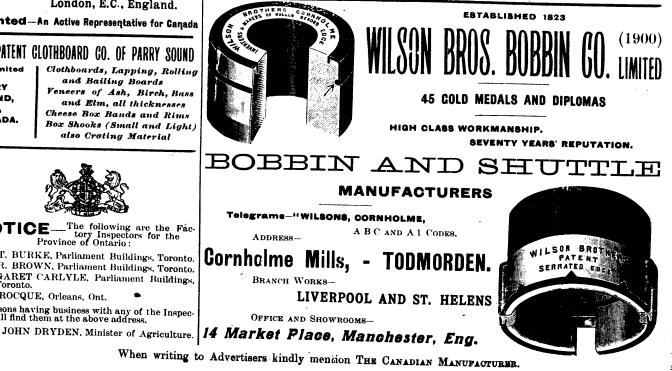
the purchasing power of the retailers. With few exceptions the year just Compared with a year ago the trade in closed has been a most profitable one for all lines shows a wonderful growth, and prospects are bright for a continuance of

In the hardware line prices are generopinion of the general public were prices for "Globe" files are 15 per cent. recognized as a substantial proot of the higher, the discount now being 70 to 75 prosperity of the donors. In only one per cent. Metals have been in fair de-

In paints and oils trade is quiet. Country orders are less numerous. The outlook for the spring is good. Prices are steady.

The decline in copper has become more pronounced, the amalgamated people having apparently abandoned the effort to maintain prices. Local quotations are down to 144c. to 144c.

In connection with Canadian copyright, the Customs Department has issued a circular regarding the duty on "D," "Ri" and "I," which reads as follows: "The importation of the said book printed elsewhere in Canada is prohibited, except with the written consent of William Briggs, Toronto ; provided that two such



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copies may be specially imported for the bona fide use of any public free library."

It is also ordered that with the view of promoting economy, the customs outport of entry and warehousing port of Charabood Junction, under the survey of the port of Quebec, be abolished.

Selkirk, Man., has been erected an outport of customs and a warehousing port under the survey of the port of Winniner

under the survey of the port of Winnipeg. Regarding "Young Barbarians," by Ian Maclaren, the importation, except with the written consent of Copp, Clark & Co., is under new regulations. "Provided that two such copies may be specially imported for the bona fide use of any public free library."

Collectors at port of exit are directed to carefully scrutinize all export entries, and see that the county of ultimate destination to which goods are destined for a market is correctly stated therein as the "county of exportation so far as practicable."

The county of ultimate destination to which goods are destined for a market is to be stated in the export entry as the county to which exported, as this rule is to be strictly observed, and particularly as to exports of the forest and of animals, and of dairy and other agricultural produce shipped via United States. As articles may be carelessly delivered by shippers as for exportation to the United States, when the port of the ultimate des-tination of the shipment is to Great Britain or some other country beyond the United States, the travel through the United States being merely an incident in the course of the exportation to the ultimate market beyond.

Export entries are to be legibly filled in with ink; in urgent cases an indellible pencil may be used if the writing and figures be plain and distinct; but in no case is a "carbon" or "lead pencil" impression to be accepted for export entry.

The signature of a witness on export entries is dispensed with.

GALVANIZING We are prepared to attend to all orders Promptly and Economically. WINDMILLS, PUMPS, TANKS, Etc. ONTARIO WIND ENCINE and PUMP CO. LIMITED, 95 ATLANTIC AVE., TORONTO.

WORTH & MARTIN, Electrical and Mechanical

BRASS FOUNDERS and FINISHERS

Electric Supplies, Nitrous Oxide Gas SWITCHES and SWITCHBOARDS MANUFACTURED.

Dynamos and Motors

Built and Repaired. We have a well-equipped Machine Shop. Model and Experimental Work a specialty. Inventions perfected. All work strictly confidential. Correspondence solicited.

35 to 39 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO 'PHONE, MAIN 3494. Export entries on paper half length of "foolscap" (or longer) may be accepted for express goods, and in other cases, where necessary, of the full information required, be plainly and legibly dated thereon.

f BUFFALO PIG IRON MARKET.—Office of Rogers, Brown & Co., Buffalo, N.Y., December 31, 1901. As the weeks pass by the lines draw

tighter and tighter around the pig iron market. It is exceedingly difficult to



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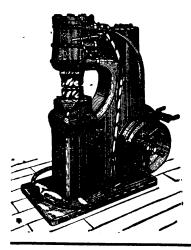


ELECTRIC LIGHT LINE WIRE, INCANDESCENT AND FLEXIBLE CORDS,

RAILWAY FEEDER and TROLLEY WIRE

RUBBER-COVERED, MAGNET, OFFICE AND ANNUNCIATOR WIRES.

CABLES FOR AERIAL and UNDERGROUND USE.



The "YEAKLEY" Vacuum HAMMER, Patented

Is unique and unequalled by any other Power Hammer for its Simplicity, Power, Ease in Operating and Fewness of Parts; Nothing to Break, no Steam to Leak, no Pipes to Freeze, no Delays, no Expense for Repairs. Send FOR CATALOGUE.

GEORGE BRUSH

Sole Canadian Manufacturer, MONTREAL

PACKARD ELECTRIC COMPANY

MAKERS OF

LAMPS AND TRANSFORMERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA
SCHEEFFER RECORDING WATT METERS

ST. CATHARINES, - CANADA

When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

secure the metal for any reasonably nearby delivery. Prices are about the same, though southern iron has advanced a little during the week.

Coke is almost unobtainable at any price.

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

Lake Superior Charcoal	\$20	00
Standard Southern Charcoal	20	
No. 1, X, Tonawanda Scotch	18	25
··· 2, ·· ·· ··	17	75
" 1, " Niagara	18	25
··· 2, ·· ··· ··· ····	17	75
5°/, Silicon Mannie softener	17	25
3°/。Silicon Mannie softener	16	75
Connellsville 72 hour Foundry		
coke	5	20

BRITISH PIG IRON MARKETS.—Messrs. Wm. Jacks & Co., 49 Leadenhall street, London, E.C., England, under date of December 19, 1901, quote as follows: Since writing you last the market for pig iron has been steady with a good demand for all classes of foundry iron, which, combined with the favorable reports from the United States, makes the future outlook hopeful.

To-day's prices are as follows:--No. 1 Gartsherrie, 66/6-f.o.b., Glasgow including dues; No. 3 Gartsherrie 56/6-f.o.b. Glasgow, including dues; Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Cumberland Hematite 66/-f.o.b. Liverpool; Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Cumberland Hematite, to special analysis, 70/-f.o.b. Liverpool; refined D.T.N. Hematite, in small pigs, 85/-f.o.b. Liverpool.

SHOULD CARRY INSURANCE.-Acting under instructions of the recent annual convention, the Business Literature Committee of the National Association of Credit Men has recently been collecting from leading credit men throughout the country, views showing the necessity of merchants, manufacturers and all interested in merchantile pursuits carrying fire insurance as an essential to credit. Quite a large amount of data on this subject has been received, which will early in the year be issued in the form of a special pamphlet. It is said that the opinion is almost universally expressed that credit should not be extended to business men who do not protect their creditors by carrying insurance.

BRITAIN'S IRON TRADE IN 1901.--Great Britain's iron trade seems to be on the down grade. The production of pig iron for 1901 is estimated at about 2,800,000 tons, as compared with 3,109,000 tons in 1900, and 3,251,000 in 1899. And al-though the production of steel should come nearly up to the standard of 1900, when it totalled 1,340,000 tons of ingots of all kinds, the total quantity of manufactured iron will show a big falling off. Shipments of pig iron have been raised to about 1,050,000 tons, or within 60,000 tons of the quantity shipped in 1900. There has been an improvement in the coasting trade, but the foreign shipments will show a large reduction, and the prospects for 1902 are not of a rosy character.

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YUKON TRANSPORTATION RATES. -- Mr. J. F. Lee, general traffic manager of the White Pass and Yukon Route, was in Toronto a few days ago, upon which occasion he wrote a letter to The Globe in which he expressed the wish that Canadian newspapers would reproduce it. In his letter he says :

"It has been publicly and persistently stated in the Toronto and Ottawa papers that the rate on flour over the White Pass road for 95 miles is \$2.70 per 100 pounds. I desire to give this statement a prompt official contradiction. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have no right whatever to publish statements which are not correct. When they state that a rate of \$2.70 is the correct rate, they are stating what is absolutely untrue. The published tariff rate, that is, the published tariff rate on flour, will be found in the G.F.O. tariff No. 12, issued by the White Pass route and circulated as usual amongst all the principal railways of the country. This rate is \$1.75 per 100 pounds, not \$2.70; and, further, this rate of \$1.75 is a maximum distance rate and not in any way the actual com-

"A distance tariff is issued by railways in order to establish a maximum rate; it is never properly accepted as a com-mercial or proportionate rate tariff sheet, in fact, it is never intended that it should

Canadian Manufacturers' would be a great deal less than \$1.75 for the reason that flour shipments originate in Canada east of Vancouver and reach the Yukon by Skagway and the White Pass route in competition with all water low rates via St. Michael's, thereby compelling the White Pass to join with its connections in meeting such competition by making competitive rates.

"It is surprising to know that such an important association as the one in question should have exhibited such gross as they have in this carelessness instance."

Discussing this matter, Mr. Lee pointed some reasons which made rates neces-sarily higher than on other railways. The season of traffic was only four months and a half each year, while by their charter they were compelled to run trains all the year through. Moreover, the traffic was all one way, the Yukon producing nothing but gold, so that there has no outbound freight. The road was one of the most expensive in the world, both to build and maintain, and had been built with English capital without any petitive or proportionate rate demanded subsidy or grant from the Government. or collected. One mile cost \$250,000 to build, and a recent snowslide caused damage that would take \$100,000 to repair. The fuel and building materials, including lumber, for the line had all to be brought from outside, and the lowest rate paid common be so. In respect to Yukon rates the laborers was \$5 per day, while skilled

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Association | Lee emphasized the importance of the Yukon trade to Canada, one Dawson merchant having just ordered two thous-and tons of goods in Montreal to be shipped in next season, and the trade of a country producing \$30,000,000 in gold annually was worth looking after.

PERMITS REQUIRED.-It may be interesting to any who may desire to visit South Africa for any purpose to learn that the Canadian Government has been notified by the British Foreign Office that in consequence of the establishment of martial law at all South African ports it has been decided, with the concurrence of Cape Colony and Natal, that, after January 1, persons desiring to land in those colonies must provide themselves with a permit. Permits are to be issued in England, by a special permit officer, on the production of a certificate signed by a member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, clergyman or minister, or officer of His Majesty's forces, to the effect that the applicant is in possession of at least $\pounds 100$, or is in a position to maintain himself; that the object of the journey is bona fide, and that he has not been deported or sent out of South Africa as an indigent. Applicants, after producing satisfactory certificates, are required to sign a declaration to the foregoing effect, with the additional statement that they will not directly or in-directly assist in any way whatsoever the charges for the 95 miles referred to by the machanics were paid in proportion. Mr. enemies of Britain in South Africa. The

The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

SPECIAL WOOD-WORKING KNIVES

WE MAKE THE BEST AND GUARANTEE OUR GOODS

St. Catharines, Ont.



B.F.STURTEVANT 6, BOSTON,

3.58

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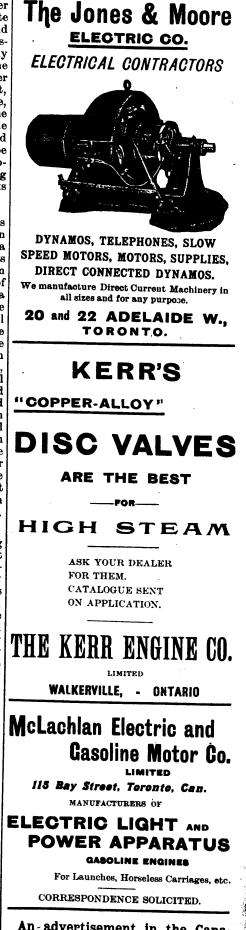


members of one family are to be under permit issued to the head, but a separate permit will be required for each son and daughter over the age of sixteen. Passengers from colonial ports must supply themselves with permits through the Colonial Secretary, or some officer appointed by the colonial Government, who will satisfy himself, as far as possible, that applicants fulfill the conditions. The permits are available only to enable passengers to land in South Africa, and are no guarantee that they will be allowed to proceed inland. Persons proceeding from foreign ports are being notified that they should obtain permits through a British Consular office.

TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA .--- Mr. James Cumming, recently returned Canadian Trade Commissioner to South Africa in a speech made in Brockville a few nights ago, speaking of the trade conditions in that country, said, that the population of South Africa, was made up of less than a million white people, ten to twelve million Kaffirs, divided among several tribes, 100,000 coolies, brought from the East Indies, and about 100,000 Cape boys, the remnant of the old Dutch slaves. There was no mixing of races, each keeping by itself. Trade nearly all hinges around the gold and diamond mines, which produce over a hundred millions a year. There are also from ten to twelve million dollars worth of wool produced, and Angora goat skins worth between three and four millions. The consequence is that nearly everything for the support of the population has to be imported, and there is therefore a great opening for many lines of Canadian goods, such as carriages, tools, shoes, etc.

POULTRY NETTING.—The B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton, Ont., inform us that they have installed a plant for the manufacture of poultry netting and heavier grades of two-inch mesh. This netting is made of a good quality of steel wire, galvanized before weaving, the advantage of which is now so well understood, and is a first-class article in all respects. Any order for poultry netting with which they may be favored will be filled at the lowest price they may make before May 1 next.

THE DOMINION SURPLUS.—According to the official figures, as finally revised by the Dominion Finance Department, the surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, amounted to the handsome sum of \$5,648,333. The receipts were \$52,514,701, and the expenditures totalled \$46,866,367. The expenditure chargeable to capital amounted to \$7,695,488, as against \$7,468,843 for the previous fiscal year. Adding \$2,512,328 for railway subsidies and \$908,681 for the South African contingents and Halifax garrison to the capital expenditure, gives a total of \$11,116,498. Deducting the surplus of \$5,648,333, sinking funds to the amounts of \$2,480,386 and \$1,631 of refunds, it leaves \$2,986,196 to be added to the net debt of the Dominion, which on June 30 stood at \$268,480,003.



An advertisement in the Canadian Manufacturer is a Paying Investment.

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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER,

BUSINESS CHANGES.

FROM BRADSTREETS.

ONTARIO.

ONTARIO. BELLEVILLE-S. A. Lazier & Sons, paper & flour mills, dissolved partnership. BERLIN-Diamond Furniture Co. (Leander C. Klip-pert), assigned. Berlin & Bridgeport Electric Street Railway Co. obtained charter. CHATHAM-Hayes & Jones, electric supplies, dis-solved. GUELPH-MOTIOCK Bros., mfrs. upholstered goods, loss by fire. HAMILTON--Kert & Coombes, foundry, loss by fire. LINDSAY-Rider & Kitchener Co., mfrs. veneers and excelsior, loss by fire. LONDOX-Guillett & Ross Granite & Marble Co... sold to J. R. Peel. NIAGARA FALLE-Niagara Metallic Furniture Co... injunction obtained and writing-up order applied for.

applied for. otalineu anu withing up otali applied for. OTTAWA-Capital Wire Works, (M. T. Haldane, prop.), sold out. PLANTAGENET-Sabourin & Fraser, woolen mfrs., dissolved

PLANTAGENET-Sabourin & Fraser, woolen mfrs., dissolved.
 TORONTO-Canadian Revolving Door Co., obtained charter.
 Crowther Cumming Co., corporate name chang-ed to R. P. Cumming Mfg. Co.
 Freyseng Cork Co., obtained charter.
 Peat Development Syndicate, obtained charter.
 Canadian Wringer Co., sold out.
 Toronto Cold Storage Co., E. R. C. Clarkson ap-pointed Houidator.
 Diamond Machine & Screw Co., E. R. C. Clarkson appointed permanent liquidator.
 WINGHAM-National Iron Works Co., assigned to Wm. Clegg.

QUEBEC.

FARNHAM—Farnham Brewing Co., assets sold.
 LACHINE — Lafleur, Clement Shoe Co., Wm. Renaud, curator.
 MONTREAL—Cassella Color Co., mfrs. dyes, etc., applied for charter.
 Downham & Hastings, electricians, registered.
 Samuel Fisher, engineers' supplies. Thomas J. Fisher, registered.
 J. M. Fortier, mfr. cigars, etc., incorporated, J. A. Teasdale, spring beds, etc., demand of assignment.

Hodgson Iron & Tube Co., applied for charter.
Dagenais & Leonard, carriage makers, dissolved, Nap. Leonard now registered.
S. Levinson, Son & Co., mfrs. clothing, succeeded S. Levinson.
McDonald & Rive-t, electricians, registered, Montreal & St. Lawrence Light & Power Co., registered.

registered. QUEBEC-G. Rochette, tanner and mfr. shoes, com-

QUEBEC-G. ROCHEUE, Lamor and Annual Strategy Promise. ST. CANUTE-Emerie Carriere, saw mill, burnt out. SHAWINIGAN FALIS-La Compagnie D'Imprimerie de Shawinigan Falls, obtained charter.

SHERBROOKE-Eastern Township Brick Mfg. Co., obtained charter. VICTORIAVILLE - Arthabasca Water & Power Co., applied for charter.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Fox RIVER-Fox River Lumber Co., incorporation applied for.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INVERNESS-Inverness Canning Co., sold to J. H. Todd & Sons. VANCOUVER-Carlisle Packing & Canning Co., winding up.

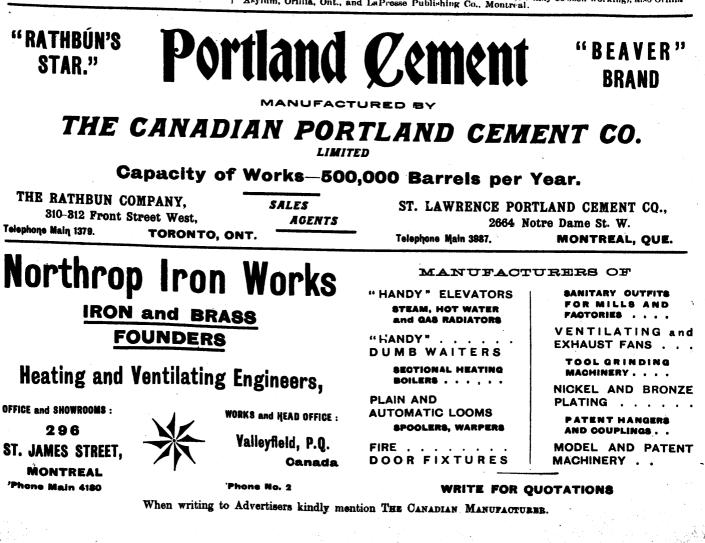


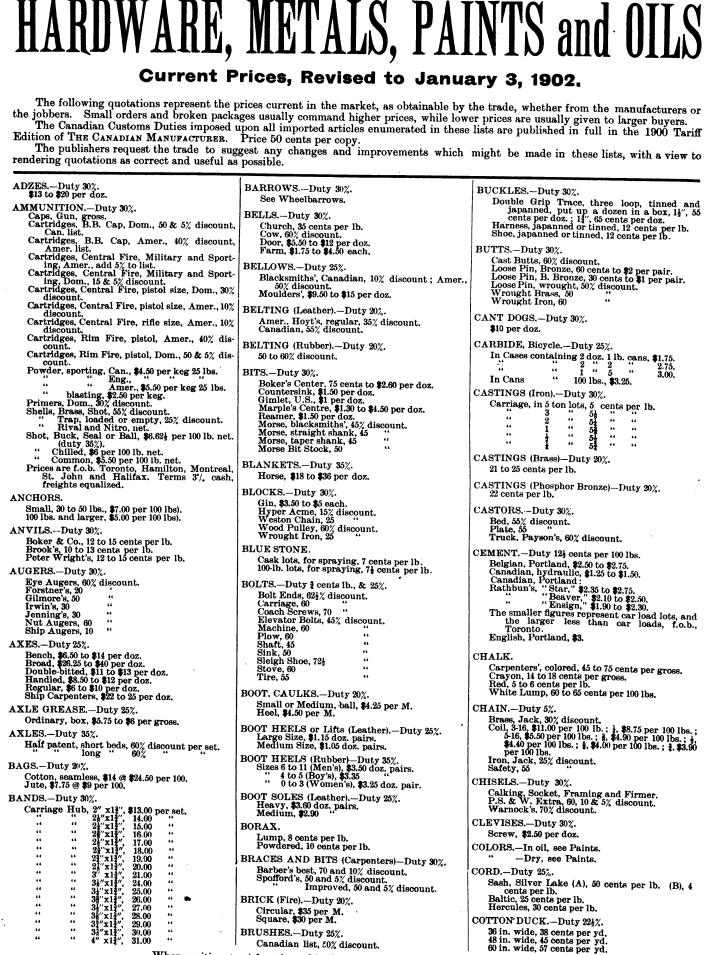
REFERENCES :

N.B.-We do not make small Boilers

From 75 to 600 H.P. Each

The Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited ; The T. Eaton Co., Limited ; The Massey-Harris Co., Limited ; The Guta Percha Rubber & Mfg. Co ; The Wilson Publishing Co., Limited ; Su-light Soap Co., Dominion Radiator Co., Central Prison, Foresters Temple, Toronto City Hall, Causda Bi-cuit Co., Confederation Lif Co. (all of Toronto, where B alers may be seen working), also Orillia Asylum, Orillia, Ont., and LaPresse Publishing Co., Montreal.





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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

CROW BARS.-Duty 30%. 5 cents per lb. CRUCIBLES. Dixon's, 7 cents per number. DRILLS .- Duty 25%. Blacksmiths' \$6 to \$15 each. Jardine's, \$7.50 to \$20 each. DYES (Aniline). DYNAMITE. 30 to 50 cents per lb. EMERY. Coarse, 7 cents per lb. Fine, 5 cents per lb. EMERY CLOTH.—Duty 25%. Beader & Adamson, 40% discount. EMERY HONES.-Duty 25%. \$3 to \$5 per doz. EMERY STEELS.--Duty 25%, \$2 per doz. EMERY WHEELS .- Duty 25%. 65% discount. EXPANDERS.-Duty 30%. Tube, Dudgeon, 331% discount. FAUCETS.—Duty 30%. Brass, \$2.50 to \$5 per doz. Wood, 60c. to \$1.00 per doz. FENCING. Barb Wire, \$3.05 per 100 lbs. FENCING (Wire).-Duty 15%.
 INCLING (WIPE).-Duty 15%.

 Galvanized, barb, f.o.b. Toronto, \$3.05.

 Galvanized, plain twist, f.o.b. Toronto, \$3.05.

 Galvanized, plain twist, f.o.b. Toronto, \$3.05.

 Galvanized, barb, f.o.b. Cleveland, \$2.82 in less than car lots, and \$2.70 in car lots.

 Mesh, 5½X104, 20 rod rolls 55% discount, Can. list.

 "4 x8, 20
 50 & 5% "

 "3 x6, 20
 55 & 5% "
 FERRULES.-Duty 30%. Tool handle, 5c. & 6c. per lb. FILES.—Duty 30%. Black Diamond, 50 and 10% discount. Globe, 70% discount. Grobet, net. Jowitt's, 25% discount. Nicholson, 50 & 10% discount. Stubbe', 15% discount. FITTINGS (Pipe).--Duty 30%. 111AGS (Pipe).--Duty 30%.
Bushings, 55% discount.
Cocks, 60
Elbows, tees, crosses, couplings, lock nuts, return bends, 50% discount.
Flanges, 55% discount.
Nipples, 55
"Unions, 55
"Wrought Iron, 50% discount.
UIF SCR ADEPDO FLUE SCRAPERS .- Duty 30%. Engineers' Favorite, 40% discount. Inglis, 20% discount. Wire, 50 FORKS, HOES AND RAKES.-Duty 25%. 50, 10 and 5% discount. FUSE. Biasting, Single tape, \$3.75 per M ft. Double tape, \$5 per M ft. GASKETS. -Duty 35%. Rubber Insertion, 60 cents lb. GAUGE GLASSES.—Duty 30%. Water, 25% discount. GAUGES .- Duty 30%. Steam, 50% discount. GLASS-Duty 20%. (Window-Box Price). Star, under 28 in., \$2.15 per 50 ft., \$4.15 per 100 ft.; 26 to 40 in., \$2.30 per 50 ft., \$4.45 per 100 ft.; 41 to 50 in., \$4.85 per 100 ft.; 51 to 60 in., \$5.15 per 100 ft.; 61 to 70 in., \$5.50 per 100 ft.; 71 to 80 in., \$6 per 100 ft.; 81 to 85 in., \$6.50 per 100 ft. per 100 ft. per 100 ft. D. Diamond, under 26 in., \$6 per 100 ft.; 26 to 40 in., \$6.65 per 100 ft.; 41 to 50 in., \$7.50 per 100 ft.; 51 to 60 in., \$8.50 per 100 ft.; 61 to 70 in., \$9.50 per 100 ft.; 71 to 80 in., \$10.50 per 100 ft.; 81 to 85 in., \$11.70 per 100 ft.; 86 to 90 in., \$14 per 100 ft.; 91 to \$5 in., \$15.50 per 100 ft.; 96 to 100 in., \$18 per 100 ft. Glass Demijohns or carboys; empty or filled, bottles, decanters, flasks, phials, glass jars, lamp chimneys, glass shades or globes, cut, pressed or moulded crystal or glass table-ware, decorated or not, and blown glass tableware—Duty 30%. GLASS LAMP CHIMNEYS-Duty 30%.

Common	Crimp,	per doz.	O, 43 C A. 45	ents.
**	••	**	B, 65	"
Lead Gla	88.	**	A, 50	44 ·
**	• 1	**	B , 75	"
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FRUIT JARS-Duty 30%. Standard pints, \$7.25 per gross. " quarts, \$7.75 per gross. " half gal., \$10.00 per gross. Imperial pints, \$7.75 per gross. " quarts, \$8.75 per gross. " half gal., \$12.00 per gross. GLUE .- Duty 25%. Cabinet, sheet, 12 to 13 cents per lb. Common, 84 to 9 cents per lb. Coopers', 19 to 20 cents per lb. French Medal, 14 to 144 cents per lb. Gelatine, 22 to 30 cents per lb. Huttner, 18 cents per lb. Strip, 18 to 20 cents per lb. White, extra, 18 to 20 cents per lb. Progressive, 25 " GOVERNORS.-Duty 25% Gardners', 25% discount. GRANITEWARE.-Duty 35%. Firsts, 50% discount. GRAIN CRADLES.-Duty 25%. With Scythes complete \$33 per doz. Without scythes, \$18.50. GRINDSTONES.-Duty 25%. Large, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Mounted, \$3 to \$3.50 each. Small, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. HALTER MOUNTINGS .- Duty 30%. 1x11 inch, 10c, per lb. (Evans), 1x11 in., doz. set packages, \$8.00 per gross. HALTERS .- Duty 30%. Leather, 1 in. strap, \$3.871 to \$4 per doz. Leather, 11 in. strap, \$5.15 to \$5.20 per doz. Rope, 1, \$9 per gross. Rope, 1 to 1, \$11 per gross. Web, \$1.87 to \$2.45 per doz. HAMMERS .- Duty 30%. .MMERS.—Duty su%. Blacksmiths', 10 cents per lb. Carpenters', Madoles', \$6.40 to \$8.75 per doz. Carpenters', Marnock's, \$4 to \$7.50 per doz. Machinists', 22 cents per lb. Sledge, 10 cents per lb. Tack, 60 cents to \$1.20 per doz. Tinners', \$4 to \$6.50 per doz. HANDLES.-Duty 25%. Are, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz. Chisel, \$3.50 to \$5 per gross. Cross-cut suw, \$2 to \$3 per doz. File, \$2 to \$2.50 per gross. Hammer. 50 cents to \$2 per doz. Pick, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz. HANGERS .- Duty 30%. Barn Door, round groove, \$4.50 to \$6.50 per doz. Lanes, \$6.75 to \$12 per doz. Parlor door, \$3 to \$6 per set. Stearns, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per doz. HARVEST TOOLS .-- Duty 25%. Forks, 50 & 10% discount. Rakes, 50 & 10 ... Hoes, etc., 50 & 10 ... HATCHETS.-Duty 30%. Canadian, 40 to 421% discount. HAY KNIVES .- Duty 25%. 50, 10 and 5% discount. HINGES .- Duty i cents per lb., & 25%. Blind, Parker's, 50 & 10 to 60% discount. Heavy T and strap, 4 in., 61 cents per lb. " 5 in., 61 " " " " 6 in., 6 " " Light T and strap, 65 & 5 off. Screw hook and hinge, 6 to 12 in., \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; 14 in. up, \$3.50. Spring, \$12 per gross pairs. HOES.-Duty 25% Grub, \$5 to \$6 per doz. HOOKS.-Duty 30%. Brush, \$7.50 to \$9. Reaping, 50, 10 and 5% discount. Chain, wrought, round or grab, \$3 & \$4.50 per doz.

aoz. Lumber Piling, \$7 to \$19 per doz. Malleable, wardrobe, \$1 50 to \$2.50 per gross. Wire, \$1.25 to \$2 HORSE NAILS .- Duty 30% .- See Nails. HORSE SHOES.-Duty 30%.

Lt. Med. & H., \$3.40 per keg. Snow, \$3.95 per keg. Steel, \$3.80 to \$5.25 per keg. Toe weight steel, \$6.15 per keg. HOSE.—Duty 35%.

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

JACKS .- Duty 30%. Lifting, 40% discount. KEYS .- Duty 30%. Carpenter, 50 cents to \$1.25 per doz. Desk, 25 to 35 cents per doz. Mortise Lock, 25 cents to \$1 per doz. Padlock, 25 to 35 cents per doz. Rim Lock, 25 cents to \$1 per doz. KNIVES .- Duty 30%. Butcher, \$2 to \$5 per doz. Pocket, \$1 to \$5 per doz. KNOBS.-Duty 30% Door, Bronze, \$7 to \$12 per doz. "White Porcelain, 90 cents per doz. "Wood, \$4.50 per doz. LACING.—Duty 15%. Belt (Raw Hide Cuts), \$1 per lb. " (Leather Side Cuts), 75 cents per lb. LADDERS .- Duty 25%. Step, 10 cents per foot. Rung, 10 cents per foot. LAND ROLLERS .- Duty 20%. \$12 to \$15 each. LANTERNS .- Duty 30%. Cold Blast, \$7 per doz. Dashboard, cold blast, \$9 per doz. Japanned, 50 cents per doz. extra. No. 0, \$5.75 per doz. No. 3 "Wright's," \$8.50 per doz. Ordinary, with O burner, \$4 per doz. LAWN MOWERS.—Duty 35%. Pennsylvania, 50% discount. Stearns, 50 Woodyatt, 40 LEAD (Bar and Strip).-Duty 25%.-See Metals. Lead, pig.-See Metals. LEAD.-Duty 5%. Red and White, dry.-See Paints. LINES (Cotton) .- Duty 25%. Chalk, \$2 to \$3.50 per gross. Wire, clothes, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per M ft. LOCKS.-Duty 30%. Cupboard, \$1.50 per doz. up. Desk, \$1.50 per doz. up. Drawer, \$1 per doz. up. Padlocks, 75 cents per doz. up. Rim and Mortise, Peterboro, \$1.50 per doz. up. "Amer., \$1.50 per doz. up. MALLEABLES.-Duty 30%. See Castings. MALLETS.-Duty 30%. Carpenters', hickory, \$1.25 to \$3.75 per doz. Caulking, 60 cents to \$2 each. Lignum Vitae, \$3.85 to \$5 per doz. Tinsmiths', \$1.25 to \$1.50 per doz. MATTOCKS .- Duty 30%. Canadian, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per doz. MEAT CUTTERS .- Duty 30%. Amer., 25 to 30% discount. German, 15% discount. ETALS. Ingots.—Aluminium, 35 to 50 cents per lb. Antimony (Cookson's,) 104 to 11 cents per lb. "Copper, "English," 18 cents per lb. "Bar, 25 cents per lb. "Tin, "Lamb & Flag," 32 cents per lb. "Straits, 32 cents per lb. "Ear, 33 cents per lb. "Lewis, 7 to 10 cents per lb. Angolia, 25 cents per lb. Post's Zero, 25 cents per lb. Spooner's Copperine, No. 2, 12 cents per lb., finest, 25 cents per lb. Syracuse Smelting Works, dynamo, 29 cents per lb.; special, 25 cents per lb. Sheets, Black, Duty \$7 per ton. "12—\$2,75, " METALS.

INJECTORS.—Duty 30%.

IRON.-See Metals

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

**	12	••	
**	14-3.10.	"	
Sheets.	Black, Duty	5%.	
44	17-\$3.10, 100	lbs,	
**	18-3.20.	44	
**	20-33.25.	46	
**	22-83.30.	44	
44	24-83.50	"	
**	26-\$3.75.	44	
66	28-\$4.00.	66	
Sheets,	Tinned-71	ents per lb., Base p	rice.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

January 3, 1902.

ETALS-Continued. Sheets, Galvanized Iron. 17-\$3.80 per 100 lbs. 18-\$3.90 20-\$3.90 22 to 24-\$4.10 per 100 lb. 18 to 24-\$4.50 26-\$4.25 per 100 lb. 28-\$4.50 16-(Gueen Head), \$3.90 per 100 lb. 18 to 24-\$4.60 16-(Gueen Head), \$4.15 per 100 lb. 26-\$4.40 per 100 lb. 28-\$4.65 Sheets, Corrugated-Galv., \$4.50 per 100 sq. ft. METALS-Continued. NOZZLES .- Duty 30%. "
 28-\$1.65
 "
 Sheets, Corrugated-Galv., \$4.50 per 100 sq. ft.
 Shafting, Bright Steel.-\$3.50 per 100 lb.
 Shingles, Galv. Iron, Ordinary, \$4.90 per sq.
 "
 "
 "
 Medium, \$5.45
 "
 "
 Best, \$5.80
 " OAKUM " Best, \$5.80
 Painted Steel, Ordinary, \$3.15 per sq.
 " Best, \$5.80
 " Best, \$5.80
 " Angle, \$2.75 per 100 lb.
 Bar (Common), \$1.95 @ \$2.05.
 " Lowmoor. \$6.50 per 100 lb.
 " Bar, "Swedes. \$4.50 per 100 lb.
 " Lowmoor. \$6.50 per 100 lb.
 " Lowmoor. \$2.60 per 100 lb.
 " Angle, \$2.75 per 100 lb.
 " Refined Bar. \$2.60 per 100 lb.
 " Angle, \$2.60 per 100 lb.
 " Bar, \$2.60 per 100 lb.
 " and Corrugated, see Sheets.
 " and Corrugated, \$2.60 per 100 lb.
 shaft and half, 18 cents per 10.
 Iron, English Horse Shoe. \$2.85 per 100 lb.
 Iron, English Horse Shoe. \$2.85 per 100 lb.
 Iron, Hand. \$2.05 per 100 lb.
 Iron, Hand. \$2.05 per 100 lb.
 Rods. Brass, 24 cents per lb. base price; hard sheets, \$20 to 30 cents per lb.
 Steel, Cultivator. \$4.50 per 100 lb.
 " Channel. \$3 to \$4 per 100 lb.
 " Channel. \$3.00 per 100 lb.
 " Steel, B OIL.-Duty 25%. OILERS.-Duty 30%. \$1 per doz. up. PACKING.---Duty 35%. PAILS .- Duty 25%. PAINTS.-Duty 25%. PAINTS.-Duty 30%. LEAD, WHITE. Tank Steel Plate (duty\$/ per ton). -3-10, \$2.00 per 100 lb. Plates, Steel Boiler (duty 10%).-1 and larger, \$2.50 per 100 lb. Steel Boiler Heads (duty 10%).-\$2.60 per 100 lb. Canadian Plates.-All dull, 52 sheets, \$2.90; half polished, \$3. MOPS .- \$1 per doz. NAIL PULLERS.-Duty 30%. German and American, \$1.85 to \$3.50 each. -Duty, cut, ½ cent per lb.; wire, 3-5 cent NAILS. per lb. NAIL SETS-Duty 30%. Assorted sizes, \$1.20 per doz.

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Galvanized, 50% discount. Green wire, \$1.50 per 100 sq. ft. Poultry, 2x2 mesh, 150 ft. roll, 55 off Canadian List. COLORS (In Oil).-Duty 25% NETTING-Wire.-Duty 30°/.. Hose (Brass), \$3.50 to \$5 per doz. NUTS .- Duty # cent per lb. & 25%. Finished, tapped, 25 % discount. Rough, square head, 4 cents per lb, from list. Rough, hexagon head, 44 cents lb, from list. Semi-finished, tapped, 25% discount. Navy, \$7.80 per 100 lb. Spun, \$9.30 per 100 lb. L.—Duty 25%. Boiled Linseed Oil bbls., 86 cents per gal. Cylinder Oil, from 40 cents up. Lard Oil, bbls., 90 cents per gal. Machine. Prime White (Can.), 14 cents per gal. Prime White (U.S.), 154 cents per gal. Raw Linseed Oil, bbls., 83 cents per gal. Sperm Oil, bbls., \$1.75 per gal. Water White (U.S.), 164 cents per gal. PITCH. PIPE. Rubber Insertion, 60 cents per lb. Rubber Sheet, 22 cents per lb. PACKING.-Duty 25%. Asbestos, 35 cents per lb. Flax, 35 cents per lb. Hemp, 124 cents per lb. Jute, 8 cents per lb. Galvanized Iron, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per doz. INTS. — Duty 25%.
Elephant Snow White, 8 to 9 cents per lb.
Pure White Zinc, 8 to 9 cents per lb.
No. 1, 6 to 74 cents per lb.
No. 2, 5 to 64 cents per lb.
Prepared, in 1, 4 and 1-gallon tins, \$1.25 per gal.
Barn, in barrels, 75 to 85 cents per gal.
Canada Paint Co's Pure, \$1.25 per gal.
Second qualities, \$1.10 per gal.
Sherwin-Williams Paints, \$1.45 per gal.
Zanzibar, all colors, 75 cents per gal., f.o.b. Toronto or Windsor. Copper, \$3.50 per gal. LEAD, DRY WHITE.-Duty 5%. Pure, in casks, \$5.75 per cwt. Pure, in kegs, \$8.25 per cwt. No. 1, in casks, \$5.50 per cwt. No. 1, in kegs, \$5 per cwt. AD, WHITE. Pure, \$6.37 per 100 lb. No. 1, pure, \$6 per 100 lb. No. 2, pure, \$5.62½ per 100 lb. No. 3, pure, \$5.25 per 100 lb. No. 4, pure, \$4.87 per 100 lb. Elephant and Decorators' Pure, \$7.12½ per 100 lb. Brandram's B.B. Genuine, \$9 per 100 lb. """ Decorative, \$7.55 per 100 lb. """ No. 1, \$6.85 per 100 lb. """ No. 2, \$6 per 100 lb. LEAD, RED.-Duty 5%. AD, 1110. - 500 15. casks, \$5.50 per cwt. Genuine, 100 1b. kegs, \$5.75 per cwt. No. 1, 560 1b. casks, \$5.25 per cwt. No. 1, 100 1b. kegs, \$5 per cwt. LORS (Dry).—Duty 25%. American Oxides, \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 lb. Brussels Ochre, \$2 per 100 lb. Burnt Sienna, pure, 10 cents per lb. " Umber, pure, 10 cents per lb. Raw, 9 cents per lb. Canadian Oxides, \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 lb. Chrome Greens, pure, 12 cents per lb. Drop Black, pure, 9 cents per lb. English Oxides, \$3 to \$3.25 per 100 lb. English Vermillion, 80 cents. Fire Proof Mineral, \$1 per 100 lb. Genuine English Litharge, 7 cents per lb. Mortar Color, \$1.25 per 100 lb. Super Magnetic Oxides, \$2 to \$2.25 per 100 lb. Ultamarine Blue, in 28-lb. boxes, 8 to 24 cents per lb. COLORS (Dry).-Duty 25%. per 1b. Venetian Red (best), \$1.80 to \$1.90 per 100 lb. Whiting, 12 cents. Yellow Ochre (J. C.), bbls., \$1.35 to \$1.40 per 100 lb. Yellow Ochre (J. F. L. S.), bbls., \$2.75 per 100 lb. Yellow Ochre (Royal), \$1:10 to \$1.15 per 100 lb.

25 lb. tins, Standard Quality. 25 lb. tins, Standard Quality. Chrome Green, 8 cents per lb. Chrome Yellow, 11 cents per lb. French Imperial Green, 10j. cents per lb. Forench Ochre, 6 cents per lb. Marine Black, 9 cents per lb. Marine Green, 9 cents per lb. Venetian Red, 5 cents per lb. PAPER.-Duty 25%. PER.—Duty 20%. Brown Wrapping, 2½ to 4 cents per lb. Manilla Wrapping, No. 1, 4 cents per lb. No. 2, 5½ "" Carpet Felt, \$45 per ton. Plain building, 35 cents per roll. Tarred lining, 45 cents per roll. Tarred roofing, \$1.65 per 100 lbs. PEAVEYS.-Duty 30%. Round and Duck bill, \$2.50 and \$13 per doz. PIKE POLES.-Duty 30% \$10.50 per doz. PICKS.-Duty 30°/. \$4.50 to \$7 per doz. 85 cents 100 lbs. PIPE. -Duty, \$8 per ton. Cast Iron Soil, Medium and Heavy, 65% discount Light, 60% discount. Brass, 25 to 35 cents per lb., base price. Copper, 25 cents per lb., base price. PIPE.-Duty 30%. Galvanized Iron.
 \$, \$5.50 per 100 ft.; }
 \$, \$5.50 per 100 ft.;], \$7.95 per 100 ft.;], \$12.95 per 100 ft.; 2, \$17.35 per 100 ft.;], \$12.95 per 100 ft.;] PIPE, BLACK IRON .-- Duty 30%. Ptc. BLACK IRON.--Duty 30%.
\$4.65 per 100 ft.; 1, \$3.40 per 100 ft.; 1, \$3.45 per per 100 ft.; 5, \$3.50 per 100 ft.; 1, \$3.50 per 100 ft.; 1, \$3.50 per 100 ft.; 1, \$7.40 per 100 ft.; 1, \$9.50 per 100 ft.; 21, \$7.50 per 100 ft.; 3, \$30.00 per 100 ft.; 3, \$37.50 per 100 ft.; 3, \$30.00 per 100 ft.; 4, \$37.50 per 100 ft.; 4, \$42.75 per 100 ft.; 4, \$51.50 per 100 ft.; 6, \$74.50 per 100 ft.; PIPE.-Duty 30%. Wrought Iron, 1 inch, per ft. 161 cents. PIPES.-Duty 30%. Stove, 5 and 6 in., \$7 per 100 lengths. "7 in., \$7.50 per 100 lengths. PLANES.-Duty 30%. Bailey's, 40% discount. Canadian wood, 25% discount. Mathieson wood, 20 PLUMBERS' BRASS GOODS .- Duty 30°/ .. UMBERS' BRASS GOODS.-Duty 30'/. Check Valves, 60% discount. Compression Cocks, 60% discount. Genuine Jenkins' Valves, 45 Imitation Jenkins' Valves, 55 Radiator Valves, 55% discount. Standard Angle Valves, 65% discount. Standard Globe Valves, 65% discount. Stop Cocks, 65% discount. POLISH.-Duty 25% Liquid Stove, \$5 per gross. Paste, \$5 per gross. PULLEYS.-Duty 25%. Awning, 25 to 60 cents per doz. Clothes Line, 50 cents per doz. Dodge wood split, 50% discount. Sash, 25 to 27 cents per doz. PUMP CYLINDERS.-Duty 25%. Regular patterns, 65% discount. PUMPS .- Duty 25°/. Cistern, 50% discount. Force, 50 PUNCHES (centre)-Duty 30%. Assorted sizes, \$1.80 per doz. PUTTY .-- Duty 20%. TTY .--Duty 202. In bbls. (Bladders), \$2.10 per 100 lbs. In kegs. boxes or loose, \$2.25 per 100 lbs. In 25-lb. tins, \$2.35 per 100 lbs. In 25-lb. tins, \$2.65 per 100 lbs. In bulk or tins less than 100 lb., \$2.90 per 100 lbs. Bulk, in bbls., \$1.90 per 100 lbs. "in less quantity, \$2.05 per 100 lbs. RASPS.-Duty 30%. Blacksmiths, Woodworkers, etc., see Files. REGISTERS.-Duty 30% Floor and Wall, 50% discount.

RIVET SETS .-- Duty 30%.

Canadian, 35 to 371% discount.

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20 to 90 cents each.

RIVETS AND BURRS .- Duty 30°/ ... VETS AND BURRS.—Duty 30%.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, 35 & 5 off; cartoons, i cent per lb. extra.
Extras on Iron Rivets in 1-lb. cartoons, 1 cent per lb.
Extras on Tron Rivets in 1-lb. cartoons, 1 cent per lb.
Extras on Tinned or Coppered Rivets, 1-lb. car-toons, 1 cent per lb.
Iron Rivets, black and tinned, 60 & 10% discount.
IPE ETC. Dura area ROPE, ETC.-Duty 25%. DPE, ETC.-Duty 25%.
Cotton, 3-16 in, and larger, 16 cents per lb.
5-32 in., 21 cents per lb.
tin., 22 cents per lb.
Crucible Steel Rope, 25% discount.
Galvanized Wire Rope, 25% discount.
Jute, 8 cents per lb.
Lath Yarn, 94 cents per lb.
Manila, 7-16 in. and larger, 134 cents per lb.
** \$ in., 124 cents per lb.
New Zealand Rope, 10 cents per lb.
Russia Deep Sea, lines 164 cents per lb.
** \$ in., 11 cents per lb. RUBBER. Reclaimed. RULES.-Duty 30*/.. Boxwood, 75 and 10% discount. Ivory, 374 to 40% discount. Lumbermans'. SAD IRONS .- Duty 30°/ .. Mrs. Potts', No. 55, polished, 621 cents per set. No. 50, nickle-plated, 671 cents set. "Sensible," 55 and 60 cents set. "Toy," \$13.00 gross. SAND AND EMERY PAPER.-Duty 25%. B. & A. Sand, 40 & 5% discount. Garnet, 5 to 10% advance of list. SAP SPOUTS .- Duty 30%. Bronzed iron, with hooks, \$9.50 per 1,000. SASH WEIGHTS.-Duty 25%. Sectional, \$2.75 to \$3 per 100 lb. Solid, \$1.25 to \$2.25 per 100 lb. SAWS .-- Duty 30'/.. Crosscut, Disston's, 35 to 55 cents per foot. Hack, complete, 75 cents to \$2.75 each. Hack, frame only, 75 cents each. Hand, Disston's, 124% discount. S. & D., 40% discount. S. & D., 35 off on Nos. 2 and 3. SCALES .-- Duty 30'/. Champion, 60% discount. Gurney's, 40 Troenmer's, 30 " Ca Canadian list. SCREEN'S.-Duty 30°/. Door, \$7.50 to \$12 doz. Window, \$1.75 to \$2.75 doz, SCREWS.-Duty 35%.

 REWS. - Duty 35'/..

 Bench, iron, \$4.25 to \$5.75 per doz.

 "wood, \$3.25 to \$4 per doz.

 Drive Screws, \$71 & 10% discount.

 Hexagon Cap, 45

 "Wood, F.H., bright and steel, \$71 & 10% discount.

 "R. H., bright, 824 & 10% discount.

 "R. H., bright, 824 & 10% discount.

 "F. H., bright, 824 & 10% discount.

 "F. H., bright, 824 & 10% discount.

 "F. H., bronze, 75

 "R. H., bronze, 75

 SCREWS, (Machine, Iron and Brass)-Duty 35'/.. Flat head, 25% discount. Round head, 20 SCYTHES.—Duty 25'/. Grass, \$8 to \$10. Grain, \$12 to \$14. SHEARS. -Duty 30%. Tailors, 30 % discount Amer. list. SHELLS (Cartridge).-See Ammunition. SHOT, See Amunition. SHOVELS AND SPADES.-Duty 35%. Burns', 40 and 5% discount. Ely's, Gray's Jones, "" Steel, Snow, \$2.45 @ \$2.60 per doz. Wood, " SKATES.-Duty 35%. American Hockey. Canadian 40 cents to \$2.50 pair. SNAPS.-Duty 30°/.. Harness, 40% discount. SNATHS .- Duty 25%. Sythe, \$5.25 to \$8 per doz. SOLDER (Plumbers') .- See Metals.

SPIKES.-Duty ½ cent per lb. Rail, 20% discount. Ship, \$5 per 100 lb. SPRINGS .- Duty 35%. Bright Carriage, 61 per lb. net. STAPLES .- Duty 30%. Barb wire, \$3.75 per 100 lb. Bed, 50% discount. Blind, 25 " Wrought iron, 75% discount. STEEL-see Metals STOCKS AND DIES .- Duty 30%. OCKS AND DIES.-Duty 30',. Blacksmiths', Lightning, 25% discount. "Green River, 25 "Jardine, 35% " Pipe, Solid, 70 & 10% discount. "Duplex, 334% discount. "Jarecki, 33% "Oster, 30% " Wiley & Russell's, 25% discount, Canadian list. STONES.-Duty 30°/.. TACKS, BRADS, etc.-Duty 35%. ACKS, BRADS, etc.—Duty 35%. Carpet tacks, blued, 80 & 15% discount. '''' in.kegs, 40% discount. Copper tacks, blued, 85 & 12% discount. Copper tacks, blued, 85 & 12% discount. Cut tacks, blued, in dozens only, 80% discount. '' weights, 60% discount. Fine finishing, 40% discount. Fine finishing, 40% discount. Leather carpet tacks, 50% discount. Picture frame points, 10% discount. Strawberry box tacks, bulk, 75 & 10% discount. Swedes, cut tacks, blued and tinned, in bulk, 80 & 10% discount; in dozens, 75% discount. Swedes, cut tacks, blued and tinned, in bulk, 80 & 10% discount; in dozens, 75% discount. Swedes, cut tacks, blued and tinned, 11% discount. Trunk tack, blued and tinned, 11% discount. Trunk tack, blued and tinned, 85% discount. Alf discount. Alf discount. Trunk tack, black and tinned, 85% discount. GB.—Duty 25% TAGS .- Duty 25%. Shipping, 50 @ 70 cents per M. TAR. Coal \$2.75 bbl. Refined, \$4 per bbl. TENTS.-Duty 30%. Canadian list, 20% discount. TONGS .--- Duty 30%. Ice, \$9 per doz. Pipe, "Brown's," net. "Brock's," 25% discount. "Trimo," 25 TRAPS.-Duty 30°/.. "Hawley & Norton's," 65% discount. "Newhouse," 45% discount. "Victor," 75% discount. TRUCKS.-Duty 30%. 1, \$3.75; 2, \$5; 3, \$6.75 each. "Handy" Canadian, \$16 to \$18. TUBES FOR BOILERS. 11, 11, 11, 2, 21, 21, 3, 31, 4 15, 12, 12, 101, 13, 14, 141, 181, 241 ft. TURNBUCKLES.-Duty, } cent per lb., 25%; 33}% discount. TURPENTINE.—Duty 5%. 55 cents per gal. TWINES .- Duty 25%. IN RS.--Duty 25%.
Bag twine, 3-ply, 20 cents per lb. 4-ply, 20 cents per lb. Colored, 27 cents per lb. Cotton hag, 30 cents per lb. Cotton, White, 20 to 30 cents per lb. "Colored, 30 to 40" Hemp, 20 cents per lb.
Mattress, 45 cents per lb.
Sewing, 45 cents per lb. TWINE-Continued. Tarred Lath, 11 cts. Wrapping, 22 to 27 cts.

ARNISHES.-Duty 20 cents per gal. 20% off 5-gal. lots. Black Japan, \$2 per gal. "No. 1, 75 cents to \$1.50 per gal. Brown Japan, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. "body, \$4 to \$6 per gal. "tody, \$4 to \$6 per gal. "tody, \$4 to \$6 per gal. Benar, \$2 to \$2.50 per gal. Elastic Oak, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Furniture, extra, \$2 to \$2.50 per gal. Furniture, extra, \$2 to \$2.50 per gal. Gold Size, Japan, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Hard Oil Finish, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Light Oil Finish, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Shellac, orange, \$2 to \$2.50 per gal. "white, \$2 to \$2.50 per gal. SES.-Duty 30%. VISES. - Duty 30%. Amer., 134 cents per lb. Brooks', 134 cents per lb. Peter Wright's, 15 cents per lb. WASHERS.—Duty ‡ cent per lb., 25%. Buggy, 75% discount. Wrought iron, 40% discount. WASHING MACHINES.-Duty 35%. Re-acting square, \$51.00 per doz. Round, \$48.00 " Rocker, \$48.00 per doz. Popular Brands, \$30.00 to \$42.00 per doz. Dowswell, \$3.75 each. Re-acting (Dowswell, \$5 each. WIRE. RE. Barbed Wire, see Fencing. Brass Wire, (duty 10%), 50 to 50 & 24% discount. Copper Wire, (duty 15%), 45 & 10% discount net cash 30 days, f.o b. factory. Smooth Steel Wire, (duty 20%), is quoted at the following net selling prices : No. 6 to 8 guage, \$2.90 per 100 lbs. "9" 2.80" "10" 2.87" "11" 2.90" "12" 2.90" "12" 2.90" "13" 3.15" "14" 3.37" "15" 3.60" " 12 " 13 " 14 " 15 44 44 44 3.50 3.65 ... " 16 "16 "3.65 " Other sizes of plain wire outside of Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and other varieties of plain wire remain at \$2.80, base, with extras as before. The prices for Nos. 9 to 13 fhelude the charge of 10 cents for oiling. Extras net per 100 lb.: coppered wire, 60 cents; tinned wire, \$2; oiling, 10 cents; special hay-baling wire, 30 cents; spring wire, \$1; best steel wire, 75 cents; bright soft drawn, 15 cents; in 50 and 100-lb. bundles net, 10 cents; in 25-lb. bundles net, 15 cents; packed in casks or cases, 15 cents; bagging or papering, 10 cents. papering, 10 cents.
Bine Steel Wire, 174 off. List of extras, in 100 lb. lots, No. 17, \$5; No. 18, \$5.60; No. 29, \$6.65; No. 21, \$7; No. 22, \$7.30; No. 23, \$7.65; No. 24, \$8; No. 25, \$9; No. 26, \$3.60; No. 27, \$10; No. 28, \$11; No. 29, \$12; No. 30, \$13; No. 31, \$14; No. 32, \$15; No. 33, \$16; No. 34, \$17. Extras net: thned wire, Nos. 17-25, \$2; Nos. 26-31, \$4; Nos. 32-34, \$6; coppered, 5 cents; conts; in 2-b. bundles, 15 cents; in 1-b. hanks, 50 cents; in 1-b. hanks, 75 cents; in 1-b. hanks, 51; packed in casks or cases, 15 cents; bagging or papering, 10 cents.
Galvanized Wire, per 100 lb.; Nos. 6, 7, 8, \$3.50 papering, 10 cents. Galvanized Wire, per 100 lb.: Nos. 6, 7, 8, \$3.50 to \$3.85; No. 9, \$2.85 to \$3.15; No. 10, \$3.60 to \$3.85; No. 11, \$3.70 to \$4.10; No. 12, \$3 to \$3.30; No. 13, \$3.10 to \$4.40; No. 14, \$4.10 to \$4.50; No. 15, \$4.60 to \$5.06; No. 16, \$4.85 to \$5.35. Base sizes, Nos. 6 to 9, \$2.57\$ f.o.b. Cleveland. Clothes Line Wire, solid 7 strand, No. 17, \$4.25; No. 18, \$2.65; No. 19, \$2.35; f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal. WASTE (Cotton). Colored, \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 lb. White, \$7.75 per 100 lbs. ''extra, \$8 per 100 lb. WHEELBARROWS.-Duty 30%. Garden, \$2 to \$4.50 each. Navy, \$19 per doz. "Iron wheel, \$22.50 per doz. Steel tubular, \$7.50 to \$10.50 each. Steel tubular, \$7.50 to \$10.50 WRENCHES.-Duty 30%. Agrioultural, 60% discount. Alligator, 50 P.S. & W., 30 Stillson's, 25 Trimo, pipe, 25 WPINGEPS ((lethes) - Dute 5 Trimo, pipe, 20 WRINGERS (Clothes).-Duty 35%. Ajaz, \$66 per doz. Canadian, \$26 to \$20 per doz. Crescent, \$17.50 to \$20 per doz. Leader, \$50 per doz. Leader, \$50 per doz. Novelty, \$23 to \$27 per doz. Popular Brands, \$16.50 to \$22 per doz. Royal American, \$26 to \$30 per doz. Royal Canadian, \$26 to \$30 per doz. ZINC.-See Metals.

VARNISHES.-Duty 20 cents per gal.

ZINC .- See Metals.

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