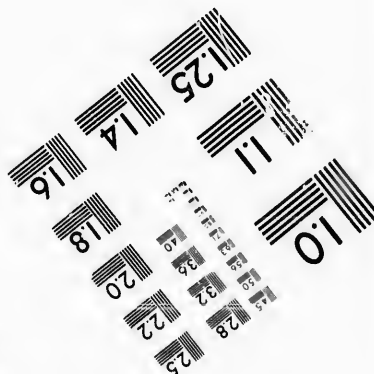
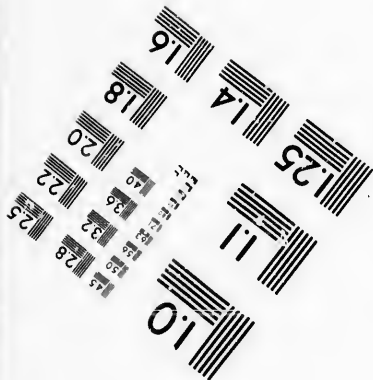
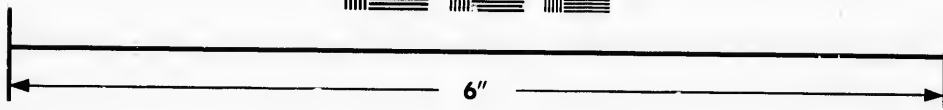
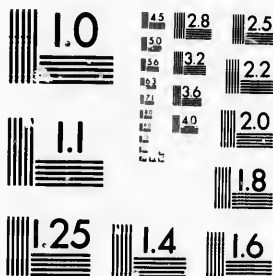


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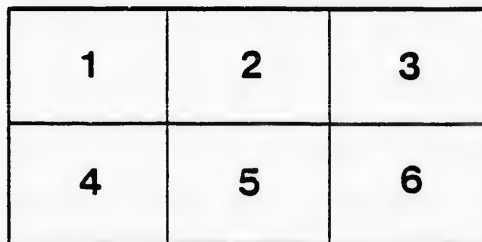
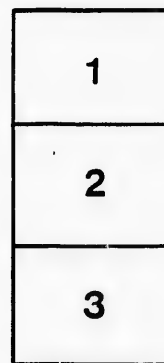
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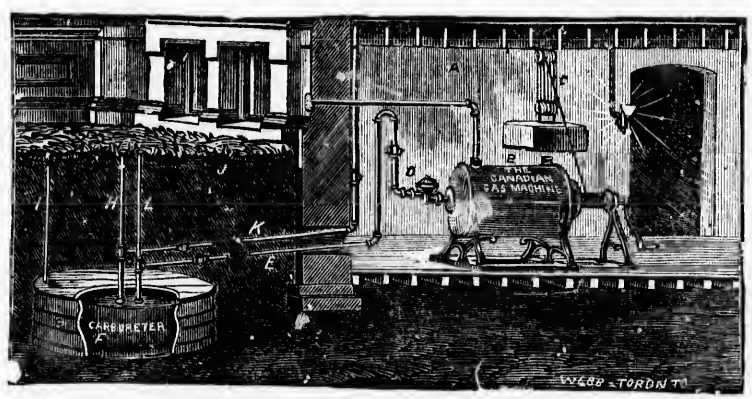
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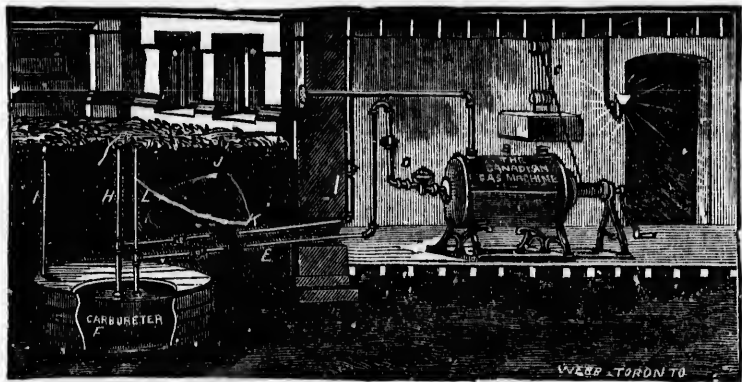
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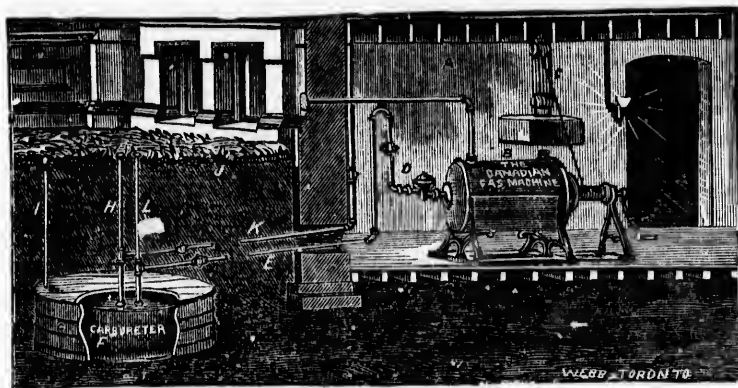
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THE

CANADIAN AIR GAS MACHINE



→ * AS + SET + UP * ←

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The Canadian Air Gas Machine Manufacturing Company are the owners of an improved automatic gas-making apparatus, the patent of Mr. Jos. Phillips, of Toronto, Ont. It is designed as a means by which FACTORIES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, STORES, CONVENTS, PRINTING OFFICES, DWELLINGS or BUILDINGS of any kind, situated in the country, city, or beyond the reach of coal-gas mains of cities, may be supplied with a safe and cheap gas-light.

These machines are simple of construction, not liable to get out of order, require no skill to manage, are made in the most substantial and durable manner. The only gas machine passed freely by Insurance Companies as not affecting the risks. They occupy little space, are set up at small expense, and are equally adapted for lighting the largest mill, factory, public building, or the smallest dwelling; are no new and untried thing, but have been in constant and successful use in all parts of the country, both winter and summer, for years, only certain new improvements being added, as they have been discovered. Change of climate does not affect them.

The gas made by these machines is usually known as carburetted air gas, being common air impregnated with gasoline. It burns with a rich, bright flame, fully equal to that produced by coal gas, is conducted through pipes and ornamental fixtures, with the same convenience and safety. *No fire is used in the process of manufacture, and buildings lighted by it are insured at the same rate as though coal gas was used.* During the many years of our existence we have NEVER HAD ONE ACCIDENT WITH OUR MACHINES.

The cost of this gas for light equal to one thousand feet of coal gas varies from one dollar to one dollar and thirty cents, according to size of machine, being about one-half the price of coal gas.

The material from which the gas is made by our machine is known commercially as gasoline, a light volatile product of petroleum, 90 gravity, which we prefer to supply our customers, as we guarantee it pure and unadulterated, importing direct from the United States.

The Canadian Air Gas Machine consists of a gas generator, containing evaporating chambers, and an automatic air-forcing apparatus, operated by a weight.

The lithographic engraving in front shows the plan adopted by us of setting our apparatus.

In the cellar of the house is seen the automatic air pump, with weight attached. Connected to this is the air pump, running in the ground and conveying air from this instrument to the gas generator, which is placed in a tub of water, from six to ten feet under ground, according to size of machine, to keep the gasoline equal temperature winter and summer, and placed from the building such distance as desired, ten, twenty, thirty, fifty, feet or more. This is done for two reasons: first, to utilize the space the carbonator would otherwise occupy in the cellar; and second, to prevent all danger of careless persons going near it with a light. **ORDINARY CARE ONLY, HOWEVER, NEED BE EXERCISED.**

When the machine is in operation, the pump forces a current of air through the gas generator; here it becomes carburetted, thus forming an illuminating gas that is returned through the gas pipe to the house, and, by the distributing pipes in the walls and floors of the building, to the burners; or it may be conducted from the gas generator in any other direction—to stables, outbuildings, or to lamps on the grounds, wherever light is required. It will be noticed that this plan of gas-making is automatic; gas is generated *only so fast and in such quantities as required for immediate consumption.* The process is continuous while the burners are in use, but *instantly stops when they are extinguished.*

The Canadian Air Gas Machine, set in this manner, is considered as safe a means of lighting as any that can be adopted. All the gasoline is kept in a tank, in a tub of water underground. There is no gas in the air pump nor inflammable material in the house, except the gas contained in the distributing pipes.

The risk is reduced to practically the same point as is incurred in using city gas, long since acknowledged the safest kind of artificial light.

The greater security in the use of gas delivered through permanent pipes and fixtures over that of using kerosene cannot be questioned. Scarcely a day passes without record of losses of property and often life itself, caused by fire resulting from breakage or explosion of kerosene lamps; and when we consider the extent to which kerosene is now frequently adulterated, and the dishonesty of manufacturers and dealers, we are not surprised at such losses, as the risk of using it can hardly be over-estimated. We beg you will not confound our New Improved Air Gas Machine with any of the American machines lately introduced into Canada. We stand on our merits, and refer you to the hundreds of first class firms now using our machines; and the prizes awarded at all of the Exhibitions where we have competed.

Regarding the quality of the gas furnished by our machine, no fault can be found. The light is not only strong and rich, but also mellow and soft to the eyes. It has none of that peculiar sparkle and glare found so hurtful in coal gas. Persons in cities using coal gas, wishing to use our machine, and not only become independent of the gas companies, but have a better gas, need only disconnect the pipes at the gas metre and attach thereto our machine, saving thereby from 50 to 100 percent in the gas accounts.

It possesses an illuminating power of from sixteen to twenty candle power, fully equal to coal gas, and about one-third better than is ordinarily supplied by city gas companies. Persons wishing to dispense with coal or wood for domestic purposes can be supplied with all the necessary cooking and heating stoves at lowest prices; thus they can light and heat their houses and cook their food, all by gas made from our machines. The ordinary hot water piping in use can be applied without any additional cost. It is remarkably pure gas, contains no sulphurous compounds or impurities of any kind. With proper burners, combustion is perfect, WITHOUT SMOKE OR ODOR OF ANY KIND. We have a patent burner, which is supplied at 40c each, consuming only THREE FEET of gas per hour, giving a far better light, and thus saving many feet of gas in every hour.

The amount of care our machines require is scarcely worthy of mention. The gas generator of an apparatus of ordinary size does not require filling oftener than from two to four times a year—a trifling matter. Aside from this, the only attention demanded is the elevating of the weight in the cellar as often as it runs down—once or twice a week—according to how rapidly gas is burned. A MODERATE-SIZED MACHINE, SUITABLE FOR A DWELLING WILL REQUIRE LESS CARE TO KEEP IT IN PERFECT ORDER THAN WILL ONE KEROSENE LAMP—TEN TO FIFTEEN MINTUES A WEEK IS SUFFICIENT.

To explain clearly and in detail the plan upon which our machine is constructed, and how it operates, is a matter of some difficulty; nor is this important to the average enquirer. Sufficient to know, that by its use, with very little care, at small expense, and with perfect safety, he can rely on getting an abundant light at all times. Many, however, will desire a more full explanation. For these we give the engraving,

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPROVED CANADIAN AIR GAS MACHINE.

Referring again to the engraving on page 3, we see that the apparatus consists of two distinct instruments, the one an air pump in the building lighted; the other, a gas generator, underground, outside, or in the cellar.

Let us examine the air pump.

This pump is built upon the same principle as a meter wheel, usually known as a wet meter, and, until a few years ago, almost universally used for measuring gas by public gas companies, differing however, in this, that the meter was revolved by the action of gas passing through it, while our pump is operated by a weight. See engraving: (B) is a pump worked by the weight and pulleys (A); the air passes from the pump through the pipe (C), into the carburetter (F), where it is carburetted and passes out through the pipe (K), and can be carried to any part of the portion of the building through the pipes, the same as coal gas. The air pump is an exceedingly simple, reliable apparatus. The uniform power of the weight insures constancy of pressure upon the burners, as seen in plate. The wire cable sustaining the weight passes immediately to the roll of the pump, thus communicating the power direct, and without the inconvenience of geared wheels or other appliances. The pumps operate so steadily that no regulator or gas holder to make the pressure uniform is needed. They are made of the best material, and in the most thorough and substantial manner. They are of such large capacity that they do not require winding usually oftener than once or twice a week, which is easily done, and requires but a few minutes' time.

This, and a little oiling of the bearings once in a month or two, is all the care they require. They revolve only when the gas is burning. When all the burners are closed, they remain stationary, but instantly start when the gas is lighted; the movement of these pumps is very slow; they do not make, when working to their full capacity, more than from fifteen to twenty revolutions to the hour.

Being simply and strongly made, it is almost impossible that they should get out of order or fail to work properly. The metal of which they are constructed will not rust or corrode, and as there is so little friction or wear upon them, they should be just as good and serviceable at the end of a long period of years as when first put up. As they contain no gas or inflammable material—nothing but water—they may be safely placed in any part of a building most convenient, and where such little attention as they require can be easily given them.

Our gas generator is shown in engraving. It is represented as placed in a tub of water, ready for use. This generator is well adapted for its work, is of large capacity, and so arranged as to give the greatest possible evaporating surface to the action of the air. Strictly speaking, it is a compound gas generator, and is made of a number of evaporating chambers, placed in a cylinder, one above another. These chambers are divided by frames. Upon these frames in these passages a suitable capillary material

is stretched. The pipe for filling the generator with gasoline runs to the top of the ground. Supposing the generator to be set in position and the pipes connected, it is then filled with gasoline, through the rubber tubing and pipe from the barrel, from two to twenty barrels being emptied at once, according to the size of the generator. The gasoline, as it enters the generator, fills the uppermost chamber first, to the top of the overflow tube. This tube allows of its passage to the next chamber below, this in turn filling; afterwards the one below this, and so on successively until all are filled, and the fluid appears in the lowest chamber, at say two-thirds of the lowest gauge. The caps then being screwed on, the apparatus is ready for use. Air, forced by the pump, enters the generator (F), passes over the fluid and through the passages of fibrous material, now thoroughly saturated with gasoline; back and forth through the subdivisions of this chamber, then up through the tube to the next chamber above, winding through this in a similar manner, and so on, until finally, becoming thoroughly impregnated with the vapor arising from the gasoline, it is delivered, a richly carburetted air gas, through the gas pipe (K) to the burners of the building lighted.

The advantages of building a gas generator upon the plan above explained are, that in exposing a number of chambers, holding a large quantity of fluid, to the refrigeration consequent upon rapid evaporation, this effect is lessened proportionately to the extent of the evaporating surface and quantity of fluid exposed. For instance, supposing that a gas generator of a certain size is required to supply ten burners with gas, it follows that to furnish fifty burners, a generator proportionately large should be used. By this means the larger the machine the cheaper the gas can be produced; **FOR INSTANCE YOU COULD HEAT AND LIGHT YOUR HOUSE, AND COOK THE FOOD BY THIS MACHINE CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD, AND SAVE ALL THE LABOR NECESSARY WITH FURNACE AND FIRE.** The chilling effect produced by the rapid evaporation necessary to supply a large number of burners with gas, when concentrated upon a small body of fluid, accounts for the fact that many machines which work fairly well when only a few burners are in use, fail utterly when one's house is fully lighted, and a greater number are burning. Other things being equal, the larger the gas generator the stronger and more uniform will be the quality of gas furnished and proportionately reliable the machine. We build our gas generator of a series of separate chambers, placed one above the other, not only on account of the more compact form of this arrangement, but because in this way better results are secured.

Let us now suppose the generator to be filled with fluid, and the machine to be in operation. Air, forced by the pump, enters the generator through the pipe (K), and comes in contact with

the fluid in the lowest chamber first, afterwards with that in the chamber next above, and so on, successively, until it passes out through the gas pipe (K) to the building lighted; the gasoline evaporates freely, and a good rich light is produced. However, after a while, at the end of say from three to six months, according to the rapidity with which gas is consumed, we find the gasoline nearly exhausted, and that which remains is of a denser, heavier grade. One of the greatest advantages of our new machine is, that there is nothing wasted, everything is turned into light. As the locomotive consumes the smoke, and turns it into steam, so our machines lose nothing, but utilize everything. The generator now needs replenishing; but before this is done the valves in the tube are opened, and the fluid yet remaining in the several chambers of the generator are allowed to run down into the lowest pans. These valves are now closed, and the upper chambers are filled with fresh gasoline through the fill pipe, as previously described. The machine is now ready for use again.

The air from the pump, as stated before, enters through the pipe (E), absorbs a portion of the old, heavy fluid contained in the lower chambers, and becomes partially charged with carbon, and afterwards in passing upward through the chambers containing the light fluid, it becomes further enriched before it is delivered to the burners in this way by exposing the heavy grades or gasoline continually to a current of fresh air. The whole of the fluid is used up, and a good, rich uniform quality of gas is produced, a result that could not be obtained were the generator composed of only a single chamber. Having thus briefly described our machine, we wish now to call attention to its distinguished characteristics, and especially to the extreme simplicity of the apparatus and ease of management. Supposing an apparatus of size suited to light a dwelling, to be set up ready for use, the air pump in the cellar of the building and the gas generator underground, as described. Two or four barrels of gasoline are now emptied into the gas generator, and the weight of the pump is now wound up; we then go through the house, apply a torch to the burners, and instantly a full flow of the purest gas and richest light is the result, from as many or few burners as we choose to light, the gas being manufactured as fast as wanted. When we are through with it, we shut the cocks at the burners, and the process of manufacturing ceases.

No fire or heat is used, no daily labor of making gas is required. When the weight runs down, may be once or twice a week, it must be elevated. Other than this, NO CARE IS REQUIRED UNTIL THE FLUID IN THE GAS GENERATOR IS EXHAUSTED—two to six months hence, according to how rapidly the gas is burned.

THE ADVANTAGE OF BUILDING THE MACHINE
IN TWO INSTRUMENTS.

And the plan we have adopted of setting the air pump within the house and the gas generator in a tub of water to keep the gasoline at an even temperature winter and summer, and removed from the building, is apparent to any one; so arranged that any portion of the apparatus that requires any care is convenient of access, is located in a warm, dry place, where the water contained in the pump will not freeze in cold weather, and where the cord, pulleys, &c., of the machine are not liable to rust. Any servant who has care of the furnace or fires in the house, or child, can, in connection with his other duties, occasionally wind the weight of the pump. We have stated before that there is no gas or inflammable material at any time in this pump; therefore the risk from fire is not increased by reason of so locating it. The gas generator, containing the gasoline, we place for safety's sake from six to ten feet underground outside, and removed from the building any desired distance. So arranged, it is entirely concealed from view; grounds or lawns are not defaced by any out-buildings, and nothing appears above the surface of the ground.

We are also enabled to give to the main air and gas pipes a pitch downward from the point where they enter the building to the gas generator; and as it is usually much colder in the ground, through which the pipes pass, than any portion of the building lighted, it follows that all those vapors that are liable to be condensed under this temperature are here precipitated and return through the incline of the pipes to the generator. The gas which enters the building is thus rendered practically a permanent gas, and any danger of condensation is effectually prevented.

In many gas machines, the American for example, the air pump and gas generator are not separated—are both attached to one frame, are parts of the same instrument, designed to be set and used together. This class of machine must, in order to meet the requirements of the fire underwriters, be placed in a building outside the building lighted, which is not the case with our machine. When so situated, the water contained in the pump is liable to freeze in cold weather, and the machine fails to operate in consequence; or, if the apparatus be set in a vault, so far under the ground as to prevent this liability, such vault is almost sure to be damp or wet. This being the case, the iron work of the machine, the cord, pulleys, &c., become dirty and rusty, and the machine fails to run free and clear. We have already replaced several of these machines, and will furnish the names of parties on application. An unsteady, poor light is the consequence, and the apparatus speedily wears out. Again, when the machine is so arranged, it is most inconveniently set; the

owner is then obliged to go into the vault almost daily—surely as often as the weight has to be elevated or any attention given to the machine—a disagreeable, uncomfortable necessity, especially in winter, when the vault door is likely to be frozen down or covered with snow, and dangerous if the vault be entered in the evening, as might be necessary in order to wind the weight, for the temptation is then strong to do so bearing a light.

The above objections are so serious as to make the successful introduction of machines of this class a great difficulty in any climate except a tropical one.

Our plan of setting has the following advantages :

- 1st. A machine so set is much more conveniently arranged.
- 2nd. Requires much less care.
- 3rd. It is much safer.
- 4th. It is set at less expense.
- 5th. Its successful operation is as certainly secured during winter as summer.

6th. Nothing is lost, or wasted, but everything utilized, thus producing a saving of at least fifty per cent.

PRIVATE COAL OR OIL GAS WORKS.

Previous to the introduction of air gas machines, many small gas works were erected in various parts of the country, in which gas was made through destructive distillation by fire and retorts from coal or oil. These works are expensive; the outlay for suitable buildings for a gas holder, etc., is necessarily great. They also require considerable care and skill to manage. The manufacture of gas for a single dwelling demands nearly as much labor and quite as much skill as is required to make a supply sufficient to furnish a small village.

The process is in no sense automatic; as often as the volume of gas contained in the holder is exhausted, the retorts must be recharged, the fires rekindled, and the labor of manufacturing another supply repeated.

Making gas in this way is disagreeable and troublesome. A quantity of coal, ashes and rubbish accumulates about the works; the odor arising from them is a very serious objection, in many cases, to their introduction. Gas manufactured on this plan is also quite expensive, if, in addition to the first cost of materials, be taken into account the labor of manufacture and the expense of repairs upon the apparatus—of itself no small item. It must also be borne in mind that in small gas works the appliances of manufacture are never so perfect, nor the yield of gas proportionally so great as is obtained at the large works in cities.

This class of works is now in a large measure superseded by our Improved Air Gas Machines, which are preferable for the following reasons :

1st. Their first cost is more than fifty per cent less.

2nd. No expensive out-buildings are required. The tank to contain the gas generator is a small and cheap affair, underneath the ground out of sight.

3rd. All the labor and trouble of making gas is saved, and when used for heating and cooking as well, no trouble with ashes or cleaning out stoves is necessary. **A GREAT BOON IN PLACES WHERE HELP IS SCARCE, OR COAL OR WOOD EXPENSIVE.** The care our machines require is so trifling as to be scarce worthy of mention.

4th. No odor arises from the manufacture, nor is there any litter or dirt.

5th. Our machines are automatic; the gas is always ready for use.

6th. Rarely are repairs of any kind required. Our machines are equally reliable, furnish gas equally good, and, all things considered, much cheaper. One of our machines is used to light a number of buildings detached a considerable distance from each other. A group of dwellings in the country, or the business part of a small town, may in this way be lighted at much less expense than if each individual occupant were to buy an apparatus, at one-half the cost of coal gas works. Every consumer may have his meter thus paying only for what gas he uses.

As evidence of the distance that this kind of gas can be carried without differing materially from condensation, we would state that in 1874 we sold a machine to Mr. Edgar J. Jarvis, of Rosedale, Toronto. This machine he used in lighting his house and a number of lamps, conveying the gas some four hundred feet in so doing; in the lamp furthest removed from the machine he has an equally good light as in the one nearest to it. Another instance is in the city of Quebec. Captain Benjamin Trudel, Chief of Police, purchased one 200-light machine to illuminate his three magnificent stone houses, situated on St. John street. He resides in the central one, which he lights and cooks his food by our machine, and supplies the gas to his tenants on each side by meter.

In introducing large machines, and lighting therewith a number of buildings, lamp posts may be set up along the street, with lanterns at entrance gates, pipes extending to barns, stables, etc., to the distance of half a mile or more.

Our Mr. Joseph Phillips having had extensive experience in the manufacture of the machines for a number of years, and being a practical mechanic, we are confident that our machines are second to none on the continent. We test every machine under his supervision before sent out, and warrant them to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST OF CANADIAN GAS MACHINE,
COMPLETE.

FREE ON BOARD OF CARS AT TORONTO.

No. 1,	rated to supply 15 burners.....	\$250 00.
" 2,	" 30 "	350 00.
" 3,	" 50 "	400 00.
" 4,	" 75 "	450 00.
" 5,	" 100 "	500 00.
" 6,	" 150 "	650 00.
" 7,	" 200 "	750 00.
" 8,	" 250 "	850 00.
" 9,	" 300 "	1000 00.
" 10,	" 400 "	1300 00.

Larger machines made if required. Purchaser pays all expenses for putting up the machine, and for the pipes necessary to connect it from machine to the house, estimate for which we shall be glad to furnish on application. In ordering a machine, it is necessary that the gasoline for the first filling should be ordered at the same time.

TO PARTIES WHO ARE BUILDING.

We suggest the propriety of putting in pipes for gas, even though not immediately contemplating purchasing a gas machine, as the expense of putting in pipes, if done at the proper time, is trifling. If left till after the building is completed, they can yet be introduced, but the expense is considerably greater, and the occupants of the house are more or less inconvenienced. Ordinary pipes, such as are used in the introduction of coal gas, are needed.

We invite correspondence from any one who is building and contemplating the introduction of gas. We shall be glad to advise with such as to the best method of putting in pipes, and other details. We have competent workmen in our employ, whom we send to any part of the country to pipe buildings, set machines, etc. We solicit an opportunity to estimate upon the entire work of piping, furnishing machines, gas fixtures, gas stoves, gas apparatus, etc., complete, ready to light up. Our arrangements are such that we can compete with anyone doing first-class work. Where we contract for the entire job, parties can always be assured of the best possible results from our machines, for, in this case, there is an undivided responsibility resting on us. In this, as in many other kinds of business, success depends largely upon a thorough understanding and faithful execution of details.

When houses are already piped for coal gas we can attach our machines without changing such piping. The same can be done where houses are heated by hot water pipes, a gas heater can be attached.

GASOLINE.

We solicit orders for gasoline, being importers of large quantities, not only for our own use, but the public, and our arrangements are such that we can fill all orders promptly. We warn our customers against purchasing adulterated or impure fluid, not only for our machines, but others, and as we furnish only the best, 90 gravity, we prefer supplying all our own customers. We manufacture iron or copper tanks to order for storing gasoline. Price 30c per gallon. Free on board of cars or boat at Toronto.

 TESTIMONIALS.

HARRISTON, March 3, 1880.

Gentlemen,—This is to certify that Guthrie Church has had one of Joseph Phillips' Gas Machines for the past two years, and find it to come up to our expectations, and for all the manufacturer claimed for it when it was put into our church. The machine is very simple, and never out of order, and no more danger than from coal gas. The cost of the light is cheaper than coal oil, taking into account there are no chimneys or lamps to break, which is a serious item where there are such a large number of lights required. I have therefore pleasure in recommending the machine to any one requiring a large number of lights in house or church.

A. MEIKLEJOHN,

Secretary and Treasurer Guthrie Church, Harriston.

NEWCASTLE, October 19, 1877.

Gentlemen,—Your Canadian Air Gas Machine has now been in operation in my house for about nine months, and I must express myself perfectly satisfied with it; in fact, would not be without it on any account. Of course I cannot tell yet the comparative cost, but the cleanliness and safety, together with the improvement in the light, are so far in advance of coal oil, that I should prefer it even if the cost were much greater.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,
FRED. FARNCOMB.

WHITBY, September 5, 1877.

Gentlemen,—The 15-light Gas Machine you put in my Music Hall works to my entire satisfaction. The light is good, and from the simplicity of its working I can recommend it to any person wanting good and efficient light.

Yours truly,
GEO. HOPKINS.

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont., Jan. 2, 1880.

Gentlemen,—The Gas Machine put into my residence two years ago is giving good satisfaction.

A. WOOD.

NEWMARKET, March 20, 1880.

Gentlemen,—The Gas Machine put up in our stores has worked to our satisfaction.

D. ROCHE & CO.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in recommending your Air Gas Machine put into our college, as it has given perfect satisfaction.

Yours, etc.,

A. B. DEMILL.

150-Light Machine.

OSHAWA, March 29, 1876.

Gentlemen,—I have now been using your Air Gas Machine for about six months, during which time it has answered all the purpose I anticipated, and which you warranted before introducing it into my dwelling. It requires very little attention, and is readily managed. The light is good, and from the simplicity of the construction of the machine, and consequent cheapness, should come into general use.

THOS. N. GIBBS.

75-Light Machine.

WHITBY, November 22, 1876.

Gentlemen,—Your Air Gas now introduced into my store at Whitby gives complete satisfaction. The machine works to a charm, and I am saved a large amount of labor and expense, besides the advantages of cleanliness and a very superior light.

R. H. JAMESON.

WHITBY, December, 1876.

Gentlemen,—The Air Gas Machine placed in my house by Mr. Joseph Phillips gives complete satisfaction.

W. H. HIGGINS.

40-Light Machine.

WATERFORD, July 15, 1878.

Gentlemen,—The Gas Works put in the Baptist Church, Waterford, by Mr. Phillips, of Toronto, has been tested for one month, and the work so far is entirely satisfactory. There is abundance of clear, soft light, and exceedingly easy of management. The work has been done fully equal to the contract, and in every way he has acted straightforward and business-like with the Committee. They have pleasure in recommending any parties desirous of obtaining a beautiful light to the work of this gentleman. His charges to us were reasonable, and the work well done.

A. SLAUGHT, *Pastor.*

B. H. RAMAGE, *Sec. to Com.*
J. B. LITTLE, *Treasurer.*

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, 1874.

FIRST EXTRA PRIZE.

Class 52. Section 35. No. 50.

Article—CANADIAN AIR GAS MACHINE.

Exhibitor—Joseph Phillips.

Residence—Toronto.

First Extra Prize, London, 1877.

First Extra Prize, Toronto, 1878.

Highly commended, Toronto, 1879.

ORILLIA, August 14, 1881.

Gentlemen,—I have had one of your Gas Machines in my hotel nearly three years which has not cost me one cent for repairs, and has given me plenty of light, and is working to my entire satisfaction.

C. MOORE.

BEAVERTON, Sept. 10, 1877.

Gentlemen,—The Building Committee for the erection of the Presbyterian Church in this place, known as Knox Church, Beaverton, have to express to you their entire satisfaction with the Gas Machine placed by you in said Church. The light given by the gas is good; the working of the machine is very simple. The Committee can recommend it to those desiring a good light, with a simple and easy method of procuring the same.

Yours truly,
G. F. BRUCE, *Sec. to Com.*

TORONTO, March 9, 1881.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Air Gas Machine put in by you at my residence in Deer Park was giving satisfaction or not, I may state that the machine has now been running for nearly a year, and has given entire satisfaction. To anyone requiring a machine of this kind, I can confidently recommend the machine manufactured by you as capable of giving the best results.

Yours truly,

JAMES MORRISON.

GALT, September 27, 1881.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter we are happy to be able to say that the Gas Machine put in for us by your firm last October continues to give entire satisfaction.

With the exception of a little trouble arising from the air chamber not being properly protected from frost (and which was easily remedied), it has not required more attention than an ordinary clock, and the quality of the light has been all that was represented.

We regret that we cannot give you figures comparing cost with that of previous years; but we are satisfied that it is more expensive. To balance this, however, we have a brilliant light (and plenty of it) ready at any moment in every part of the building—no breakages and great cleanliness. For these advantages alone (were there no others) we would be well satisfied to pay even double the cost of coal oil.

We consider the risk of fire much less than under the former system, and the insurance companies readily accepted the change.

We remain, yours truly,

WOODS & TAYLOR.

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 20, 1881.

Gentlemen,—The Gasoline Gas Machine you put into our store has answered all the purposes you warranted the same before introducing it into our store. The light is good, and should come into general use.

Yours truly,
MCLEOD, ANDERSON & CO.

AURORA, Jan. 27, 1882.

Gentlemen,—The Gas Machine you put into the M. E. Church, 1878, has worked to our expectations, with plenty of light and fully to the contract. We have great pleasure in testifying that the same has given general satisfaction.

Yours truly,

S. H. GRUNDY,
Chairman Building Committee.

GALT, Ont., October 7, 1881.

Gentlemen.—Yours of the 5th received, and in reply, the Canadian Air Gas Machine is working very satisfactorily, and I am very well pleased with it.

Yours truly,

H. McCULLOCH.

COOKSTOWN, Sept. 22nd, 1880.

Gentlemen,—The Trustees of the Cookstown Methodist Church having purchased from you one of your "Gas Machines," which you put into our church in December, 1878, with a complete set of jets and furnishings, etc., have great pleasure in testifying to you that the same has given general satisfaction. The congregation is much pleased with the brilliancy of the light afforded, and the great improvement it has made in the appearance of the whole edifice.

Yours truly,

JOHN ROSS, *Treasurer.*
R. T. BANTING, *Secretary.*

RICHMOND HILL, Oct. 10, 1881.

Gentlemen,—The Gas Machine and apparatus you put in my store and dwelling-house in December, 1880, has proved to work to my entire satisfaction. I am not prepared to give the exact difference between the cost of gas and coal oil; everything considered, the difference would probably not be very much, but for convenience and lighting power gas is vastly superior to coal oil.

Yours, etc.,

WM. ATKINSON.

GALT, Ont., Oct. 7, 1881.

Gentlemen,—Yours of the 6th inst. received, and, in reply, the Canadian Air Gas Machine we bought from you is working very satisfactorily, and we are very well pleased with it.

Yours truly,

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH.

LAMBTON MILLS, August 15, 1881.

Gentlemen,—We have used your Gas Machine for about a year, and have had every satisfaction—no trouble, no detention—always ready, without labor or attention but to wind up weight.

G. SMITH & CO.

OWEN SOUND, 30th September, 1881.

Gentlemen,—Your favor of 30th inst. received, and in reply would say that I am thoroughly satisfied and very well pleased with your Canadian Air Gas Machine, one of which has been in operation in my house for nearly two years. This machine I would recommend to the public as one that costs less, shines a better light, and gives less trouble than any other light that I have ever seen.

Yours truly,

JAMES SUTHERLAND, P.M.

ORILLIA, Sept. 23, 1881.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in recommending to the public your Air Gas Machine. I have had the one you put in for me in constant use for the past two years, and have found it satisfactory in every way. I have kept a strict account of its working, and find it to be all you claim for it, both as to economy and brilliancy of light. The machine is a 30-light machine, and we use five burners five consecutive hours every night, and one burner all night; besides at times we have had twenty-two lights going at once. Three barrels of gasoline is the quantity I have used each year, which makes the cost about nine cents per night. I have had no trouble with the machine, and consider it as safe as coal gas.

Yours truly,

H. SCADDING,
Agent Dominion Bank.

THE CANADIAN AIR GAS MACHINE.

ALLISTON, Nov. 8 1881.
Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of the 30th Sept., 1881, I can say that your machine, placed in the Revere House here, is an unqualified success, and is cheaper than coal oil. I would therefore recommend it to all persons requiring a good clear light.

Yours truly,
GEO. FLETCHER.

BOWMANVILLE, April 21, 1884.
Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Gas Machine and fixtures placed in my residence by you, in 1880, has given me entire satisfaction. I have had no trouble with it, and find the same a cheap light, far superior to coal oil, and not any more expensive : the work well done, and everything as you represented.

Yours truly,
E. BURK.

CAMPBELLFORD, April 17, 1884.
Gentlemen,—We are pleased to say that the blower you put in last fall, in connection with our Gas Machine, is working to our entire satisfactiⁿ.

Yours truly,
TRENT VALLEY WOOLLEN MFG. CO.

METHODIST CHURCH,
MILLBROOK, April 28, 1884.
Gentlemen,—We are well pleased here with the Gas Machine you put in our church, and have no objection to you using my name in any way you may see fit, as a "recommend" for your Gas Machine.

Yours truly,
T. B. COLLINS.

BADEN, March 24, 1884.
Gentlemen,—I have had one of your Gas Machines in use in my residence for some years, and must say it has given entire satisfaction ; in fact, so much so, that I have had another put into the Linseed Oil Works of J. & J. Livingston.

Yours truly,
JAMES LIVINGSTON.

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont., March 25, 1884.
Gentlemen,—In answer to yours of 18th, I have much pleasure in stating that the Gas Machine and Fixtures which you put into my house in 1882 have proved very satisfactory, and I am requested by my brother to say that he has been equally well pleased with the Machine and Fixtures you put in for him.

Yours truly,
CHAS. B. FROST.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4, 1884.
Gentlemen,—The Gas Machine you put in my house during June last works to my entire satisfaction. I find it will do all the work you guaranteed it would. I formerly lighted my house with coal oil, and I can assure you the change is a pleasant one.

The cost of lighting my house is greater, but I use more light. With the same amount I do not think the expense would be much, if any more, taking into account the ordinary breakage of chimneys, &c.

Yours truly,
L. CRANNELL.

ACTON, Ont., April 1, 1884.

Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of yesterday, would say the Gas Machine put in my residence a year ago by you has given the utmost satisfaction. We have had no trouble whatever with it, and regard it as a safe and economical mode of lighting. The light is brilliant, and equal to the best coal gas, while the cost is a great deal less; indeed very little in excess of coal oil, when breakages of chimneys, etc., have to be reckoned. I am very much pleased with your machine, and shall be pleased to answer any inquiry respecting my experience with it.

Yours truly,

W. H. STOREY.

SHELBURNE, Ont., March 22, 1884.

Gentlemen,—We beg to say that the Gas Machine and fixtures put in by you in November last, in our two stores here, have given every satisfaction, the light being equal to coal gas, and giving no trouble further than the slight attention required to keep it wound up. We are not yet able to give its cost compared with coal oil, but think it will prove more expensive. The difference, however, is more than made up by the better light and convenience.

Yours truly,

E. BERWICK & CO.

AURORA, Ont., March 10, 1880.

Gentlemen,—The Gas Machine you put in my residence has given good satisfaction; fully up to my expectation.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

J. FLEURY.

The Gas Machine put in the M. E. church is also giving good satisfaction.

J. FLEURY, *Treasurer.*

TORONTO, April 11, 1876.

Gentlemen,—I have had one of Joseph Phillips' Air Gas Machines in use at my place in Rosedale for about 18 months. From my experience, I am satisfied with the principle of the machine. The gas is of a superior quality, and economical.

EDGAR J. JARVIS.

50-Light Machine.

RENFREW, Ont., Nov. 18th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of the 15th inst., we have the honour to state that we have now been using one of your Air Gas Machines in our store for about three years. We may also add that it gives us excellent satisfaction, and we could now hardly do without it. We can certainly recommend it to anyone requiring anything of the kind.

We beg to remain,

Yours, etc., BARR & WRIGHT.

OAHAWA, Ont., Nov. 19th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—The Air Gas Machine I bought from you is working well, and gives good satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM LECK.

ALMONTE, Nov. 11th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of the 10th, I may say that the Gas Machine that you put into our Woollen Mill, two years ago, is giving me good satisfaction.

Yours respectfully, WM. THOBURN.

THE CANADIAN AIR GAS MACHINE.

COBourg, Ont., Nov. 17th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—We have had one of your Gas Machines in use in our mill for about a year, and so far it has been very satisfactory, the cost being considerably less than when using town gas, while the management of the machine gives little or no trouble.

Yours truly,

JOHN ROUTH & CO.

STRATHBURG, Nov. 8th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—The Gas Machine which you placed in the Methodist Church, Stratburg, some few years ago, has given, and continues to give entire satisfaction. There has not been any cause for a solitary complaint, nor any expression of disappointment, being fully up to all expectation.

Yours respectfully, G. R. SANDERSON, D.D.

BEAVERTON, Nov. 15th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—Your favor I received. Your Gas Machine has given much satisfaction. If I meet with any in want of such an article I will direct them to you.

Yours truly, DAVID WATSON,

Pastor of St. Andrew's Church.

ALMONTE, Ont., Nov. 5th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—We have much pleasure in stating that the Canadian Air Gas Machine put in for us in 1882 had given every satisfaction, and to anyone intending to adopt this method of lighting, we would recommend your system as a cheap, safe and efficient one, and doing the work according to contract.

Yours truly, O. M. ROSAMOND,
Secretary, the Almonte Knitting Co., Limited.

AURORA, Ont., Oct. 28th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—About two years ago, Joseph Phillips, of Toronto, furnished my residence, near Aurora, with one of his fifty light Air Gas Machines, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to state that the Machine has worked to my entire satisfaction, has never got out of order, or been unsteady in working. The light is very good, and quite equal to coal gas. I may also add that the work was constructed in every way in strict accordance with agreement, and that the results quite equalled, if it did not exceed the representations made, and quite surpassed my own expectations.

Yours truly,

W. MUMLOCK, M.P.

LAMBTON MILLS, Ont., Nov. 5th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—The Canadian Air Gas Machine put in for us by Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Toronto, works well, and is giving every satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,

PHILLIPS & BARRY, Proprietors.

1995 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL, Nov. 1st, 1884.

Gentlemen,—My house has been connected with, and supplied by the Montreal City Gas Company, but some time since I was induced to put in one of your Canadian Air Gas Machines as an economical means of lighting, and now after a fair trial it gives me very much pleasure in bearing testimony to the abundant rich flow of pure clear gas, without smell or dirt, and superior to coal gas, being 50 per cent cheaper, or about \$1.12 per thousand feet as per meter measure. I cannot too highly recommend it to anybody wishing a cheap and efficient gas light. The fixtures supplied far exceed anything I have seen in this city, and I will only be too happy to answer any questions respecting the matter.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES G. JONES,
Real Estate Agent.

DOMINION HOUSE, QUEBEC CITY, Dec. 18th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your request for a testimonial respecting the working and economy of the Canadian Air Gas Machine supplied my hotel, I beg to say that the same has given entire satisfaction in every particular, far exceeding my most sanguine expectations from what I had heard of Gas Machines. The light furnished by it is far better than the City gas which I have been using for many years, and costs me about \$1.12 to \$1.20 per 1000 cubic feet as measured by meter. I consider it the cheapest and safest means of lighting yet introduced. *My Insurance Company* freely gave me permission to put one in my hotel, continuing the risk without further charge.

Yours, etc.,

JOS. POITRAS, Proprietor.

REFERENCES.

WHERE OUR MACHINES ARE PLACED.

Edgar J. Jarvis, Esq., Rosedale.....	Toronto.
Hon. T. N. Gibbs.....	Oshawa.
Rev. A. B. Demill, Ladies' College.....	Oshawa.
R. N. Gooch, Esq., Insurance Agent.....	Toronto.
F. E. Gibbs, Esq.....	Oshawa.
R. H. Jameson, Esq.....	Whitby.
W. H. Higgins, Esq.....	Whitby.
Messrs. Corrigan & Campbell.....	Port Perry.
J. Fleury, Esq.....	Aurora.
C. Draper, Esq.....	Whitby.
S. Nordheimer, Esq.....	Toronto.
F. Farncomb, Esq.....	Newcastle.
J. Robson, Esq.....	Newcastle.
G. Hopkins, Esq., Town Hall.....	Whitby.
Presbyterian Church.....	Beaverton.
A. Wood, Esq.....	Smith's Falls.
Baptist Church.....	Waterford.
Methodist Church.....	Seaforth.
Methodist Church.....	Aurora.
D. Roche & Co.....	Newmarket.
Town Hall.....	Barrie.
Geo. Fletcher.....	Alliston.
Guthrie Church.....	Harriston.
Judge McMahon.....	Simcoe.
H. S. Scadding.....	Orillia.
C. Moore.....	Orillia.
F. Keen.....	Orillia.
M. McConnell.....	Parkdale.
St. Andrew's Church.....	Beaverton.
Methodist Church.....	Cookstown.
Pace & Main.....	Orillia.
F. Mulcahy.....	Orillia.

J. C. Millar.....	Parry Sound.
H. Ball.....	Galt.
T. Collins.....	Collingwood.
T. Long & Bro.....	Collingwood.
C. McLauchlin.....	Arnprior.
G. Smith & Co.....	Lambton Mills.
W. Russell.....	Arnprior.
McKelvey & Birch.....	Kingston.
F. Frost.....	Smith's Falls.
C. E. Frost.....	Smith's Falls.
C. Clark.....	Smith's Falls.
T. Long & Bro. & Garten.....	Stayner.
E. Perry.....	Collingwood.
P. L. Knappin.....	Winnipeg.
C. Stephens & Co.....	Collingwood.
Odd Fellows' Hall.....	St. Marys.
W. Atkinson.....	Richmond Hill.
J. Morrison.....	Toronto.
W. Foley.....	Galt.
L. Crannell, Esq.....	Ottawa.
W. H. Storey, Esq.....	Acton.
C S. Smith, Esq.....	Acton.
Mrs. T. Taylor.....	Todmorden.
G. Taylor, Esq.....	Todmorden.
Ryers Bro. & Co.....	Gananoque.
W. Mulock, M. P.....	Newmarket.
M. Scanlon, Esq.....	Bradford.
J. Brough.....	Gananoque.
G. Fletcher.....	Alliston.
A. M. Kirkland.....	Alliston.
Trent Valley Woollen Mill.....	Campbellford.
T. & W. Murray.....	Pembroke.
A. Foster.....	Pembroke.
J. Routh & Co.....	Cobourg.
Dr. Sinclair.....	Tilsonburg.
J. Helm, Esq.....	Port Hope.
J. R. Ramage, Esq.....	Waterford.
R. S. Hamlin, Esq.....	Oshawa.
E. Berwick & Co.....	Shelburne.
W. Jelly, Esq.....	Shelburne.
Crane & Urquhart.....	Owen Sound.
Methodist Church.....	Sarnia.
J. Livingston, M.P.....	Baden.
Almonte Knitting Co.....	Almonte.
Elliott, Sherriff & Co.....	Almonte.
W. Thorburn, Esq.....	Almonte.
Rosamond Woollen Mfg. Co.....	Almonte.
J. H. Wylie, Esq.....	Almonte.
J. Robertson.....	Almonte.
Teskey Bros.....	Appleton.
P. McDougall.....	Blakeney.
W. H. Wylie & Co.....	Carleton Place.
J. Eves & Co.....	Carleton Place.
W. McDiarmid.....	Carleton Place.
Boyd, Caldwell & Co.....	Lanark.
B. Caldwell, Esq.....	Lanark.
Moorehouse, Dodds & Co.....	Glen May.
Presbyterian Church.....	Perth.

E. Burk.....	Bowmanville.
Presbyterian Church.....	St. Marys.
Methodist Church.....	Richmond Hill.
Waterloo Woollen Mill.....	Waterloo.
Wood & Taylor.....	Galt.
G. Randall.....	Waterloo.
Methodist Church.....	Strathroy.
J. Livingston.....	Baden.
H. Sutherland.....	Winnipeg.
J. C. Moore.....	Owen Sound.
J. Sutherland.....	Owen Sound.
McLeod, Anderson & Co.....	Georgetown.
J. & R. Campbell.....	Whitby.
Dominion Organ Company.....	Bowmanville.
H. McCulloch.....	Galt.
Goldie & McCulloch.....	Galt.
Shaw, Matheson & Co.....	Perth.
P. Moran, Esq.....	Prescott.
L. Becker, Esq.....	Waterford.
T. Long & Bro.....	Collingwood.
E. S. Skead, Esq.....	Ottawa.
J. R. Booth, Esq.....	Ottawa.
A. Fleck, Esq.....	Ottawa.
Methodist Church.....	Milbrook.
Taylor Bros.....	Todmorden.
W. J. McFarland, Esq.....	Markdale.
G. Bresse, Esq., St. Rochs, 400 Light Machine.....	Quebec City.
Captain Benj. Trudel, Chief of Police, 200 Light Machine.....	Quebec City.
F. X. Berlinquel, Architect.....	Quebec City.
Dominion House, Mr. Joseph Poitras, Proprietor.....	Quebec City.
Chas. G. Jones, Esq., Real Estate Agent.....	Montreal.
D. Marshall.....	Aylmer.
Walter Bros., two of our Machines.....	Aylmer.
C. Schreiber.....	Ottawa.
D. Thompson.....	Deans.
M. Richardson.....	Flecheton.
All Saints Church.....	Collingwood.
F. H. Date.....	Brockville.
F. H. Date.....	Niagara Falls.
The Methodist Church.....	Uxbridge.
The Trent Valley Woollen Mills Co.....	Trent.
Phillips & Barry, Woollen Mills.....	Lambton Mills.
Taylor Bros., two of our Machines.....	Sadmorton.
T. S. Corrigan.....	Port Perry.
Methodist Church.....	Orillia.
W. Leak.....	Oshawa.
The Methodist Church.....	Perth.
R. Russell & Co.....	Pembroke.
A. Yards, Esq.....	Orillia.
Knox Church.....	Beaverton.
T. Long & Bro, four of our Machines.....	Collingwood.
Elliott, Sheriff & Co., two of our Machines.....	Almonte.
G. Fletcher, three of our Machines.....	Alliston.
G. P. Bliss, Esq.....	Winnipeg.

*All communications must be addressed to the
Head Offices, P.O. Box 737, MONTREAL, P.Q.*

