

THE

PAID.

# Canadian Harness Banner.



Devoted to the Interests of the Harness Trade.



V. A. COLEMAN, - Editor & Proprietor.



PORT HOPE, - - ONTARIO.

S. A. BUCKLE

MANUFACTURER OF

LEATHER \* FLY \* NETS.

PORT HOPE, - ONTARIO.

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# The Canadian Harness Banner

Devoted to the Interests of the Harness Trade.

MORAL TOPICS.

"THE BEST FOR EACH IS BEST FOR ALL."

TRADE TOPICS.

VOL. 1.

PORT HOPE, JANUARY, 1893.

No. 1.

## TO THE HARNESS TRADE.

It is not expected that this little sheet will find a perfect home in all your hearts. It will undoubtedly have many imperfections. All I can ask for it is a fair consideration. Please do not snub the little affair any more shortly than you are obliged to. It will do its best in its infancy, and possibly with good feed it may grow to a fair stature. Let it have a little place in some fair nook. Give it a little sustenance, and it will in its turn serve you as faithfully as can reasonably be asked of so unpretending a servant.

If we at any time say anything that may not just harmonize with your opinions, please bear with us, and at as early a date as possible try to set us on your track. If we are too confirmed in our ideas to give place to yours, we plead with you that you may not set it down to mere stubbornness, but to our inability to see things as others do. We will strive, I trust, to at least not hurt each other.

Although the harness business is worthy of a great deal of talk, yet we may sometimes get a little off the harness track and have a little variety to cheer us on the way.

If you have any good ideas that will be of interest to the trade, please give them briefly, and we will be thankful for them and give our readers the benefit.

Yours truly,

THE BANNER.

With reference to certain much controverted questions of Biblical science, Sir J. W. Dawson, of Montreal, concludes, 1. That the earliest certain indications of the presence of man in Europe, Asia or America, so far as yet known, belong to the modern post-glacial period. 2. No remains of man probably older than 7,000 years have yet been found. Sir William holds a foremost place among those who aim at reconciling the Mosaic cosmogony with the dealings of science.—Guide.

## HOT WATER AS A MEDICINE.

The "Family Herald," Montreal, has an article on the use of hot water as a medicine. We modify it somewhat.

The human body is constantly undergoing tissue change. Worn out particles are cast aside and eliminated from the system, usually in liquid form, which, as it oozes through the pores of the skin, mainly evaporates. But there is a portion that does not evaporate, but remains on the surface, clogging the pores and providing nests for certain bacteria. New particles are perpetually being added to supply the place of the worn out particles. Water must be taken in some form to keep the particles that are being added to, and those that are being carried off, in a sufficiently fluid state to move freely. Thus hot water accelerates these changes, giving tone, clearness and vigor to all organic work. It causes the organs to work naturally and give increased appetite, as the various parts of the body demands new supplies to fill the place of that which is worn out and discharged through the pores. Unless a sufficient quantity of water is taken, the waste particles of matter are liable to be formed faster than they are removed, and dam up and clog the passages.

Any obstruction to the free passage of the fluids and the working of the organs produces disease by causing irritation, fevers, and lodgments for bacteria of the various diseases. Persons on rising in the morning weak and languid will find the cause in the imperfect secretion and carrying off of wastes, which often may be remedied by a good drink of water as hot as can be comfortably taken. The quantity will, of course, vary with the person and the needs, and should be taken twenty minutes to an hour or more before the meal.

It is often well to take a drink of hot water at other times of the day, after the food has time to digest, say half an hour or so before meals and just before retiring. This done even in hot summer days, is a far better reliever of sleep-

lessness than any drugs. Swollen parts will subside under the continued poulticing of a good hot bath. The skin should be kept clean by frequent baths at all times. Very hot water promptly checks bleeding of the small blood vessels. It is better than poultice daubs, and is clean, and leaves the wounds too sterile for the propagation of bacteria.

A riotous stomach will quickly respond to a hot drink, even when to some considerable extent surfeited by undigested food, but it is better to use all drinks after meals are well out of the stomach. The fluids of the mouth and stomach are the best for dissolving the food in the stomach, and any fluid taken at meals dilutes these too much and weakens them so that they will not so completely dissolve or digest the food.

## A ROYAL WEDDING.

Amid royal pomp and splendor, and surrounded by European sovereigns or their representatives, Princess Maria, of Edinburgh was married Tuesday afternoon to Prince Ferdinand, crown prince of Roumania. Among those who witnessed the civil ceremony, which was performed at 2 o'clock by Dr. von Wendel, Emperor William's household minister, were the duke and duchess of Edinburgh, the parents of the bride; King Charles of Roumania, uncle of the bridegroom; Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, father of the bridegroom; the members of the Roumania ministry, the presidents of both branches of the Roumania parliament, and the more immediate members of the families of the bride and groom.

We cannot always procure just such articles as we desire. In supplying inferior in such a case it should be duly mentioned.

Sometimes we cannot supply our customers with articles as good as we desire from their unwillingness to have them and pay for them. This is not our fault, yet they often report inferior articles bought for best, and we are injured thereby.

# The Harness Banner.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

PORT HOPE, - - ONT.

V. A. COLEMAN, - - Editor and Proprietor.

20 CENTS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

	First Insertion.	Each subsequent Ins.
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Reach all makers and dealers in Harness in Ontario, over 600, and over 600 more in the North West and Eastern Provinces, by advertising in THE HARNESS BANNER.

THE BANNER IS A CHEAP ADVERTISER, as you only pay for its being sent to Harness men.

None receiving THE HARNESS BANNER will be called upon to pay for it. It is ALWAYS PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

Mr. Black's advertisement is worth noticing as he has had long and varied experience as a Collar Maker. He is a pusher.

S. A. Buckle is one of Port Hope's energetic manufacturers. His Fly Nets and Shoe Laces are famous for their excellence and deserve extensive patronage.

The Port Hope Oiled Clothing Works are, besides the beauty of the town, assisting to make it one of the most attractive places in the Dominion. Their energy and probity secures their success.

Harness makers who are interested in learning where they can obtain their "trimming" and all full supplies, at reasonable rates, will be pleased to see the announcement of Spriggs & Buchanan on the last page. The vast experience of these practical men, and their facilities for knowing what any customer may need, and keeping supplies in stock, will account for their success.

Several firms infringed the "Triumph" Trace Buckle by using its Tongue and Bail in the "Double Grip." Two of these firms have now purchased the shop right to use these in the "Double Grip." See that all "Double Grips" are marked Pat. '89, or you are liable to prosecution. Coleman's "Double Grip," however, now have other improved designs, being registered, which makes them far superior. Still they are not to be compared with the "Triumph" (Triple Grip), and are not more than five cents cheaper. Some Jobbers are interested in not supplying Coleman's manufactures. Ask others for them, it will pay you, or write V. A. COLEMAN, Port Hope.

## STRANDED.

S. R. WRIGHT.

Are you disappointed Ella?"

"Disappointed! Oh Nelson!"

The tone and accompanying look perhaps more than the words satisfied Nelson Armitage that his young wife was pleased with the appointments of their new home. They were standing now in their pretty dining room with its crimson carpeted floor and dainty lace curtained window when Mrs. Armitage's attention was arrested by the sight of an exquisitely etched decanter and wine glasses on the polished oak side board. Taking one of the glasses by its slender stem she held it up as she laughingly said:—"This is another of the wedding presents that could very properly be labeled "for ornamental purposes only." An almost imperceptible shade of annoyance passed over Mr. Armitage's face, but he made answer in gentle but decisive tones: "There will be no need whatever to label that glassware, Ella." I purchased it for service as well as for ornament."

"You purchased it, and for service, why Nelson whatever can you mean, surely our home will not be other than a temperance one?"

"Of course it will be a temperance home dear but not fanatically so."

I am afraid I do not understand you at all Nelson, "and the look of troubled wonderment deepened in the truthful eyes—"A temperance home but not fanatically so," she repeated again half under her breath. "Must it be not one thing or the other, either a temperance home and that implies the complete banishment of everything in the form of an intoxicant or, or the reverse!"

"I am very sorry dear we cannot think the same on this question," tenderly responded Nelson Armitage, for he saw his wife was troubled and hurt over the matter. "Perhaps it is better we understand each other at once. You know," he continued in somewhat rapid tones, as if wishing to hurry through with a distasteful subject, "the house I represent believes in treating, although they never said so in as many words, it is an established fact nevertheless; good solid church members too they are, all three of them. Last year the rivalry between the travellers as to who would report the largest sales reached white heat. I had the honor of coming out a long way ahead, and never did as much treating in my life. Why it was only yesterday I asked the firm for ten dollars for treating purposes during this our "opening" week. I got it and no questions asked, and I accept their silence as an endorsement. My salary was raised three hundred dollars at the new year showing they appreciate the work done. I had hoped to have invited to our home some of my customers who will be in the city this week and expected that glassware to be in requisition; nor did it occur to me that I would meet with any opposition from my wife," he added in somewhat aggrieved tones.

"Oh Nelson can it be possible my life has given forth such an uncertain sound?"

on the temperance question that you thought I could sanction the treating of others to that which may enkindle unconquerable appetite in them and through which they may be forever lost." For an instant tears veiled the brightness of the brown eyes, but controlling herself, Mrs. Armitage continued in pleading tones. "Won't you promise dear you will never use those glasses for that purpose, and I will make the most inviting chocolate, the most tempting cake, anything, only, not that other plan."

Nelson Armitage looked into the sweet face of his wife with its intensity of longing so visible, wavered in his decision for an instant, then half laughingly said, "Well Ella dear we will take the cake and chocolate and this will be the seal of the compact," and quietly he snapped the frail glasses in two.

Ella Armitage thankful for one victory achieved, but knowing well there was a greater conflict ahead, with the skill of a general marshalled all her forces and commenced the attack. She entreated her husband with a concentration of earnestness to give up the dangerous habit of treating. Then with the eloquence that is born of the knowledge that our all is at stake, our life here, our future hereafter, she pleaded, yea, agonized for a promise that he himself would never touch liquor again, for she knew if he treated others he must be a like participant. Too womanly to charge him with the fact which there was no undoing, that had she known of this before their marriage matters might have been different, but with marvellous tact and earnestness, she pleaded and argued, then wept at the apparent hopelessness of the effort.

Nelson Armitage loving his young wife most tenderly, most devotedly, thought he was proving his love for her by not yielding; knowing well the luxuriant home he took her from, and wishing to surround her in a like manner with every comfort and really thinking his habit of treating had helped him in his business, was immovable.

Mrs. Armitage noting this, then begged for a year's trial of her plan, but even this was denied, and after two hours had elapsed, all the ground she had gained was the promise that at the end of two years he would join the ranks of the non-treating army. Then thought Nelson Armitage our home and furniture will be clear of debt, and if I must accept a subordinate position and lower salary because my sales are so behind previous years can better afford to do so.

Anxiously, tremblingly, fearfully, Ella Armitage looked forward to the completion of the two years specified. Not that she doubted her husband keeping his word; she knew a promise was held by him as a most sacred and binding obligation, but if—it could not be so terrible—if he should not be able, for as the months passed she could not blind her eyes to the fact that it was gaining on him. There had been some terrible Friday evenings, the blackness of which she thought was photographed on her life there to remain forever, when her husband had returned a little later than usual, his step a trifle unsteady, his

laugh a trifle immoderate, his breath, Ah yes, there could be no mistaking the terrible truth.

Was she silent all this time? Did she sound no note of warning? The world, ever ready to censure those who will receive in quietness its censure rather than trouble to win its exoneration blamed her; but up in Heaven the recording angel at the bidding of the King of the Universe penned in letters of gold, "Thus far she has done what she could."

Nelson Armitage meant every word he said when he told his wife he would neither treat nor be treated at the expiration of the two years, and if ever a man tried to hold good his promise he did, but his will power was enfeebled by a systematic course of drinking, coupled with the pernicious habit of tobacco using, for he was now seldom seen without pipe or cigar, thereby feeding the intolerable thirst which only indulgence could satisfy.

The two years had been succeeded by another and yet another, each one marked by Nelson Armitage's steady descent into abysmal depths, while there arose a greater need of effort, for two lovely children called him father. But the crowning scene of misery and shame occurred the following spring, when in the month of April Nelson Armitage in what might have been the strength and power of manhood, with but eight and twenty years of life behind, and had he but been true to himself and his God, the promise of a bright future, lay a stricken, helpless victim of the drink curse, held fast in the Satanic clutch of delirium tremens.

No pen picture can ever portray the misery and anguish implied in these two words, so we draw the veil of silence over that portion of his life when he himself thought he was dwelling in the lower regions the companion of fiends.

He arose from his sick bed to find the firm for whose sake he had jeopardized his soul had cast him adrift nor did the world blame them for so doing; they had not asked this sacrifice at his hand, had only by their silence and increased remuneration sanctioned and encouraged his actions. Through the timely influence of friends, another situation was procured him but at a much decreased salary and much decreased responsibility; but before eighteen months had passed despite the intercession of those interested in his behalf he found himself again with no prospect of a position and with a wife and three children, one a helpless infant, entirely dependant upon his exertions.

Week after week drifted by, the meagre fund Mrs. Armitage had stored away for some such awful emergency was slowly dwindling down to a few dollars; almost desperate she felt for the sake of her little ones she must take her place among the bread winners. Successful beyond her hopes, she was beginning now to have so little hope in or for anything, she soon had four boarders, and with almost superhuman strength she cared for her little children and attended to the wants of her now largely increased household.

Such is the debasing, lowering influence of the drink habit that Nelson

Armitage accepted the reversed position almost as a matter of course. "Why shouldn't his wife try to do something until he got another situation," he remarked almost roughly to a friend who was expressing his fears that Mrs. Armitage's frail constitution might break under this added strain, he who but six years ago aimed to shield her from the very suggestion of care and responsibility!

Winter with its necessarily increased expenditure was drawing apace, and poor Mrs. Armitage's heart sank within her at the prospect, for do what she could the outlay and income now barely balanced, but at Christmas time a glint of light brightened her dark horizon for a "former friend of her husband's proved his right of title to true friend" and procured for him a first-class position in one of the leading Montreal warehouses on a salary of fifteen hundred a year.

On the second day of January Mr. Armitage entered upon his duties, and with something of the old time life and vigor. He went home a pledged man to neither take liquor in any form nor offer it to others—his wife had begged this at his hand—yea down on her knees before him she had prayed him if not for her sake then for that of his children, to heed her heart's cry, and he with bowed head and voice husky with emotion had solemnly promised.

Despite that solemn promise, despite the haunting image of a wan, pleading face, before the early twilight of that first day had given place to night's sombre shadows he lay helplessly intoxicated. The Montreal firm hearing through another traveller, who had seen him of his condition sent a representative to Toronto, where he still lingered, who took his samples from him and sent him home a discharged man. Then to drown remorse he drank heavily, for weeks in succession was never sober. Mrs. Armitage's boarders at last gave notice that they would leave if she did not send that man away, that they could no longer continue to board at a house where a drunken, swearing man was tolerated.

God pity and help those helpless women, who through our legalized drink traffic are driven to such awful alternatives. On the one hand her husband, he who at God's altar she had taken "for better, or for worse," on the other hand her children's support, almost frenzied with grief and the horrors of the dreadful strait to which she was reduced, she chose. The mother love carried the day, and forth from his home went Nelson Armitage, the once brilliant and fascinating man, now branded with the "mark of the beast on his forehead." She took him to an old bachelor brother of his who promised to supply him with food and clothing, but no means whereby he could indulge his insatiable thirst for drink.

He is still there now a wrecked, shattered man, and a hundred miles away is a wrecked, shattered home, where a prematurely gray haired woman toils with fast ebbing strength and agonized countenance to keep herself and three little children in food and clothing, and with a roof above them. Reader, this is

no fancy picture, the outline, coloring, even minute details, are taken from real life. Nor is it an isolated circumstance—there are just such homes—just such men like plague spots darkening the fair reputation of our beloved Dominion.

And as death removes the present number there come crowding on a vaster army to take their places. How long Oh Lord, how long, will this state of things continue? From thousands of women sufferers who know by actual experience comes back the echoing answer, "Just so long as respectable business people continue to make the liquor trade one with theirs and throw around it the mantle of their own respectability; until the two are forever divorced; until the treating system by knights of the road becomes a thing to be utterly abhorred; 'Yea until the white flag of purity and prohibition floats over our Legislative Halls, our business houses, and our homes. Until then there will be the innocent suffering with the guilty; there will be bright prospects forever ruined; there will be bright young lives forever, eternally lost.—Woman's Journal.

#### UNITED STATES WHOLESALE SADDLERY ASSOCIATION.

The Wholesale Saddlery Association of the United States met in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 16, 17. There was considerable done in the way of combining for the purpose of restricting the sales of the wholesalers to jobbers, also in bringing about uniformity in time of commercial paper, limiting it to the sixty days.

They are making strong efforts to occupy 100,000 square feet of space in the Shoe and Leather Building at the World's Fair. This would be about one and one third of one story of the building, which is 575x150 feet, or 85,250 square feet base. They had not at the time of the convention made sufficient progress to be certain of success.

It is understood that the English exhibit will be much larger. Cannot Canada put in a respectable appearance?

#### WORLD'S FAIR.

We hear no word of any Canadian Harness Exhibit at the World's Fair. Are there no manufacturers who are willing to try to extend their business by the prominence such an exhibit would give them? Or shall Canada be found too small, too insignificant to be noticed in the affairs of the world? Or, again, are we too self sufficient to give attention to such affairs when it may possibly assist a neighboring nation to profit a little by what we might spend among them?

We will be pleased to receive and place before the harness trade of Canada any suggestions we may be favored with.

Let us in our business be ashamed of supplying to our customers anything we would not under similar circumstances like supplied to us.

## FOR A LITTLE BIRD TELLS.

It's strange how little boys' mothers  
Can find it all out, as they do,  
If a fellow does anything naughty,  
Or says anything that's not true!  
They'll look at him just a moment,  
Till your heart in your bosom swells,  
And then they knew all about it—  
For a little bird tells!

Now, where the little bird comes from,  
Or where the little bird goes;  
If he's covered with beautiful plumage,  
Or black as the king of crows;  
If his voice is as hoarse as a raven,  
Or clear as the ringing bells—  
I know not, but this I am sure of—  
A little bird tells!

The moment you think a thing wicked,  
The moment you do a thing bad;  
Are angry, or sullen, or hateful,  
Get spunky, or stupid, or mad;  
Or tease a dear brother or sister—  
That instant your sentence he knells,  
And the whole to mamma in a minute  
That little bird tells!

You may be in the depth of the closet,  
Where nobody sees but a mouse;  
You may be all alone in the cellar,  
You may be on the top of the house;  
You may be in the dark and the silence,  
Or out in the woods and the dells—  
No matter! Wherever it happens,  
The little bird tells!

And the only contrivance to stop him  
Is just to be sure what to say—  
Sure of your facts and your fancies,  
Sure of your work and your play;  
Be honest, be brave, and be kindly;  
Be gentle and loving as well,  
And then you can laugh at the stories  
The little bird tells!

—Selected.

## WHAT WILL BECOME OF US?

Forty years ago enter any town of four or five thousand inhabitants, and you would find several shoe shops, employing from four or five to twenty or more men, all making or repairing foot gear of the population of the town and surrounding country. As they worked, hot discussions arose about trade and trade prospects. The penitentiary and the few factories of the cities furnished capital for much—even of angry debate. Often was the declaration made by the men that they would not be in the employ of a "boss" who would deal in factory or penitentiary made boots and shoes. Strikes were frequent. Meetings and "orders" were of little avail, except to steady the wage earners in their gradual withdrawal from the "jour" ranks to some more lucrative employment, if those who could adapt themselves to change, as factories, with their machinery and divisions of labor encroached upon their domain.

Strikes often forced dealers to buy their stock from the factories, instead of manufacturing for themselves, and thus, perhaps, virtually hastened the very end which they were endeavoring to prevent. Now only a few workmen are employed in the shops for repairing and special work. Soon few men can be found who can make a good shoe throughout, owing

to the division of labor employing each hand upon only some particular part. This division gives accuracy and rapidity to the execution of each part. But each person only understands, as a rule, the doing of his own particular part.

Forty years ago the harness maker made all his stock; bridles, halters, collars, blankets, fly nets and harness. He made the hair-covered, the canvas-covered, or the leather-covered trunk; the leather or the canvas satchel and valise. Much of the hardware he used gave employment to the neighboring blacksmith.

The harness and other trades are following the boot and shoe trade. The factories where small wares and harness parts are made in large quantities are fast taking the place of the work of the local harness shop. The inevitable cannot be more than hindered, and possibly the very means that may be adopted to hinder may only hasten. Unions, where wise counsels can be made to prevail, can be of much use to direct, in each turn in events, what course to pursue.

Owing to certain features of the harness trade it may not so soon or so completely come under the sway of the large factories. Gradually, however, local work will give place to the factory, and the harness maker will be more the dealer in than the manufacturer of his wares. Fewer apprentices will be engaged, and as the workmen withdraw from the field, there will not be the need of others to take their place, except in smaller numbers. Of course great numbers will always be required as factory operatives.

The main thing to be considered is how to meet whatever "turns up," and any hints that can be of use will be thankfully received and made of avail by giving them publicity in THE BANNER. We therefore invite articles brief and to the point.

Would we supply a farmer with a set of harness having an inferior article in its construction costing four or five cents less than another article, which should occupy the same place when that other article would be worth dollars to the farmer in convenience and durability? If so, we do not deserve customers.

It is stated that Professor Mahaffy has succeeded in deciphering a portion of the papers found with the mummies in the Fayum. In the third century wood was scarce in Egypt, and the coffins were constructed of masses of waste paper, which were glued together and afterward covered with a coating of clay. The papers were torn in pieces and mixed up. Despite this, however, Professor Mahaffy and his associates have succeeded in cleaning and combining enough of what remains to form a good idea of what he has recovered from the past. Among the discoveries is the concluding scene of a lost play of Euripides. There are also some thirty-five lines of the "Iliad," thus constituting the oldest fragment of that book that has yet been found. There is also a fragment of the "Phædo" of Plato, but the bulk of the documents relate to the social condition of the Fayum.—Guide.

## ELECTRICITY IN THE CARS.

Electric heating is yet in its infancy, but it is safe to predict that it will thrive and grow with a rapidity which will surprise its most sanguine well-wishers. In heating a home can anything be more perfect than to have only to turn a switch and let the current do the rest. No fires to attend to, no chimneys to smoke, no dust blown about the room. The only visible sign being the heater, which if placed in the room would be neat and ornamental, or if placed beneath a register would be out of sight, the only exertion required being to turn a switch on or off as desired. While this alone is a feature which will commend the invisible current to the housewife, there is yet another which in her eyes is more important—its use in cooking. In order to secure the best results, we learn from the "Baltimore Record," each cooking utensil is constructed with the resistance or heating coil as a part of it; thus each is its own stove, so to speak, and may be placed at any convenient point where connection with the current can be had. All manner of cooking appliances, from the all-important coffee pot down through the list of pots, skillets and broilers to the oven, are thus arranged, and once the connection is made and the current turned on, the operation of cooking proceeds without interruption. In the evening food could be placed in the proper utensils, these connected with the house wires, and by a proper arrangement the latter could be led to the bedroom.

Then in the morning the mere turning of a switch would be sufficient to start the breakfast cooking. This sounds like a tale from the Arabian Nights rather than an existing fact, but it is a fact. As to the cost of heating or cooking by means of this agent, it is stated that the ordinary cooking utensil requires the same amount of current as a sixteen candle power lamp. The oven consumes three times this amount, and a fair-sized house heater about five times as much. Taking the cost of one lamp at 80 cents per month, which represents the average price, then each utensil, if used in cooking three meals a day, or 90 per month, would cost nine-tenths of a cent per meal.

Assuming four cooking utensils and the oven to be required for each meal, the cost per meal for heat would be 3 10 cents, or for 90 meals \$5.50 per month. For house heating the average cost per heater per day would be about 4½ cents, or \$1.25 per month, or presuming that four heaters are in use, the total fuel bill, including that required for cooking purposes, would be about \$12 per month. As against this cost must be considered the average coal bill, the repairs and the inconveniences attending the use of coal. This cost is too much for the average family, but there are strong hopes that as inquiry proceeds a further reduction will take place. Electric investigation is yet in its infancy.

The Queen's preferences are now said to be toward De Vere, the Irish poet, for the vacant laureateship.

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**COLEMAN'S TRIUMPH (TRIPLE GRIP)  
 TRACE BUCKLE.**

Coleman makes the best improved Double Grip on the market, but no Double Grip equals the "Triumph"

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**Oiled Clothing Comp'y**

[LIMITED.]

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—o—

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Send for Prices and Samples.

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[LIMITED.]

S. HENDERSON, SECRETARY.

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—o—

**W. C. BLACK**

(Formerly of New York.)

**Makes Twenty-Two Different Kinds**

OF

**HORSE COLLARS,**

**LONG STRAW AND SHORT STRAW**

—o—

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

**W. C. Black's Factory**

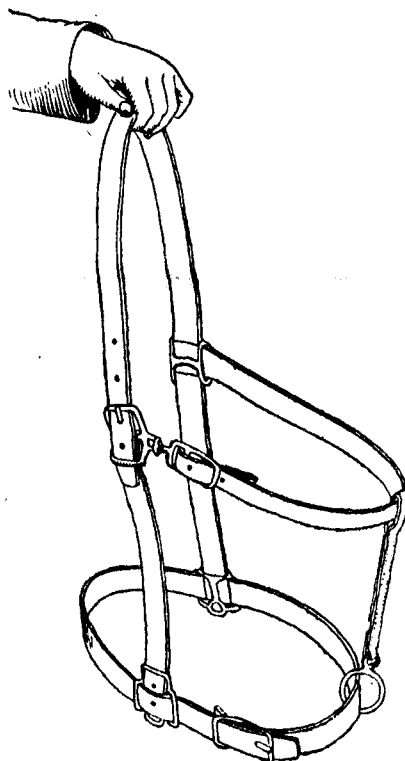
PORT HOPE.

ASK YOUR JOBBER  
 FOR  
**COLEMAN'S**  
 PIVOT  
**Halter Mountings**

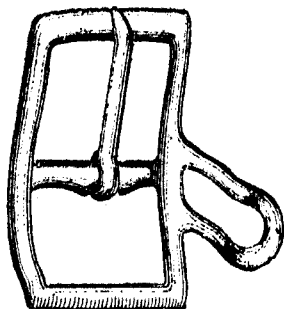
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Either of the above with, or without the New Throatlatch Lock.

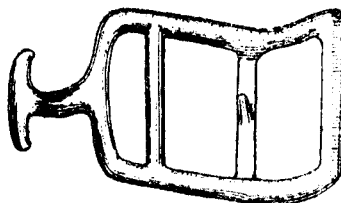


**HALTER**  
 WITH  
**COLEMAN'S**  
 PIVOT  
**MOUNTING**  
 AND  
**TAKE-UP**  
**LOCK.**

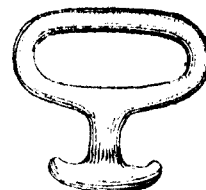


PATENT APPLIED FOR.

**CHECK BUCKLE**  
 FOR  
**NEW THROATLATCH**  
**LOCK.**



TAKE-UP LOCK.

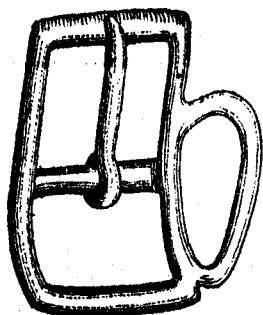


PLAIN LOCK.

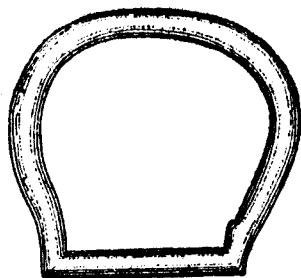
FOR ANY HALTER MOUNTINGS.

**BETTER, STRONGER, AND CHEAPER THAN SNAPS.**

DOES NOT CLOG BY DIRT OR FROST. NO SPRING TO CLOG OR BREAK.

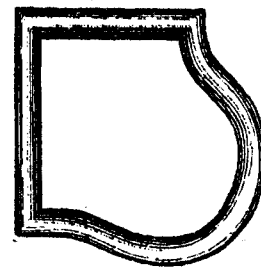


COMMON CHECK BUCKLE.



CHECK PIECE.

FOR  
**ENGLISH**  
**HALTER**  
**MOUNTINGS.**



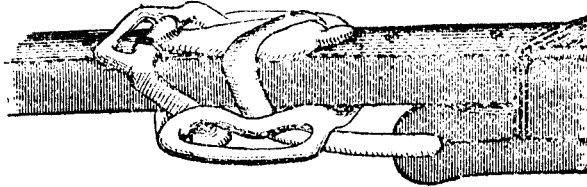
NOSE PIECE.

See that your Jobber gives you Coleman's Triumph Trace Buckle.

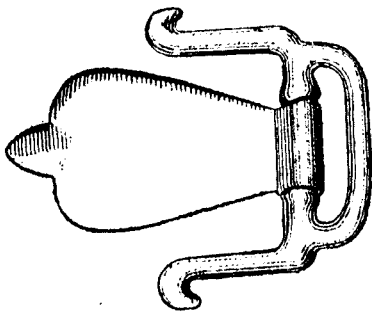
# COLEMAN'S TRIUMPH TRACE BUCKLE (OR TRIPLE GRIP.)

PAT. OCT. 14, 1889.

1¼, 1½, and 1¾ Inch  
THREE LOOP.



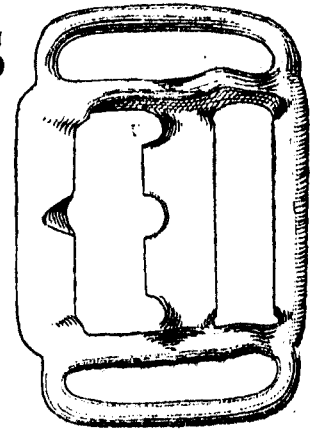
1¼, 1½, and 1¾ Inch  
ONE LOOP.



ASK ☉ YOUR ☉ JOBBERS  
FOR THEM.

Some Jobbers are interested in Selling an Inferior  
Article.

DO NOT BE PUT OFF.



The tongue of the Double Grip is hinged to a fixed bar, and can only rise and fall at one end, so that it can only grip a thin trace between that and the FRONT BAR, and a thick trace between the middle of the tongue and the REAR BAR.

The tongue of THE TRIUMPH (Triple Grip) is hinged to a SWINGING BAIL, which permits it to rise and fall its whole length, and grip evenly from end to end, the trace resting on THREE BASES, thus holding it more firmly and injuring it much less.

It is also much more EASILY SHIFTED than the DOUBLE GRIP. The tongue and swinging bail is quickly put on by holding in position as in cut, then putting one hook of bail through slot, and letting all follow.

Ask for Coleman's Pivot and English Halter Mountings. Also new Throatlatch Lock.



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## W H O L E S A L E



# Saddlery \* Hardware \* House



IS THE PLACE FOR FULL LINES OF

## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOODS

**BEST QUALITY.**

THE LINES ARE TOO COMPREHENSIVE TO ENUMERATE.

## STALLION, \* HORSE \* AND \* PONY \* BLANKETS.

COLLARS, ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

FINE TRIMMING NOVELTIES A SPECIALTY.

COLEMAN'S GOODS KEPT IN STOCK.

# SPRIGGS & BUCHANAN,

80 Front Street East, TORONTO.

**COLEMAN'S**

**TRIUMPH**

**TRACE • BUCKLE**

**OR TRIPLE GRIP,**

**IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY DOUBLE GRIP.**

---

**ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THEM.**

United States Patent for Triumph for Sale. Must not infringe form of  
Tongue or Bail.

ADVERTISE IN "THE BANNER." SEE RATES.