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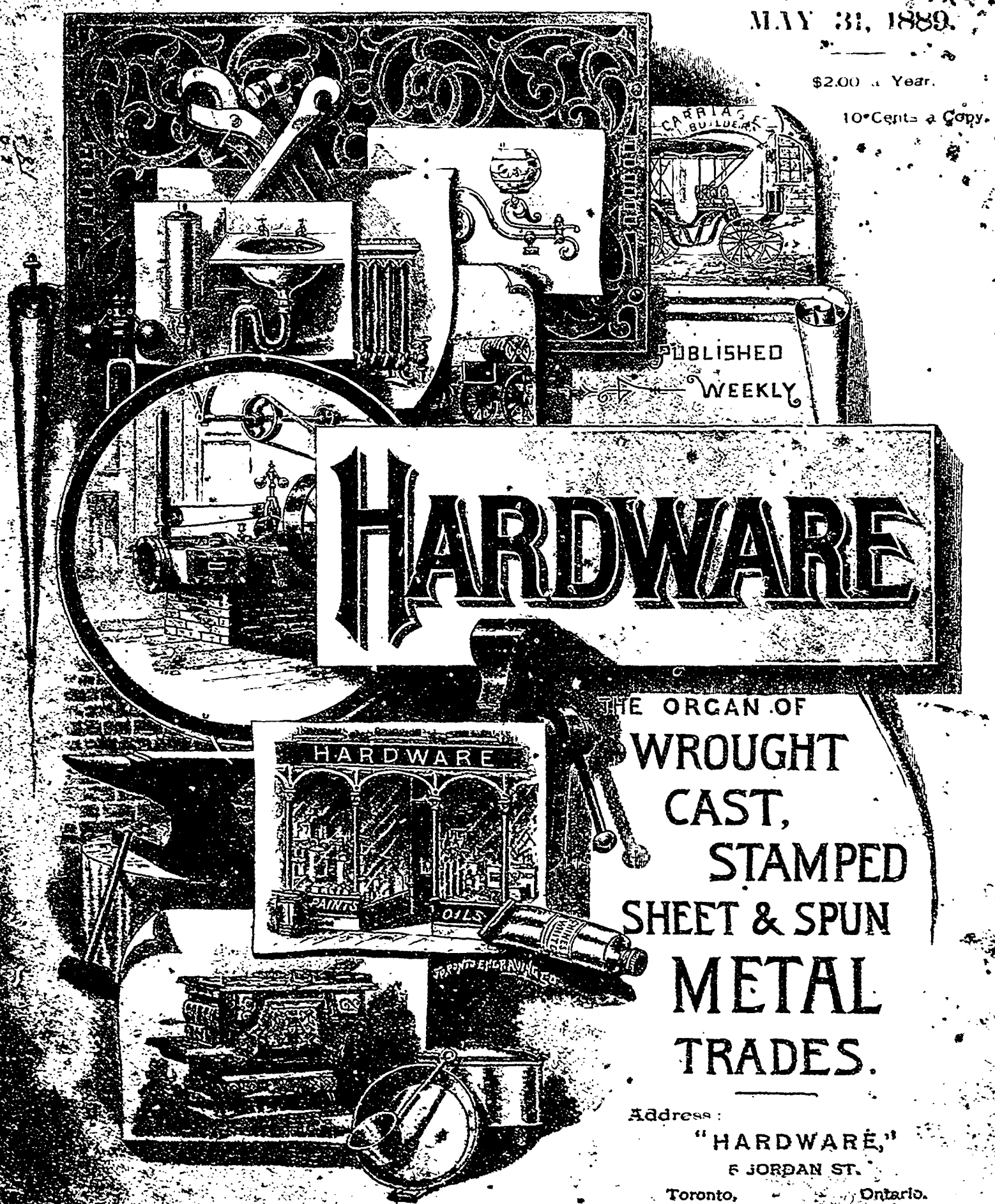
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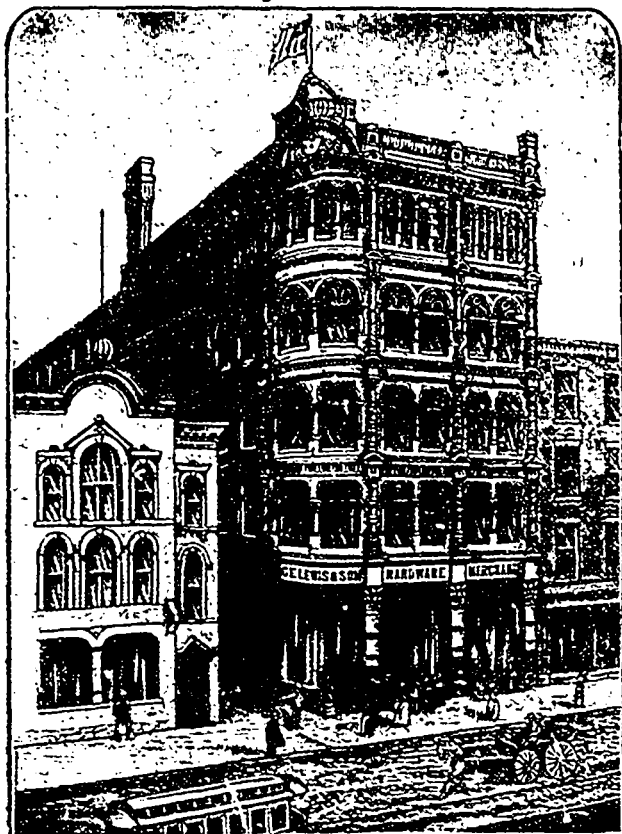
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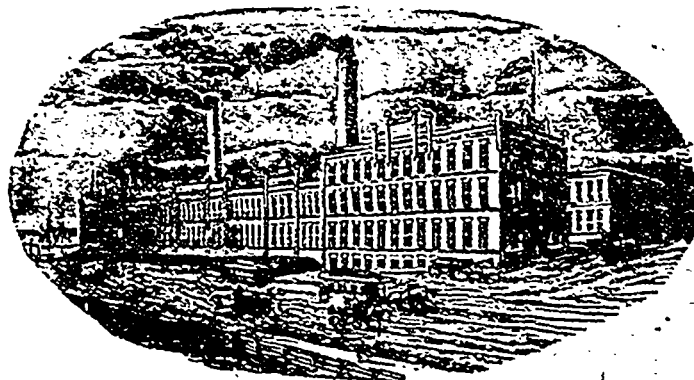
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VOL. I.

TORONTO, MAY 31, 1889.

No. 11.

CANCELLATION OF ORDERS.

If there is one thing more aggravating than another, to the ordinary wholesale merchant, it is to have an order for goods, which have been booked, refused or cancelled by the customer, for no other reason, perhaps, than since the order had been given the market price of these particular goods had declined or that a rival traveller had offered him the goods at a lesser rate than he had given his order for. It is annoying to the wholesale merchant, that, after an order has been booked for goods for import or forward delivery, if the market decline, a desire is expressed to have the order cancelled.

There are few, if any, wholesale houses in Canada, that will not deliver goods as promptly as possible, even though prices advance sharply after the order is booked. In fact, at the time the order is booked, all reliable firms, in turn, contract with the manufacturers or their agents on the basis of the sale, or else have previously covered their contracts by purchasing ahead, and, consequently, deliver at the same time profit in case of an advance, as they would had the market declined. But when in the event of a decline customers endeavour to cancel, or refuse to accept delivery, the wholesaler or importer is placed in an exceedingly awkward position. As for example A, who is a consumer of galvanized iron in, say Woodstock, places an order with B & Co., a Toronto wholesale firm, for two cases of galvanized iron at 5c. per lb., delivered at Woodstock. In order to deliver at this place it is necessary for B & Co. to have this iron shipped on a through bill of lading from London or Liverpool, as the case may be, and this is done. But before arrival of the iron A writes that he has been offered same quality at a lower price, and unless B & Co. will meet this figure he wants the order cancelled. For B & Co. there is but one thing to be done in order to protect themselves, and that is to insist upon the terms of the contract being carried out, but in most instances the buyer is a customer whose trade is, perhaps, valued highly by the wholesale house, and for this reason the latter does not care to insist on the purchaser taking the goods, and

must, if he cannot otherwise arrange and does not see his way clear to lose money in accepting the price offered, have the iron held to order at Woodstock, and sell it when opportunity offers at whatever he can get for it.

This is manifestly unfair. No wholesale house can afford to pay travellers expenses and salary for the purpose of booking orders and then have these orders cancelled, nor can they afford in every instance to insist upon delivery being taken; the results are clear. The wholesaler loses confidence in the retailer and in the next transaction must take into account the manner in which the previous transaction was regarded by the customer and ask for his goods a proportionate increase in price by way of protection. The retailer on his part must feel that he cannot continue to do business on the same footing with the wholesale house, and distrust and dissatisfaction, besides oftentimes pecuniary loss result from what may at the moment seem to be but a minor matter in the cancellation of an order.

Let it be laid down as a standard principle to guide every transaction of every business man of integrity and honour that whatever goods he orders he shall be prepared to take, and that without grumbling, no matter what changes take place in the market; and also it is well for the retailer to bear in mind that the wholesaler has his business to carry on the same basis though on a somewhat larger scale, and the same rules which govern one in a transaction or in the carrying out of a contract—should also govern the other.

TRY THIS PLAN.

The rapid increase of the population of Toronto has brought into existence a class of men known as speculative builders, that is, men who erect buildings to sell. There are a goodly number of them and competition in this line of business is almost as keen as it is in the grocery or dry goods trade.

The diversity of style and the lay out of the houses shows a desire to meet the wants and please the tastes of the most fastidious, each builder vying with his neighbor to produce

something new that will be sure to make his building sell. Competition will always bring to the front the man with improvements or novelties in any kind of trade, and to a certain extent are we indebted to competition for the improvements in our houses over those erected a very few years since.

But we have not by any means reached that point where we can sit down and say, "well, this house of mine is complete in every respect;" there are comforts and conveniences yet to be added, and our object in this article is to draw the attention of builders and architects to some things that are now omitted and could be added at a small additional expense.

A few years ago the man who fitted up his home with what is called modern conveniences, namely, bathroom and watercloset, was thought to be very extravagant, and when to this a little later on he added the hot air furnace, it was said he was putting on style. To-day the mechanic can rent a house with all these conveniences without the fear of being considered either extravagant or stylish, knowing that he is simply enjoying the conveniences and comforts that are placed within his reach, and that he can afford to pay for.

Now that the hot air furnace, or hot water heater, or whatever system is employed, is considered indispensable in the modern house, why not furnish a cooking apparatus fixed permanently in the kitchen. Let it be a Range for coal, or a gas stove, an article that every householder must have, and one of the most expensive and inconvenient articles of furniture to move; and yet we cart these things around from house to house and have to put up with the expense and trouble because we are not yet educated to the plan of having them as fixtures in our houses.

The builder who will add this as a new feature in the next block of buildings he erects will have no difficulty in selling or renting the same.

The desirability of heating a house with a heater located in the basement is admitted by all; extend this system a little more and warm the kitchen from the same source; place in kitchen a modern gas cooking stove capable of doing the cooking for a good sized

family; here, then, we have an arrangement of heating and cooking apparatus that is as near perfection as it is possible to arrive at. It would be economical, clean, save labor and cool in summer. The kitchen being warmed from the heater in the basement during the winter, it would only be necessary to have gas turned onto the stove during cooking operations, thus saving the coal that would be consumed in a cooking stove.

Water for the bath can be heated in the winter through a coil placed in the heater, and an arrangement can be attached to the gas stove to do the same work in the summer.

This plan is quite practicable, and to our certain knowledge has been adopted in some of our city residences, much to the comfort and pleasure of the occupants.

The landlord who will introduce this system into his houses will not wait long for tenants, and the builder who will place upon the market buildings with the improvements suggested will have a decided advantage over his less enterprising competitors.

CANADIAN IMPORTS COMPARED.

The New York Press recently published a tabulated statement of the iron and steel articles imported by Canada from Great Britain and the United States. Canada has the same duties on imports from both countries. The following shows the relative value of the imports of articles in which our make is preferred for quality and price:

	Great Britain.	United States.
Grain Drills	None	\$ 2,028
Harrows	\$ 58	4,887
Harvesters	None	5,235
Hoes	344	2,073
Mowing machines	None	7,857
Plows	298	29,191
Scythes	3,816	8,067
Spades and shovels	8,089	13,057
Other agricultural implements	6,353	57,926
Iron castings	55,137	145,661
Locomotives	None	49,555
Other Engines	850	31,449
Forged iron and steel	2,430	8,125
Builders' and cabinet makers' hardware	60,111	413,013
House furnishing hardware	67,869	275,103
Locks	9,170	63,022
Sewing machines	1,301	116,792
Miscellaneous machinery	242,005	1,078,769
Screws	11	1,921
Scales	2,204	21,614
Stoves	662	15,806
Barbed wire fencing	973	3,641
Covered wire	7,353	61,625
Wrought iron and steel nuts, rivets, bolts, etc	11,241	46,292
Firearms	49,959	59,914
Sewing machine needles	3,302	9,517
Axes, hammers, hatchets	953	7,059
Saws	3,353	66,168
Mechanics' tools	58,678	196,878
Files and rasps	41,605	47,022
Miscellaneous iron and steel goods	179,914	335,359

Philemon Wright, of Ottawa, harness maker, has assigned in trust.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF PROTECTION.

A correspondent, writing from Berlin, says that although the German export iron trade has been declining ever since the protective tariff came into force, the home trade of Germany has increased in a remarkable manner, and whatever the consumers in the interior may think on the subject, the German ironmasters at least have reason to congratulate themselves on the protection they receive from their government. In 1879 the home consumption amounted to only about 2,000,000 tons, but rose last year to upwards of 4,250,000 tons, and this increase is due to the extraordinary activity which prevails in the engineering establishments and the great demand for railway plant.—[English Paper.

SHEFFIELD TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The return of the Sheffield exports to America for the quarter ending March 31st shows, by comparison with the figures for the corresponding quarter of last year, a decline in the value of steel and an increase in cutlery. Steel exports are about £17,417 less than they were in the March quarter of 1888; the increase in cutlery is about £7,695. The total exports from the Sheffield Consular district are some £16,000 less than they were in the corresponding quarter of last year. But this does not necessarily show that the Sheffield trade with America is declining, inasmuch as the total exports include a considerable number of articles which have no connection with Sheffield. The exports of steel to America for the last quarter were £65,114, and of cutlery £50,932.—Iron and Steel Trades Journal, London.

ENGLAND'S BEST CUSTOMERS.

Our best customers last month for iron, steel, etc., were as follows:—Holland, for pig iron; British East Indies, for bar, angle and tee iron; Argentine Republic, for railroad material; Australia, for hoops, sheets and plates; America, for tin plates; Australia, for cast and wrought iron; Italy, for old material; China and Hong Kong, for lead; Germany, for tin; Holland, for copper; British East Indies, for machinery and millwork; Australia, for steel rails; and United States, for cement.—Iron and Steel Trades Journal, London.

Lord Lonsdale, who started from the Hudson Bay Company's station a year ago on Arctic exploration, reports that near Peace River he discovered a remarkable formation of salt, and mica in blocks to 12 feet square. In the region of Hay River he found the Alexandria Falls, about 200 feet high and 1½ miles wide at the top, which appeared much grander than Niagara.

CUTTING OUT THE WHOLESALESALEERS.

Some of the Montreal wholesale hardware merchants seem to be exercised over the fact that manufacturers of some lines of hardware solicit orders from the retailer direct, instead of leaving that branch of business entirely in the hands of the wholesaler. A Montreal merchant, speaking to the Trade Review of that city, says:

"If Canadian manufacturers persist in dealing with the retailers direct, at prices with which it is impossible for the wholesalers to compete, we shall be compelled to confine ourselves to imported goods, and then, mark my word, we shall give them a lively time of it. Their practice at present is to solicit our customers at prices with which we cannot compete, and out of which, all things considered—the extra expenditures entailed upon them, etc.—they can proportionately make no more profit than they now do. The only real result is to prejudice us and destroy our business, and we are not prepared to be frozen out. It is true our business was originally that of an importing house, but, under the new fiscal regulations, we have endeavored to accommodate our trade towards the cultivation of a home market for home manufactured goods. The reward we now receive is in an endeavor on the part of those we have tried to encourage to take our trade from us. But," he concluded, "If they persist we shall carry the war into Africa."

DO CUT PRICES INCREASE CONSUMPTION?

Neither statistics nor observation show any real increase in the general average of consumption under the fiercest price wars. Such warfare is, plainly enough, impoverishing all around, and it is a fair inference that in such a losing game consumption is, in reality, reduced through loss of profits, lowering of wages, enforced idleness among working people, and other coincident conditions which curtail the purchasing power of the general public. Selling goods at or below cost cannot, by any amount of sophistry, be made profitable. What is lost in one direction must be, and is, made up in other directions. What seems to be a concession to buyers is really nothing of the sort. The losses of the bargain counters are retrieved in other departments. An apparent increase in consumption on one side is counterbalanced by a decrease on the other. The only thing about the whole method is that one set of buyers are learning to want goods at less than their worth, while another set are paying the expenses of their pernicious training, and the head schoolmaster is the merchant himself.—[Geyer's Stationer.

Richard Smardon, of Three Rivers, manufacturer of boots and shoes, is a king an extension of time.

VALUE OF COURTESY IN BUSINESS.

If it were possible to determine the money value of business courtesy, the majority of people would be wonderfully surprised to find at how high a figure it was rated; and stranger yet, if this same quality could be gathered up or manufactured into a marketable form, we believe that it would find very few purchasers. In other words, courtesy is a something the worth of which is little appreciated, and most people would not care to take it even as a gift. How important a factor it is in the general affairs of life is not a question to be discussed in a trade paper, but on the other hand it is eminently proper to point out the influence of this personal ingredient in the business world. Furthermore, the subject is especially pertinent just now, when the celebration of the centennial anniversary of General Washington's inauguration is turning men's thoughts back to the customs of the last century. To be sure, the chief attention is given to the military ways of our ancestors, but along with this there is a good deal of investigating into the every-day habits a hundred years, more or less, ago. Whoever looks up the history of business and reads old correspondence and papers relating to past methods of trading cannot but be struck by the more dignified and courteous tone that pervaded the dealings of the merchants then, and if the written records they have left are marked by an old-fashioned courtesy we can depend upon it that the manners of the day possessed the same charm. It is no excuse to say that business men of the present are subject to such fierce competition and are so driven in their work that they have no time to waste in being courteous, for a gentlemanly manner will facilitate rather than delay a trade, even if it is but swapping jack-knives. Further-

more, as there is little prospect of the hurry of business life abating yet a while, we should be all the more careful to guard against the consequences that come from fret and worry, lest our future behaviour become intolerably rough.

Looking at the matter simply from a mercenary standpoint, it will require but little reflection on the part of sensible people to discover that courtesy in business brings an actual money reward. There is no one but can recall instances in his experience where the manner of a salesman had as much to do with a bargain as the quality of the goods. It would seem to be true, however, that this personal element enters with greater force in small transactions than in large ones, for where considerable money is involved we are less influenced by our feelings in the matter. A pleasant address will win a fortune for a book agent, while the president of a big corporation can be as crotchety as he pleases without coming to bankruptcy. Nevertheless, the amount of business lost through the offensive behaviour of a company's agents is an indeterminate factor, and very likely it is the difficulty of estimating the losses from this cause that makes us undervalue it. If, as not infrequently happens, we are kept from purchasing a lot of goods or from awarding a contract by a disagreeable manner, we are not apt to tell the person the reason why we do not trade with him, and such people are seldom modest enough to divine our motives. But if it is the price of the work or quality of the goods that deter us, we have no hesitation in letting our reasons be known. In the first instance, the man injures his interests without knowing how, and we will likely repeat the folly many times over, while in the second case we have cited the obstacle to the trade is understood and can readily be removed. As we intimated above, the

influence of courtesy increases as we approach the last division in the distributing trade, and is greatest with the retail salesman, but in every department of business it is too important a factor to be ignored. It is extremely difficult to write about this subject in a general way, and it would require an infinite number of practical illustrations to cover the whole field. The best we can hope to do is to direct attention to it, and let each one reason out for himself the money value of business courtesy. After all, courtesy is much like advertising; we know that it is a good thing, but cannot tell exactly how many dollars it is worth to us.—Metal Worker.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE.

The first time a man looks at an advertisement he does not see it,

The second time he does not notice it,

The third time he is conscious of its existence,

The fourth time he faintly remembers having seen it before,

The fifth time he reads it,

The sixth time he turns up his nose at it,

The seventh time he reads it through, and says, "Oh, bother!"

The eighth time he says, "Here's that confounded thing again!"

The ninth time he wonders if it amounts to anything,

The tenth time he thinks he will ask his neighbour if he has tried it,

The eleventh time he wonders how the advert. or makes it pay,

The twelfth time he thinks perhaps it may be worth something,

The thirteenth time he thinks it must be a good thing,

The fourteenth time he remembers that he has wanted such a thing for a long time,

The fifteenth time he thinks he will buy it some day,

THE WM. JOHNSON Co.

(INCORPORATED)

MANUFACTURERS OF

— Pure Paints and Colors —

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Johnson's Superfine Coach and Car Colors

Johnson's Pure Colors in Oil

Johnson's Evergreen

Johnson's French Permanent Green

Johnson's Chrome Yellow

Johnson's Liquid Prints

Johnson's Kalsomine

Johnson's Magnetic Iron Paint

HARDWARE.

The sixteenth time he makes a memorandum of it.

The seventeenth time he is tantalised because he cannot afford to buy it.

The eighteenth time he swears at his poverty,

The nineteenth time he counts his money carefully,

The twentieth time he sees it, he buys the article, or instructs his wife to do so.

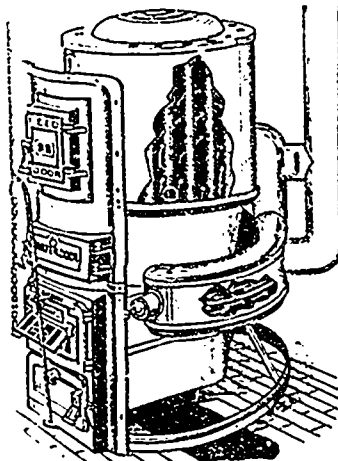
CITY vs. COUNTRY BOYS.

Have country boys, young business men I mean, a conception of the advantages they possess over their city cousins? I fear not. For the most part the idea seems to prevail that the city boy has all the opportunities, while the country boy has only privations and disappointments. And yet when we come to look the business of the city over, we find that among the successful men, those of city birth and training are in the minority, while those who spent their boyhood in the country, and commenced the race apparently handicapped, are in the majority. New York City is a striking instance of this fact. The merchant princes, so called, and the railway magnates, as they are commonly termed, together with those bankers, brokers, lawyers, doctors, manufacturers, judges, editors, inventors and accountants, with hosts of others too numerous to name, who have achieved the most distinguished success in their special field of labor, are not, as a rule, New Yorkers by birth and education. The leading men, with very few exceptions, in all the walks of life in the metropolis were educated outside of the city, and not a small proportion of them were country boys a few years ago. The reasons for this are not very hard to discover. In the first place, the procession of events before the gaze of the city boy is so rapid that he has no time to seize upon any one thing for himself. If it be only a book or a paper that comes in his way it is not prized, because of necessity it must make way for its successor of the morrow. Again, business is conducted on so large a scale that as an observer or apprentice he can only become acquainted

with a subordinate part. He seldom has the opportunity to study a given business in its entirety. Opportunities for amusement are so many and the habit of indulgence formed in childhood is so hard to break through that much valuable time is lost in that direction; and so we might go on enumerating many other things equally unfortunate for the training of the city boy for the active responsibilities of a successful business. Last, but not least, the average city boy has not the physical stamina that hard work, the only method of attaining success in the business world, so imperatively demands. On the other hand, the country boy has leisure. He has few amusements, and he prizes and therefore studies the books and papers that fall in his way. He finishes one thing before he takes up another. If he learns any business while in the country it is one so small in extent, and of so few details, that he comprehends every feature of it. If he has decided ability for management, it is not at all strange to find him in the direction of affairs long before his city cousin of the same age has left school.

He early learns self reliance. As a rule he is of robust health, and having long been thrown upon his own resources, he is not abashed when some unexpected difficulty is encountered in his business career. But beyond all else he has been trained to work diligently and continuously the year through. He has fixed habits of industry. Accordingly, when he comes to the city to live, the odds are largely in his favor, although it is very possible that neither he nor his city cousin appreciates the fact. The very belief, however, that he is at a disadvantage in the race causes him to make greater effort, and ere long he finds himself way ahead of all competitors. Country boys should take heart and be encouraged, while on the other hand, the city boys, in view of the almost uniform success which their country cousins achieve, should emulate their methods, their industry, their persistence and self reliance, and putting aside the pleasures and frivolities of every-day city life, train themselves in a way to insure to their benefit the great natural advantages by which they are surrounded.—[The Office.

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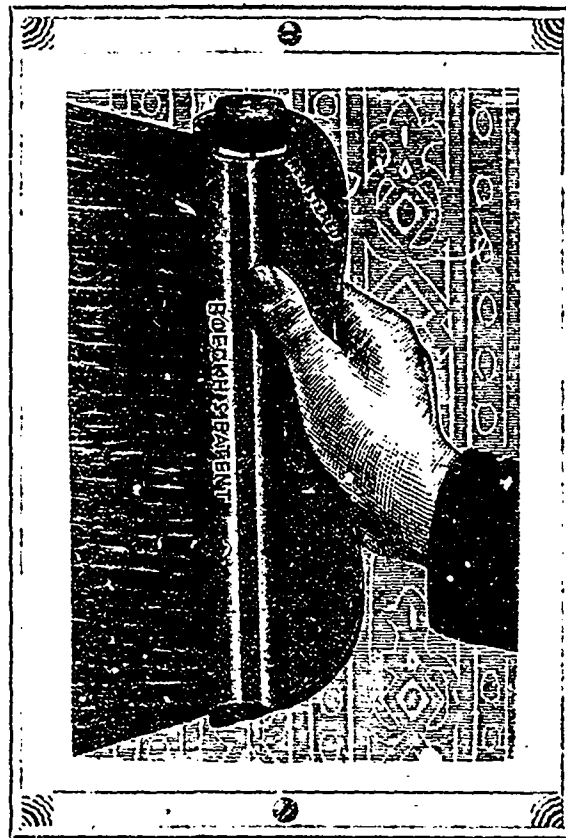


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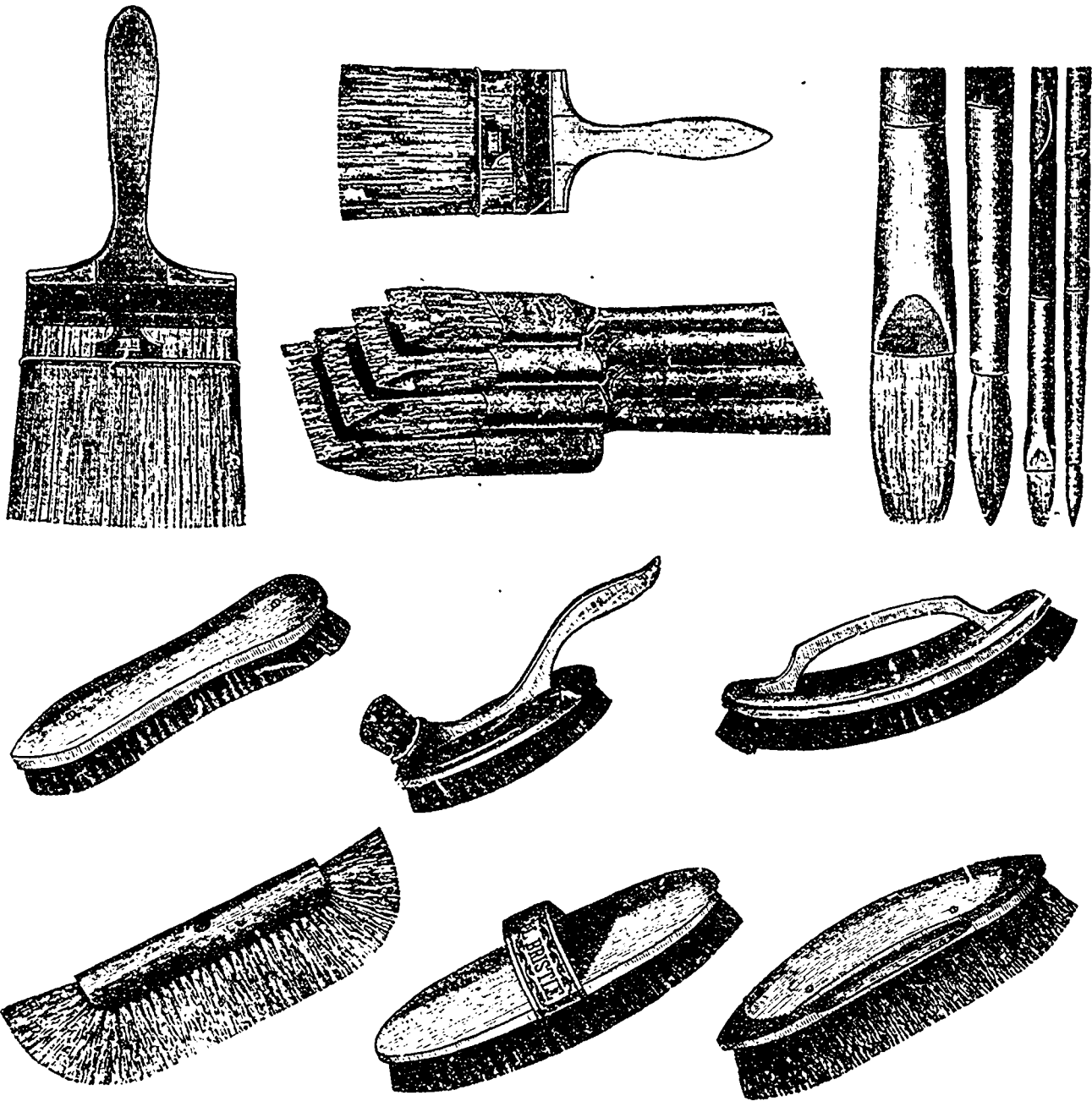
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We have the Heaviest and Cheapest Shingles & Siding
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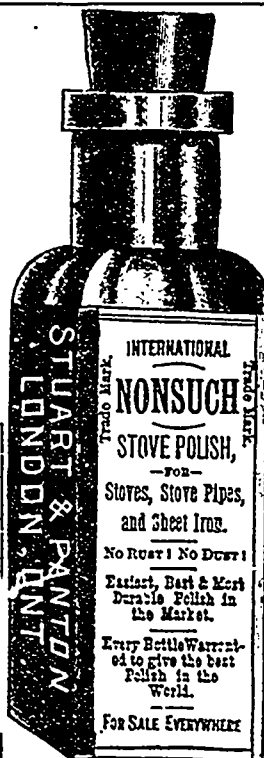
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**CARRIAGE BUILDING
AND
BLACKSMITHING**

Usually, in this country, poplar panels are employed for body panel and bass wood for sleigh panels, either of which are excellent timber for the purpose used. It glues well to any timber in coach and carriage bodies, which is a necessary requirement in practice in body building. These panels can be well finished, and a beautiful surface obtained by the plane, scraper and sand paper, but for all this, mahogany is much superior, being more durable, brilliant and less affected by contraction and expansion, in dry and wet weather. For any work requiring nicety of detail and elegance of finish, mahogany has no equal. [Carriage Monthly.]

To wash carriage windows without scratching the glass is sometimes as hard to do as it is for some to wash the rest of the carriage without scratching the varnish. The great difficulty, we think, is caused by making the one sponge do all the work. If you would first thoroughly wash the dirt off with the hose, and then dry with a clean sponge that has not been allowed to touch the grit and dirt that has been on the surface, and then polish with either a soft cotton rag or clean newspaper, we think the difficulty can be obviated, at least we have found it so. Carriage Monthly.

"WASHING UP."

Washing up is a term used by painters to express the fact that a colour is not dry and works up into the brush when a succeeding coat is being applied.

It occurs more frequently with striping colour in a season of hurry. A striping pen-

oil lays the colour heavy, and when the drying had not been properly timed the varnish brush will work up the colour. It often occurs through thoughtlessness in the use of oil, and it is by far the better plan to omit oil in every instance where the striping and varnishing is to be done on the same day. Rubbing varnish, a little japan, and turpentine are reliable, because the varnish in drying forms a thin skin on the outside.

If it is found that the striping works up under a bristle brush, it should be replaced with a sable or bear-hair brush, but if the striping is too soft to stand even the touch of so soft a brush, the only thing to do is to stop varnishing and go over the striping with japan, using a large soft striper. If the time is short, two or three should help. The japan, if good, will seal over the stripes, and fix them in an hour's time. Use the hair varnish brush to be on the safe side.

When the striping washes up, the quick eye of the painter at once detects it, and he will stop at once to avoid serious trouble in restriping. If it occurs on a gearing, and but two or three spokes have been varnished, and the stripes are but slightly clouded, the varnish should be gently laid off and the stripes allowed to remain untouched, for they will not be readily noticed; but if the stripes are badly wiped, then remove the varnish at once, and restore the foundation and restripe with quick colour, which will be dry by the time the other stripes have been coated with japan and are firm.

The best preventive is to have ready prepared striping vehicles in which to mix the colours. Keep the vehicle in pint bottles, one to dry medium and other quick. The medium to be used when the striping is to stand over night, and the quick for same day work. The medium may be mixed one part oil, one part varnish, and one part turpentine well shaken. The quick should contain no oil, but two parts varnish to one each of japan and turpentine. By testing these mixtures with

slow drying colours, and noting the actual time it takes to dry, the painter can use one or the other with absolute certainty as to results. Although japan is a more powerful dryer than varnish, it is not so reliable for quick colour to be varnished the same day, because it makes the colour work tough, and the painter may be compelled to thin the colour so much as to cut the japan beyond the point of adhesiveness. Better mix the colour stiff in varnish and add a small proportion of japan. [Painters' Magazine.]

FASHION AND THE CARRIAGE TRADE.

Fashion affects many businesses, but it would not generally be thought that the carriage trade would suffer much from its changes. From what one of the principal London carriage-builders stated the other day at the annual meeting of the Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers it seems, however, that fashion has had a considerable effect on that industry. The death of the Prince Consort and the withdrawal of the Court from London rendered the dress carriages of the nobility almost useless. They were so seldom used or shown, and were thrown out of use accordingly, but, fortunately, not altogether, for all the Royal State and dress carriages are kept for the drawing-rooms, and levees, and State ceremonials, as suitable appendages to royalty, and the younger members of the royal family procure such as are also suitable to their rank. The great nobles have also in many cases retained or renewed theirs, to the great delight of sightseers in London when the former make their appearance in St. James's Park, on their way to and from the drawing-rooms and levees. The foreign ambassadors in London have latterly been renewing their ceremonial carriages, notably those of Russia, Germany, and Italy, and the Royal dress carriage used by her Majesty and her guests in the procession to Westminster Abbey on the Jubilee Thanksgiving Day had to be restored, thus providing welcome employment to coach-makers and their men last year, after a long spell of trade depression. [Barker's Trade and Finance.]

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THE CELEBRATED

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Ask your Dealer for the Topliff Bow Socket.

✉ WRITE FOR PRICES. ✉

TO THE
Hardware and Carriage Trade.

FOR
LEATHER DASHES,
WHIP SOCKETS, BUCKLE LOOPS,
TOP PROPS, NUTS, RIVETS,
And *CARRIAGE HARDWARE,*

WRITE
McKINNON &
MITCHELL,
MANUFACTURERS,
St. Catharines, - - - Ontario.

TUBULAR STEEL **BOW SOCKETS**
FORGINGS | CARRIAGE AND DROP

The undersigned is now manufacturing full lines of

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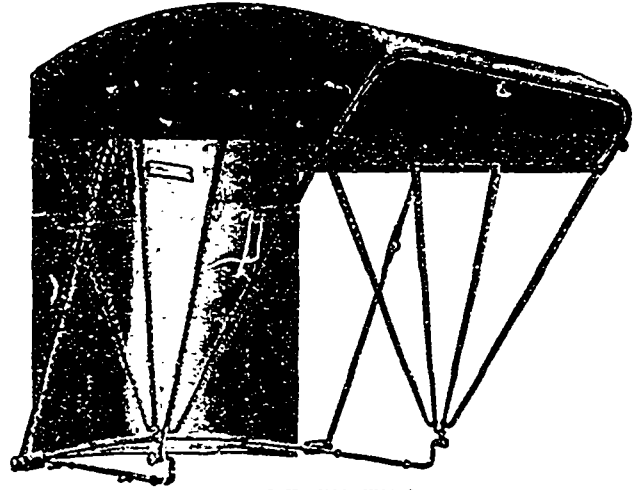
And in addition to these is prepared to MAKE ANY LINE OF FORGINGS.

Do not forget that STEEL TUBULAR BOW SOCKETS are now manufactured by me, and supplied promptly.

DIE MAKING A SPECIALTY.

GEO. GILLIES,
GANANOQUE, - - - ONT.

CARRIAGE TOPS

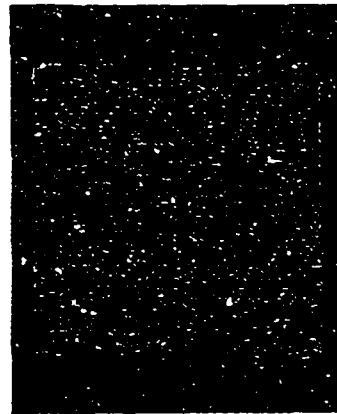


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ARE STANDARD FOR QUALITY. .
The Largest Variety Manufactured.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.
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PORTER'S PATENT
WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS



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The neatest and best yet offered. We are Sole Wholesale Agents for the Dominion.

- GREY ENAMELLED MASLINS and PRESERVING KETTLES.
- BALDWIN REFRIGERATORS, 70 Styles.
- ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
- BLUE and WHITE ENAMELLED WARE.
- AGATE IRON WARE.
- ROYAL FLINT KITCHEN WARE.

Our Stock in the above lines is replete. Orders through our Traveller or by mail, will receive prompt attention.

CHOWN & CUNNINGHAM,
11 Front Street West, Toronto.



TIN PLATE DUTY.

Messrs. A. E. Kemp and F. Nicholls, of Toronto, have had an interview with the Minister of Customs relative to the duty on thin sheet iron known as Canada plate, which is used in the manufacture of tinware. The appraiser at Toronto thinks the duty should be thirty per cent., but the Board of Customs decided the proper rate of duty was twelve and a half per cent. Mr. Kemp urged, however, that as this Canada plate is his raw material, it ought to be allowed to enter duty free.

MINING OPERATIONS IN SUDBURY.

Mining operations at Sudbury are assuming increased activity. The Canada Copper Company has sold 600 tons of nickel and copper and its manager has received orders to introduce two more smelters immediately. The re-opening of the Stoby mine, which has been closed during the past winter, and the steps

being taken to open up other claims held by the company, plainly indicate its purpose to prosecute its industry with increased vigor. The Dominion Mining Company, recently formed with a capital of \$100,000, commences operations in the township of Denison this week. John Ferguson, the business manager of this company, left North Bay on Thursday with a staff of laborers and mechanics to erect buildings and develop a claim near Vermilion Crossing.

THE CARE OF GASOLINE STOVES.

A manufacturer of gasoline stoves has prepared the following suggestions for dealers to urge upon their customers, which are the best we have yet seen. Closely followed they will save much annoyance and expense.

Gasoline stoves should be cleaned out thoroughly once in a while, just the same as coal stoves, or any other article. Even if nothing but good gasoline has been used and the best care taken in handling the stove, some little dirt will find its way into the pipes. Every stove should be cleaned thoroughly inside, as directed, once a year, or a least once in two years. The tank should also be rinsed out well when cleaning the stove.

The burner of a gasoline stove is made as accurately as a sewing machine or clock.

The stove should, therefore, never be stored in a moist or dusty place. Do not put it where you would not put a sewing machine.

The valve and other parts should never be allowed to become rusty.

Never use water for cleaning any part of the stove, only gasoline.

It is not necessary to always burn the flame full force. By turning the flame down it takes a few minutes longer to do the work, but a saving of gasoline is effected. The under side of the generator should be kept free from soot.

In baking, the stove must be thoroughly heated eight to fifteen minutes before putting in the dough. If this is not done, the dough will dry out before the heat is strong enough to bake it. It will never bake after being dried out.

The best gasoline only is fit to be used in a gasoline stove. Bad, heavy gasoline will clog a stove without fail, and may necessitate its being taken to pieces in order to clean out its passages. Bad gasoline, even if only used once, will affect the working of a stove, as the heavy parts thereof remain in the pipes until cleaned out.

Dealers in gasoline should be very careful to buy the best only. It is poor economy to save a cent or two a gallon by buying an inferior article.

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & COMPANY

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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HARDWARE

AMERICAN
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METALS, TIN PLATES, ETC.

26, 28 & 30 Front Street West,

LAMP GOODS AND GAS FIXTURE DEPARTMENT, - - Nos. 26 and 28 MELIKDA STREET

TORONTO, - ONT.

TELEPHONE SERVICE:—General Offices, No. 817; Order Department, No. 843; Shipping and Heavy Goods Department, 1060; Lamp Goods Department, 1020.

ENGLISH HOUSE

NO. 1 RUMFORD PLACE

SAMUEL SONS & BENJAMIN

LIVERPOOL

If the gasoline does not look and smell right do not sell, buy or use it.

Extreme care should be taken in drawing off the last few gallons of gasoline from a barrel. Any heavy oil, water, glue (with which the inside of the barrel may have been coated) or other impurities, are apt to settle at the bottom of the barrel, and are drawn off with the last few gallons.

It pays better to throw away suspicious gasoline than to use it.

Clean separate measures and cans must be used. Those used for coal oil should never be used for gasoline.

The gasoline supply should be kept in an airy place --not in the cellar.

A deposit of tin has been discovered twenty miles from Topeka, Kansas. An analysis of the ore shows that it is valuable.

At a meeting of the Chicago city council an order was presented by Ald. Cullerton to

restrain the construction of buildings higher than the width of the street on which they stand, for the reason, it was said, that the fire department was unable to cope with fires in buildings higher than this. The additional reasons were given that they cut out the light from neighbouring buildings, and that the concentration of so many tall structures in a small part of the city was a detriment to the best interests of the city. The order was passed.

- | | | | |
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| Coal Stoves | Stamped Ware | Bird Cages | Baking Powder Tins |
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We manufacture or hold in stock everything required by the Stove or Tinware Trade
Write our nearest house for prices.

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Victoria Roofing Co'y

MANUFACTURERS OF

READY ROOFING, TWO AND THREE PLY,
"PYRAMID" ROOFING CEMENT-PAINT,
SHEATHING FELT AND BUILDING PAPERS, } Fire and
Water Proof.

Our Ready Roofing and Cement-Paint can be applied by anybody. These goods are absolutely Fire and Water-Proof. Put up in rolls of 100 square feet, \$2.50 for 2 ply and \$3.00 for three ply per roll.

Portable, Durable, Cheap.

Discount to the Trade.

Send for Circulars.

TELEPHONE 1283.

66 ADELAIDE ST. EAST,

TORONTO.

Broad Rib Sheet Steel Roofing.



The Cheapest and Best Metal Roofing and Siding in the Market. Can be Laid as Cheap as a Shingle Roof.

Specially Designed for FACTORIES, MILLS,
ELEVATORS, Etc,

ANY ONE CAN PUT IT ON.

We have recently perfected machinery for manufacturing PLAIN SHEET METAL ROOFING under the Walter's Patent. This Patent possesses advantages of construction not found in any other Metal Roofing. IT DOES AWAY WITH THE NECESSITY OF TONGUING UP EDGES, DOUBLE-SEAMING, COPING OF RIBS, RIVETING RIBS, EXPOSED FASTENINGS AND CLEATS. No expense will be spared to make THIS ROOFING in quality of metal and perfection in fitting, the very best in America. For prices apply to the Sole Manufacturers in Canada:

T. McDONALD & CO.,

69 to 75 SHERBOURNE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

MARKETS

TORONTO, May 31st, 1889.

A careful inspection of the general hardware and metal markets this week fails to detect any signs of depression or dulness, other than are usual. There are, of course, the ordinary fluctuations and quietness in those lines with which this is usual at the present season of the year, but the trade generally seems to be in an active condition, and business appears to be transacted on a sound basis. Nor is there anything that can be discerned in, at any rate, the near future to cause anxiety or dissatisfaction. The business done during the week just concluded has been, if anything, of a more extended volume than the previous one. Prospects, too, continue steadily to improve. In nearly all lines can be noticed a quite satisfactory amount of business doing, and in some marked activity is shown. Travellers throughout the country are sending in fairly good orders, principally for shelf goods and some lines of tinware.

The most marked feature of the week has been the decline in the value of pig iron, and it is reported that some holders are likely to lose money on this article. In other lines the week shows a fair amount of activity for shelf goods; tin plates rather quiet and steady in price; Canada plates firm in price, although somewhat inactive; zinc higher, and in quite good demand; pig lead unchanged, with a firm feeling; antimony advancing; copper dull and unchanged; ingot tin firmer, with a moderate demand; window glass featureless; steel active and firm, and nails active.

Regarding payments, we hear of but few complaints. Money is coming in quite freely, and this week, we think, remittances will even show some improvement over last.

Mail advices from England state that the iron and steel trade has sustained, and even further developed, the improved position which has before been noticed. The Board returns confirm the fact that notwithstanding the falling off in exports to the United States the increased shipments to other countries more than counterbalance this loss. Not only are the heavy trades, such as shipbuilding and engineering, full of work, but all the smaller employers of labour up and down the country appear to be fully occupied. There has been but little change in prices of iron and steel during the month, but the tendency is upwards owing to the increasing cost of all materials.

The price of coke has gone up considerably, as this demand came on a market already bare of supplies, and it is not improbable that if the continental demand should continue the furnaces in the Middlesboro and other districts may have difficulty in obtaining all the coke they want. Excepting in Scotland, where there is still a large stock of G. M. B. pig iron, stocks are becoming inconveniently small. It is estimated that during the first four months of this year there has been a reduction of at least 150,000 tons in the stocks held throughout the country.

TIN AND TIN PLATES.

It is possible that the weather has had some slight effect on the local tin plate trade, with regard to cokes, which are extensively used in canning factories, and the condition

this week has been such as would certainly prevent those engaged in that industry manufacturing or purchasing any large quantity of cans. However, it is generally supposed that they have made provision for the season's supply, or at least for the best part of it. Charcoal tins are in fair request, both for pieced tinware and jobbing purposes. Stocks of tin plates, both in the United States and Europe, are said to be heavy, and on this account lower prices seem to be looked for by some. In ingot tin there is noticeable a decidedly firmer feeling although there is only a moderate demand for it. Several large sales are reported in different localities at 23c., but this cannot be regarded as the ruling figure, and for job lots 23½c. would probably be about the best price obtainable. The London market has ruled a trifle firmer, having advanced on Monday to £92 spot and £93 futures, and not varied from that figure since then, with moderate trading.

CANADA PLATES.

Canada plates still remain firm, and as a matter of fact there are very little offerings. The Canadian importers held off early in the season in buying, and since that period a further advance has taken place, so they will eventually be compelled to go with the advance. This will not enable sales to be made at anything under \$3 per box, and choice brands may command more. Canada plate importers are not pushing the market, and hold firm at their quotations. There can, it would seem, be little doubt as to the future state of the market. Manufacturers of Canada plates will not book orders now at anything like the money they would have taken early in the season, and while a number of importers have orders booked for their requirements, they are not pressing sales in view of the extreme probability of another advance. The best price quoted now for Penn's is \$3, and for Horton's and other inferior brands, \$2.85 is absolutely the lowest price that can be obtained, and \$2.90 is asked, the latter figure being held to by some houses without a decline.

COPPER.

Both in the European and American markets copper is, perhaps, in a better condition, and as the large stock is being gradually consumed the advance will be more apparent. The decreased price has certainly had a tendency to increase the consumption. The local demand is at present of very modest proportions. Present stocks in Canada are getting down, and with even the existing enquiry the result has been the ordering of fresh supplies. Very few orders have been placed for future delivery, there appearing to be a great deal of confidence exhibited by customers that the market will not be affected by any further advance. A Paris advice says that the disposal of 17,000 tons of the stock of copper will be spread over several years and the output of mines restricted to the nominal degree. There has been quite a sharp advance in London values, which, after stiffening up on Monday afternoon to £41 15s. spot, and £41 10s. futures, eased off with a loss of 10s. on spot and 5s. on futures. The trading there has been unusually active. It is understood that the American mining companies have entered into an agreement whereby the output will be restricted and the price regulated. This course has met with decided opposition by the trade press, who asks the mine owners to remember the fate of the Societe des Metaux and predict the speedy downfall of this last combination.

ZINC AND SPECTER.

For both sheet and block zinc cable reports indicate an advance of about £1 5s. per ton, equal to fully ¼c. per lb. in this market, and we revise quotations accordingly. Stocks here are very light and the advance can readily be obtained. Fresh arrivals are expected about the middle of June. Spelter has advanced in Europe and is held firm.

LEAD.

Although no actual change has taken place in the pig lead market this week, a firm feeling as regards values has developed. Stocks are light both here and in Montreal, and the absence of lots not near at hand makes prices particularly firm. The demand is beyond the average for this season of the year. Large shipments are expected, and orders of no inconsiderable volume have been placed but a good part of these will go to fill contracts. Llanely is quoted at 4c. 4¼c. and 4½c.

ANTIMONY.

This article still continues to advance although the reason for this is not wholly apparent. However, the advance is viewed as legitimate, the increased demand warranting it. Stocks in Canada are exceedingly light, and in fact great difficulty is experienced in securing sufficient supply to fill contracts for immediate delivery.

IRON AND STEEL.

Pig iron is decidedly weaker, and lots of No. 1 Summerlee are offering at prices at which it could not be imported at present sterling quotations. Cheaper grades are not selling on this account, and a decided and permanent decline is expected in the immediate future. Stocks in Canada are heavy and in some quarters will be sold at a loss. On account of the low prices and the prospects of still lower, buyers are holding off, not being in immediate want, and the demand is therefore very limited. In manufactured iron and steel no new feature has developed this week. An active trade is reported, and prices both here and on the other side still keep very firm. Warrants in Glasgow on Monday were quoted at 43s. 4d. but afterwards declined to 42s. 11d. No. 3 iron in Middlesborough was cabled 38s. 6d. and hematite pig in Workington 50s. 6d. Cables report the pig iron market rather dull, particularly in warrant speculation and with prices for makers' brands of Scotch barely steady. In the steel rail trade there is a very good business, more particularly in rails, blooms, billets and shipbuilding descriptions. Prices are firm all through but no higher than last week.

WIRE.

There is not a great deal of business doing in barbed wire, the demand having fallen off to some extent lately. Common fencing wire is meeting with a fair sale, although no special activity can be seen.

NAILS.

There is continued activity to be noticed in this department. There is a firm feeling among manufacturers, who seem to feel disposed to advance the price. They are full of orders, and though their works are said to be running to the full capacity, hardly enough are being made to fill the demand. Stocks, too, have been drawn upon, and are now reported pretty low. Wholesalers in the city have practically no supplies on hand and complain that they cannot get prompt delivery of their orders.

SHELF GOODS.

Shelf goods are selling freely for the season of the year, which is not usually a very active one. Trade has decreased, it is true, from that of a month ago, but this was to have been expected. The most active enquiry is noticed for builders' supplies, which are moving off freely. The demand for these is chiefly from the north and west.

SCRAP METALS.

The Toronto Mill Stock and Metal Co. reports the market for scrap metals as follows: There is continued firmness noticeable in wrought scrap iron, which continues in good demand, and owing to this firmness we advance quotations \$1 per ton. Considerable wrought iron is coming forward but the demand absorbs it all. Scrap iron remains dull with an abundant supply in the market. In scrap copper the dullness is more defined and quotations are reduced 1/2c. all round. Dealers in scrap copper and brass will soon have to face the issue of low prices for these articles. They may, it is true, have a temporary market at better prices, but it would look as if values are bound to go lower. Scrap lead and zinc show no feature. We quote dealers paying prices: No. 1 heavy cast scrap, 70c. per 100 lbs.; stove cast scrap, 50c.; No. 1 wrought scrap, 75c.; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 30c.; new scrap copper, 10c.; heavy scrap copper, 10 1/2c.; old copper bottoms, 8c.; light scrap brass, 5c.; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7c.; heavy red scrap brass, 9c.; scrap lead 2 1/2c. to 2 3/4c.; scrap zinc, 1 1/4c. to 2c.; scrap rubber, 2 1/2c. to 2 3/4c.; country mixed rags \$1 to \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

PAINTS AND COLORS.

Very little has developed in this market during the past week. Turpentine still holds its own as regards the price. The spring shipments are arriving in a disappointingly slow manner and with the very light stocks at present in the city, prices are well maintained. A meeting of the White Lead Association was held in Montreal on Tuesday; at this it was decided that no lead would be made between the pure bearing the Association label, and a quality to contain not less than 20 per cent. adulteration. The decision was also reached to the effect that the words "pure" and "genuine" can only be used on packages bearing the Association label.

GLASS.

Window glass still remains at old figures, but stocks in certain lines are very low, and it is now said that no fresh arrivals are to be expected until about the middle of June. There is no movement of any account now.

MONTREAL, May 30th, 1889.

THE NAIL TRADE.

There has been no important change in the nail trade, the demand having continued good and the market has ruled active with prices steady all round. Orders have been coming in freely from all over the country, in consequence makers have been very busy filling orders. The shipments both by water and rail have been large. The prospects for the future are fair, and the indications are that a good trade will be done. The demand for horse nails has continued slow and the movement has been light at steady prices.

Horse shoes have ruled quiet and steady at \$3 for round lots, and \$3.12 1/2c. for single kegs.

Cut Nails—

10 dy to 60 dy, hot cut, per keg.....	\$2 45
8 dy " 9 dy, hot cut, per keg.....	2 70
5 dy " 7 dy, hot cut peg.....	2 95
4 dy " 7 hot cut Am. pat.....	3 20
3 dy, fine hot cut, per keg, Am. pat..	5 65
4 dy, to 5 dy, fine, cold cut, per keg.	2 95
3 dy, cold cut, per keg.....	3 45
3 dy, fine hot cut, Am. pat.....	5 45

Steel Cut Nails—

10 dy to 60 dy, per keg.....	\$2 60
8 dy " 9 dy, per keg.....	2 85
6 dy " 7 dy, per keg.....	3 10
4 dy " 5 dy, per keg.....	3 35
3 dy fine, per 1 eg.....	5 60

Casing, Flooring and Box Nails—

3 dy, per keg.....	4 45
4 dy to 5 dy, per keg.....	3 70
6 dy " 7 dy, per keg.....	3 45
8 dy " 9 dy, per keg.....	3 20
10 dy to 30 dy, per keg.....	2 95
Cut spikes, per keg.....	2 70

Common Flour Barrel Nails—

3/4 inch, per keg.....	\$4 85
1 inch, per keg.....	4 45
1 1/2 inch, per keg.....	4 15

(Continued on page 14)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership which has been carried on by the undersigned under the firm name of

WOOD & LEGGAT,

Hardware Merchants,

was dissolved on the 31st March last by effluxion of time. The debts due the late firm are to be paid to their successors, Wood, Vallance & Co., who will assume and discharge all liabilities.

A. T. WOOD, M. LEGGAT,
WILLIAM VALLANCE, W. A. WOOD

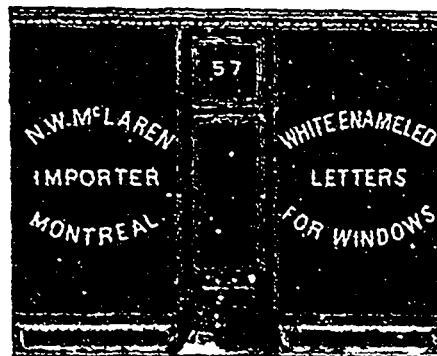
Referring to the above, a new partnership has been formed by A. T. Wood, William Vallance, William A. Wood and George Vallance, who will continue the business under the name of

WOOD, VALLANCE & CO.

We solicit from the public a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed for many years upon the late firm.

WOOD, VALLANCE & CO.

Hamilton, - - Ont.



The best signs in the world. These letters do not drop off. Catalogue and Price List on application to
NORMAN W. McLAREN, 57 College St., Montreal.
Toronto Agency—38 1/2 Wellington St. W.

FRANKEL BROS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SCRAP-IRON,
Rails, Metals, Cotton Waste, Etc.

OFFICE AND YARD : } : Toronto.
82 to 88 GEORGE ST. }
Telephone Number 1204.

SCRAP IRON.

WE BUY AND SELL all kinds of Scrap Iron for the purpose of re-melting and rolling.

RAILS.

WE BUY AND SELL all kinds of Rails, either for scrap or relaying.

METALS.

WE BUY AND SELL Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Rubbers, etc., in any quantity.

COTTON WASTE.

WE SELL Cotton Waste (white and colored) for the purpose of cleaning and wiping machinery and packing car boxes.

OUR QUOTATIONS ARE ON A CASH BASIS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We also make a specialty of buying OLD LOCOMOTIVES, OLD STEAMBOATS, BURNT SAW MILLS, BURNT CRIST MILLS, Etc.

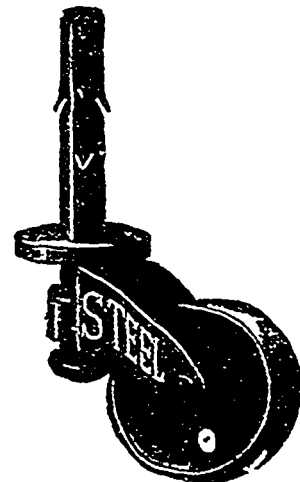
Our prices for the week are as follows :
per 100 lbs. per lb.

No. 1, Heavy Cast.....	72 1/2c.	Heavy Copper.....	12c.
Agricultural Cast.....	70	Copper Clips.....	11
Stove Cast.....	52 1/2	Light Copper.....	10
Burnt Cast.....	20	Heavy Brass.....	8 & 9
No. 1, Wrought.....	70	Light Brass.....	6
Pipes.....	40	Heavy Lead.....	2 1/2 & 2 3/4
Hoop and Sheet.....	35	Tea Lead.....	2 1/2
Mixed Steel.....	25	Zinc.....	2
		Rubbers.....	2 1/2 & 3

STEEL HORN

Philadelphia Plate Casters

Best Goods in the Market



Steel Rivets in all Casters.

(Patented November 15th, 1885.)

The Horns of these Casters are made from the best Sheet Steel, and will not break by any shock or strain, being practically indestructible.

Manufactured only by

H. B. IVES & CO., Montreal.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Bed Castors, with Steel Rivets.

Bed Posts, Horseshoe Pattern.

" " Sargent's No. 3 Pattern.

Hat Stand Pans.

Iron Bedsteads (Special Catalogue

Opera House Chairs, etc., etc.



MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

JOHN SIM, *President* JAS. O'NEIL, *Vice Pres*
W. J. GUY, *Secretary* JOHN RITCHIE, *Treas*
Meets first Monday in each month.

MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Master Plumbers Association was held in their hall Monday evening last, President Sim in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Sim, Fitzsimmons, Burroughs, Guy, Whitelaw, Fiddiss, Hogarth, O'Neil, Ritchie and Cook.

Secretary Guy read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted.

Mr. Burroughs reported on behalf of the Price List Committee, and asked that some changes be made in the price list before printing. The matter was left in the hands of the Committee.

Considerable discussion then took place on the apprenticeship question, all present being strongly in favour of having the boys bound.

Mr. Burroughs asked that copies of the Indenture be mailed to every member of the Association in the city.

The Secretary read the following copy of a letter sent to Robert Mitchell & Co., of Montreal, by Frank Squibb, of Hamilton, which speaks for itself:

ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.:

GENTLEMEN, I have been instructed to write you as regards your selling retail at wholesale prices, and this is not the first time by many. We cannot help but know as we have to put them up, and we have agreed to inform one another whenever it occurs, and if you continue selling in this way there is not a plumber in the city will buy from you, and we do not see how you can expect us to. A case now in point of an employee of Wood & Leggatt, now Wood, Vallance & Co, of which you have agreed to fill the order at 40 and 10 per cent. How do you expect we make our living? Young & Bro. have quit this kind of business altogether. I would like a reply at once, not for myself alone, but for five others. We have made up our minds to do no business with any firm that we find are doing business in the way you are doing, and in future will get our customers, if possible, to order elsewhere. This is signed on behalf of myself and five others, and a copy will go by the same mail to the Master Plumbers' Association, of Toronto.

Yours truly,

FRANK SQUIBB.

The following is the letter received from Robert Mitchell & Co.:

MONTREAL, May 22nd, 1889.
SECRETARY PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION:

DEAR SIR, - We have been informed by Mr. Frank Squibb, of Hamilton, Ont., that he, on behalf of himself and five others, has

written to your Association charging us with quoting prices of gas fixtures to private individuals same as the trade, and instances an employee of Wood & Leggatt, of Hamilton. We have written to Mr. Squibb stating, that having been requested by the firm of Wood & Leggatt, who are wholesale merchants in the trade, to send them our catalogue and price list, we did so, and in so doing we do not consider that our action was detrimental to the retail trade in Hamilton. Will you kindly bring the matter before your Association and oblige,

Yours truly,

ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.

The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Squibb, taking the same stand as the Hamilton plumbers, and also bring to the attention of Robert Mitchell & Co. instances of 'neer selling to churches and public buildings in this city without the consent of the gasfitter engaged on the job, although a customer of the firm, and protest in strong language against a recurrence of the same.

Mr. Burroughs spoke very strongly, and he was supported by all present, against the practice of some manufacturers supplying those not in the trade with their goods.

The Secretary presented bill from Blizard & Co. for printing which was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Sim moved, seconded by Whitelaw, That Messrs. Guy, Burroughs and Ritchie be a committee to interview the city engineer and protest against the practice of plumbing inspectors in insisting on plumbers taking permit and filing plans for repair work, and also protest against going through the formality of notifying the inspector of the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

HOW SHOULD WE VENTILATE OUR BUILDINGS?

Practical heating engineers say that it is much easier to heat a building that is well ventilated than one without any system of ventilation. That this is true cannot be doubted, and yet how very few buildings, especially dwelling houses, have any properly planned system of ventilation. We admit that the air in our rooms should be constantly changing, that is, we ought to have a continuous supply of pure air brought in and the impure air ejected. But how to do it, and at a moderate cost is the question.

In all first-class jobs of heating this principle should be adopted, and it can be done at a moderate outlay. A properly constructed heating apparatus of steam or hot water should have part of this system constructed upon the indirect plan; that is, to have in basement steam heaters enclosed in a wooden box lined with tin - this box to have a duct connecting with the outside of the building and another with the room to be heated, the outside air passing through this duct and over the steam heater is warmed and passed into the room. The air supply to hot air

furnaces should also be drawn from the outside, and this is done in all first-class work. So far this part of the plan is properly understood, and is adopted without question.

The best way to remove the vitiated or impure air is debated some advocating its withdrawal through registers placed in or near the floor, and others say they should be placed near the ceiling. The carbonic acid gas-being heavier than air falls to the floor, and should be carried off in registers placed in or near the floor, and the warm air entering the room from the heating registers carries with it foul emanations and odors that are carried to the ceiling, and some way ought to be provided for its removal, so that if these theories are correct we must naturally come to the conclusion that registers placed at floor and ceiling would be the proper method of ventilating. There can be no doubt that if one register only is used the best place for it is at the floor, as this one will carry off all the impure air in that part of the room in which we breathe, namely the lower part of the room; it also helps to warm a room quicker, the cold air is carried off through it, carrying with it the carbonic acid gas, and making room for the pure warmed air entering through the heating register. Our method of ventilation would be to use floor and ceiling registers, the top register to be open only when the room is over-heated, and allow the accumulated odors to pass off. The lower register should always be open. A room with upper ventilating register open is difficult to warm, for the warm air as it ascends passes directly to this register, causing a great waste of heat; hence we think that this upper register should be used with some intelligence, and not left either always closed or open, and thus render it practically useless for the purpose for which it was intended.

Taking it for granted that the proper method to ventilate would be with the upper and lower registers, the question then arises, Where should they be placed - in chimney flues, or partition walls? A fire-place will answer the purpose of a lower register, and the upper one could be placed in the same flue near the ceiling.

To secure good working ventilating flues they should be warmed, and as this is not practicable in all parts of a dwelling house, the partition walls may be utilized for the purpose. These inner walls are comparatively warm; the space between the studs would be ample for any ordinary sized room; the registers to be placed one in the wall close to the floor, the other near the ceiling; the space between the studding to be open to the garret - at this point tin or galvanized iron pipes must be connected with the openings, and carried to the same chimney that is used for the furnace, taking care that a separate flue in the chimney is provided for the ventilating system; the chimney would always be warm, and would warm the venti-

lating flue which should be along the side of it, causing a better draught than could be got from outside or cold flues.

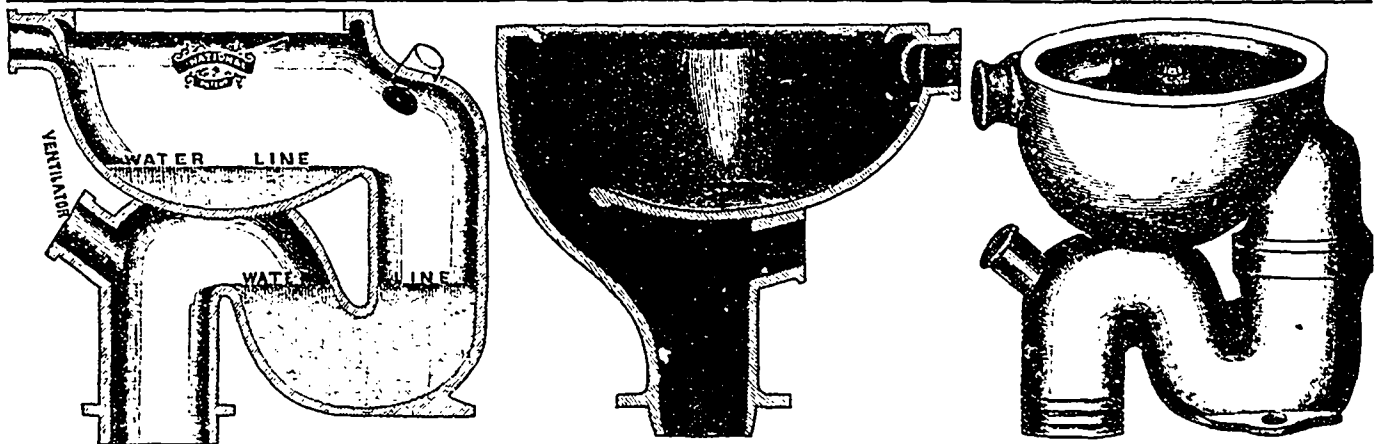
Great carelessness or extreme ignorance is shown by some heating men in the way in which they construct the ducts for supplying the air for the heating apparatus. Properly, the air should be drawn from the outside, but there can be no serious objection to drawing a portion of the supply from a hall; in some cases we have seen the apparatus constructed to draw air from the cellar, and worse than

this, the writer upon one occasion was examining a defective heating apparatus, and was astonished to find that a portion of the air was being drawn from a water closet situated in the cellar. Upon drawing the attention of the party interested to the matter, he stated that the work had been performed all right by a master mechanic, and had supposed that the air supply was drawn from the outside. This serious defect was quickly remedied.

To ventilate we must have a pure supply of warm air, and an efficient means of ejecting

the impure, and we think we have shown in this article how it can be done without adding more than a trifling sum to the cost of any building.

According to the eighth annual report of the London Sanitary Protection Association, more than 50 per cent. of the drains of their houses are bad. Last year this association inspected 454 houses, and only 22½ per cent. of these were in good order; 16½ per cent. were in fairly good order; all the rest were either "rather bad," "very bad," or "bad," 35 per cent. being of the worst category.



W. B. MALCOLM, 89-91 Church St., Toronto

Manufacturer of the "Demarest" and other Sanitary Water Closets.

Brass Goods, Plumbers' Steam Fitters' and Gas Fitters' Supplies.

My connection with one of the best men in the Sanitary Ware Pottery business enables me to furnish these goods at lower prices than any other person in this market

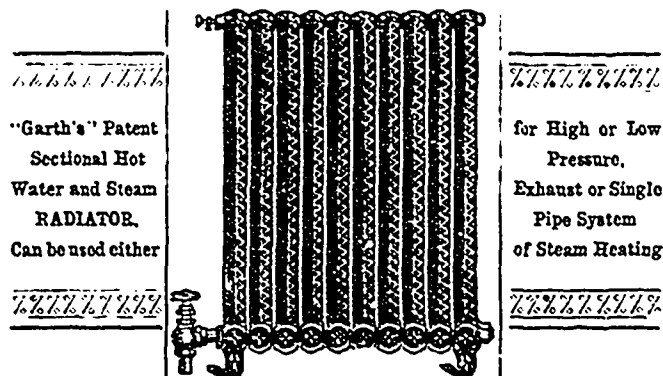
DOMINION METAL WORKS

MANUFACTURES

Plumbers', Steam and Hot Water Fitters', Cotton, Woollen Mill, Brewery, Laundry, Tobacco Factory and Railroad Supplies.

CREAM SEPARATORS AND DAIRY UTENSILS.

ALSO MANUFACTURES



"Garth's" Patent Sectional Hot Water and Steam RADIATOR. Can be used either

for High or Low Pressure, Exhaust or Single Pipe System of Steam Heating

GARTH & CO.

536 to 542 Craig Street, Montreal.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

BOOTH & SON

COPPERSMITHS

—AND—

BRASSFOUNDERS

PLANISHED : COPPER : BATH : TUBS



STANDARD LIST.

OUNCE.	10	12	14	16	18
REGULAR TUB, 4½, 5, 5½ or 6 feet.	\$15 00	\$16 00	\$18 00	\$20 00	\$22 00
FRENCH TUB, 4½ feet.	16 00	17 00	19 00	21 00	23 00
" " 5	18 00	19 00	21 00	23 00	25 00
" " 5½	20 00	21 00	23 00	25 00	27 00
" " 6	22 00	23 00	25 00	27 00	29 00
SPAT TUB	10 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00
FOOT "	7 50	8 50	9 50	10 50	11 50

DEALERS IN PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

155 and 157 York St., - Toronto.

The Markets - Continued.

Finishing nails 75c. per keg over same size hot cut, viz., from \$6.60 for inch to \$6.40 for 5-inch per 100 lbs. Clinch and heavy clinch nails, from \$6.60 for 1-inch to 3.40 for 3-inch per 100 lbs. Sharp and flat pressed nails from \$7.10 for 1-inch to \$3.90 for 3-inch per 100 lbs. Horse nails, No. 7, 24c.; No. 8, 23c., and No. 9, 22c. Terms—M brand 55 to 60 per cent. discount; four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in thirty days.

CEMENT AND FIRE BRICKS.

The SS. Escalona which ran ashore on the way up has arrived in port with a large cargo of cement of which considerable was damaged by water, and whether it will be sold by auction or handled by the underwriters is not known yet. The market since our last has continued active under a brisk demand, and a large volume of business has been transacted. Orders from the West have been coming in freely, and some round lots have been sold. Stocks continue light as the bulk of the arrivals are going into consumption and prices are firmly held. Buyers generally are anxious for deliveries, and dealers in some cases find it difficult to fill their wants. We quote cement \$2.50 to \$2.75 per barrel as to quality. There has been an active demand for firebricks, and a number of fresh orders have been placed for round lots, and a large volume of business has been accomplished. The arrivals have been larger and deliveries have been made more freely, and prices are firm at \$18.50 to \$20 per 1,000 as to brand.

NAVAL STORES.

The demand for naval stores has been good, and the market has ruled fairly active, with a good business at steady prices. In turpentine the feeling has been steady owing to the continued light stocks held here, and only a small jobbing trade has been effected at 65c. to 70c. per gallon. Rosins have been moving fairly well at \$2.10 to \$3 for dark, and \$3.25 to \$5 for light. The demand for pine and coal tar pitch has been fair at \$1.90 to \$2. The movement of coal tar has been small at \$2.80 to \$3. Oakum has met with a fair demand at 5½c. to 7½c. for coloured, with cotton oakum at 10c. to 12c. The demand for cotton waste has been good at 6½c. for coloured, and 10c. to 12c. for white.

COAL.

In the coal market there has been no new feature to note business having continued quiet with prices steady all round. Orders

for future delivery have not commenced to come in yet, and dealers do not expect much business for a few weeks yet as buyers generally are looking for lower prices, in consequence the market has ruled quiet with only a small jobbing trade. We quote: Anthracite, \$5.75 for stove; \$5.75 for chestnut; \$5.50 for egg, and \$5.50 for furnace, per 2000 lbs. We quote: Scotch grate, \$6 per ton; Scotch steam, \$5.50 per gross ton; lower ports grate, \$5.50 per net ton, and lower ports steam, \$4 to \$4.25 per 2740 lbs.

NEW YORK, May 30, '89.

The endeavor of the manufacturers of steel rails to come to some agreement whereby prices might be sustained on a more profitable basis turns out to have been fruitless. This branch of the industry therefore remains in a very uncertain shape, with orders on the market for a good many rails, but striking evidence that competition for the business will be very sharp. In the pig iron branch nothing new has developed the past few days. In other iron and steel, business is rather slow, and the reports at hand from other sections are somewhat at variance, but indicate a fair volume of business, although rather unsatisfactory prices in most branches.

In minor metals business has been of an unimportant character, with speculation conspicuous only in point of its extreme tame-ness, and the purchases by consumers still almost wholly on the hand-to-mouth character. Lead has been moved up a fraction in price; the mining companies maintain late figures for copper. Foreign cables serve to steady values, for tin and spelter holds its own. Tin plate has continued slow of sale and weak.

COPPER.

The local situation has not undergone the slightest change. There is no Lake Ingot obtainable from the mining companies under 12 cents, at which price moderate deliveries are being made, but outside buyers are obliged to pay 12½c. to 12¾c. Speculative operators have made low bids for the distant months, with occasional offerings at correspondingly low prices, but the only business that has resulted has comprised 25,000 lbs. September Lake at 11½ cents. Nothing further has transpired respecting the surplus supply of the old syndicate that is being carried here by holders. Efforts are being made to have it shipped abroad, but the holders are not ready to follow this suggestion at present.

IRON.

American pig continues to display the same general features as heretofore noted. The demand has been fairly active, but purchases for the most part have been for small quantities, the improved demand for finished iron not having been sufficient as yet to encourage customers in stocking up more freely than has been their custom heretofore. There is a very hopeful feeling respecting the future, but careful observers have not detected any actual improvement. Prices are fairly steady, and some claim the trade is shaping towards healthier conditions. Scotch pig has ruled dull and featureless, the sales reported her having been on a basis of previous quotations. In Bessemer pig a moderate business has been transacted in Domestic in western markets, but nothing is doing here. Bar iron has been in better request, but values are unchanged.

LEAD AND SPELTER.

The lead market has been a trifle stronger, without, however, much increase of business or any decided improvement in the legitimate demand. Some 300 tons will cover the transactions of the past three days, but the prices are up \$3.85 to \$3.90, and the supporters of the market apparently very firm. Spelter keeps very steady on the basis of \$4.75 to \$4.85 for ordinary brands of western common. There is about the average movement on orders from galvanizers, but only moderate purchases by brass manufacturers.

TIN AND TIN PLATES.

The local tin market has been somewhat steadier lately, in sympathy with foreign advices, but business on speculative account, and purchases for consumption as well, make a very moderate showing. On the Metal Exchange ten tons have been sold at 20½c., June delivery. On the outside market, spot Straits was quoted at 20½c. for five ton lots, and \$20.00 to \$20.70 for jobbing quantities. There is not the slightest improvement in the tin plate market. Large buyers hold aloof, in view of the present heavy stocks here and in Europe, despite present low prices, and the smaller trade buy indifferently also.

Shawenegan—P. H. Gelinis, general store, stock, etc., advertised to be sold by auction on 28th inst.; Gedeon Rousseau, general store, stock, etc., advertised to be sold by auction on 28th inst.

J. W. PATERSON & BRO.

BUILDING PAPER

MANUFACTURERS
and
IMPORTERS

ROOFING MATERIAL

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

We have in Stock
—and to—
Arrive this Month:

CLOSE PRICES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

Best English Portland Cement : : :
New Brunswick Plaster Paris : : :
Canadian and American Water Lime : : :
Scotch Fire Brick and Fire Clay : : :

CURRENT MARKET QUOTATIONS.

METALS.

Tin.
Lamb and Flag—
56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb. 23 1/2 — 24
Straits, 100 lb. ingots " 24 1/2 — 25

Tin Plates.
Charcoal Plates—Bright.
Bradley Grade— Per box.
I.C., usual sizes \$5 75 — \$6 00
I.X. " " 7 00 — 7 25
I.X.X. " " 8 25 — 8 50

Raven & Yms grade—
I.C., usual sizes 4 35 — 4 45
I.X. " " 5 35 — 5 45
I.X.X. " " 6 35 — 6 45
I.X.X.X. " " 7 35 — 7 45
D.C., 12 1/2 x 17 " 3 85 — 4 00
I.C., usual sizes 4 85 — 5 00
D.X.X. " " 5 85 — 6 00

Coke Plates—Bright.
Bessemer Steel—
I.C., usual sizes 4 00 — 4 10
I.C., Raynard's and special sizes 4 10 — 4 20
B.V. Grade, I.C. usual sizes 3 90 — 4 00

Charcoal Plates—Terné.
Dean or J. G. Gra—
I.C., 20x28, 112 sheets 7 50 — 7 75

Charcoal Tin Boiler Plates.
Bradley Grade— Per lb.
I.X.X., 14x56, 50 sheet boxes } 6 1/2 — 6 2
I.X.X., 14x60, " }
I.X.X., 14x66, " }

Iron and Steel.
Common Iron 100 lb 2 20 — 2 30
Refined " " 2 10 — 2 20
Horse Shoe " " 2 00 — 2 35
Band " " " 2 50
Hoop " " " 2 55
Swedish " " 4 00 — 4 50

Open Heath and Bessemer Machinery, tire and Sleigh Shoe Steel.
Best Cast Steel 13 — 14
Sheet Iron, 1 to 20 gauge 2 75
" 20 to 24 " 3 00
" 24 to 26 " 3 00

Canada Plates, Penn's. " 3 00
" Horton's " 2 85 — 2 90
" Blaina's " 2 85 — 2 90
" Dover's " 2 85 — 2 90

Galvanized Iron, Queen's Head.
16 to 24 gauge 4 25 — 5
26 " " 5 — 5 1/2
28 " " 5 1/2 — 5 1/2

Galvanized Iron, Gordon Crown.
16 to 24 gauge 5 — 5 1/2
26 " " 5 1/2 — 5 1/2
28 " " 5 1/2 — 6

NOTE.—Cheaper grades about 1/2 cent per lb. less. Moorwood's Lion is not here quoted, as there is none in the market.

Copper.
Lake Superior per lb. 16 — 17
Baltimore " " 16 — 17
English, B.S. " " 15 — 16

The above are for spot quotations. For import orders lower figures can be obtained.

Bit or Bar.
Cut lengths, round, 3/4 to 1 1/2 in. 27 — 30
" round and square 1 to 2 in. 25 — 27

NOTE.—Complete lengths about fifteen feet, from 3 to 5 cents a pound less.

Sheet.
Untinned, 14 oz., and light, 16 oz., 14x18 and 14x60. 16 — 18
Untinned, 14 oz., and light, 16 oz., irregular sizes 15 — 20

NOTE.—Extra for tinning, 2 1/2 cents per pound, and tinning and half planishing, 5 cents per pound.

Planished and tinned, 14 x 48 and 14 x 60. 31 — 33

Brasiers' (in sheets).
4x6 ft., 25 to 30 lb each, 2 1/2 lb 23 — \$24
" 35 to 45 " 24 — 24 1/2
" 50 lb and above " 24 — 24 1/2

Pure, in coils, *Wire.*
From 1 to 20 gauge 25 — 26
From 20 gauge, up. 28 — 30

Brass.
Roll & Sheet, 14 to 26 gauge 21 — 25
" 27 to 30 " 23 — 29
" 30 and up " 26 — 29
Sheets, hand-rolled 2 x 4 ft. 22 — 24

Spelter.
Foreign per lb. 5 — 5 1/2
Domestic " " 4 1/2 — 4 1/2

Zinc.
5 cwt. casks \$5 1/2 — \$5 05
Part casks 5 1 — 5 1/2

Lead.
Imported Pig per lb. 4 1/2 — 4 1/2
Domestic " " 4 — 4 1/2
Bar. " " 5 — 5 1/2
Sheets, 24 lbs. per square ft., by roll \$5 00 — \$5 25
Sheets, 3 to 6 lbs. per sq. ft., by roll 4 75 — 5 00

NOTE.—Cut sheets half cent per lb. extra.

Pipe, by the roll, usual weights per 10 ft. lists at 7c. per lb. and 25% dis.

NOTE.—Cut lengths, net price, ton lots 25 & 5% dis.; waste pipe, in 7 ft. lengths lists at 7 1/2c.

Solder.
Half-and-half (guar.) per lb. 19 — 21

NOTE.—Prices of this graded according to quantity. The prices of other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.

Antimony.
Cookson's per lb. 13 1/2 — 14
Other makes " " 13 — 13 1/2

PAINTS, COLORS, OILS.
NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots, except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.

Pure White Lead, ground in oil, association guarantee per lb. 6 1/2
No. 1 Do. " " 5 1/2
No. 2 Do. " " 4 1/2
No. 3 Do. " " 4 1/2

Prepared Paints.
(In 1, 1/2 and 1 gallon tins)
Pure 2nd and 3rd qualities per gal. 1 20 — 90

Colors in Oil.
(25 lb. tins, Standard Quality).
Venetian Red per lb. 5
Chrome Yellow " 9
Golden Ochre " 6
French " 5
Marine Black " 9
" Green " 8
Chrome " 8
French Imperial Green " 14

Colors, Dry.
Yellow Ochre (I.C.) in bbls. per lb. 1 1/2
" (J.F.L.S.) " 1 1/2
Venetian Red (R.C.2) " 1 1/2
" (1341) " 1 1/2
English Oxides " 3 1/2
American " 3 1/2
Paris Green " 10
Burnt Sienna " 8 1/2
Burnt Umber " 6
Drop Black " 12
Chrome Yellows " 12
" Greens " 12
Golden Ochre " 3 1/2

Varnishes (in bb's).
No. 1 Furniture per gal. 70
Brown Japan " " 70
No. 1 Carriage " 1 50
Gold Size Japan " 1 40
Pure Orange Shellac " 2 20
Hard Oil Finish " 1 50

Linseed Oil (in bbls).
Raw " per gal. 58
Boiled " " 61

Turpentine (in bbls).
Selected Packages per gal. 66

Toronto Lead and Color Co.'s Paints
Pure Pr'd Paints 1 1/2 gal. tins, per gal. 10
Elastic " 90
Metallic paints, for barns, in bbls. " 75
Carriage " " qts. 60 pts. 45
Carriage Top Dressing " 60 45
White Lead, pure, 25-lb. irons, per lb. 6 1/2
" No. 1 " 5 1/2
" No. 2 " 5
" No. 3 " 4 1/2

Acme Paints
Neal's Carriage discount 40%
Acme Decorative " 40%
Granite Floor, in tins 90 — 4 1/2 — 25
Acme Interior Fresco " tins 1 25
Acme Sash " discount 40%
Acme Wagon and Imperial " 40%

Prepared House.
Pembroke Metallic, for barns, roofs, etc. in bbl. lots 50 —
Acme Empire White Lead, per 100 lbs. 50
" Perfection Wood Filler " 50
Liquid Fish Glue per doz. 1 25
Acme Carriage Top Dressing 8 1/2 75 per doz 4 00 — 8 00

HARDWARE.

Ammunition.
Cartridges.
Rim Fire Pistol " dis. 45%
Rim Fire Military " " list
Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, dis. 45%
Central Fire Military & Sporting, net list
B. B. Caps. " dis. 45%
Wads— per 1,000
Eley's " 60 — 1 60
Anvils— per lb. 7 1/2 — 1 1/2
Anvil and Vise combined " each 4 50

Augers.
Gilmour's " discount " 50%
Hollow, Stearn's " per doz. 13 00 — 20 00
Adjustable, " " each 5 50 — 6 50
Past Hole, Vaughan's, each 1 35 — 1 60
Excelsior, Jennings', disc't " 50%

Awls.
Sewing " per gross. 65 — 1 50
Pecking " " 65 — 1 25
Brad " " 85 — 1 60
" handled " " 3 62 — 7 30
Saddlers' " " 11 — 1 60

Awl Hafts.
Patent Peg " per gross. 7 50 — 9 00
" Sewing " " 7 50 — 9 00

Awl and Tool Sets.
Millar's Falls " 2 80 — 8 30
Axes " per box 7 50 — 12 00
Axle Grease, per gro. 8 00 — 15 00
Bath Tubs. (Revised list.)

Zinc " discount 25%
Copper " " 25%

Bells.
Hand— per doz.
Light brass No. 3 to 10 1 80 — 14 50

Door.
Cong's, Sargent's " 5 50 — 8 00
" Peterboro' " 4 60 — 13 50

Co.
American make " dis. 60 — 60 — 10%
Canadian " 45 — 50%

Farm.
American " each 2 00 — 5 00

House.
American " per lb. 35 — 40

Bellows.
Hand " per doz. 3 35 — 4 75
Moulders' " 7 50 — 10 00
Blacksmiths' " discount 25 — 50%

Belting.
No. 1, leather " discount 45 — 50%
Best, " " 3 75 — 4 00

Bench S. " per doz. 5 00 — 6 00

Bits.
Auger.
Gilmour's " discount 55%
Excelsior—Jennings' " 60%
Jennings' Imitation, new list " 45 — 47 1/2

Car.
Gilmour's " 4 75 — 5 00
Expansive.
Clark's " 15%
Excelsior " 10

Gimlets.
Clark's " per doz. 65 — 90
Diamond, Shell " 1 00 — 1 50
Nail and Spike, per gross 2 25 — 5 20

Blind Rollers.
Annex " 1 25 — 1 75
Masco " 1 35 — 1 85

Blind and Bed Staples.
All sizes " per lb. 11 — 15

Boring Machines.
Complete, with Augers, each 6 50 — 8 50

Braces.
Barber's " 6 00 — 7 75
Barber's Ratchet " 10 00 — 11 00
Farmers' " 2 00 — 2 75
Millar's Falls " 15 50 — 29 00

Brackets—Shelf.
Japanned Canadian " per doz. pairs 50 — 3 40
Berlin Bronze Canadian " 85 — 3 20

Broilers.
Light " dis. 65 — 70%
Vegetable " per doz. 1 12 — 2 35
Henis, No. 8 " " 1 — 0 00
" No. 9 " " 1 — 7 00
Butchers' Cleavers " " " "

From 8 to 12 inch—per doz. 5 40 — 23 00

Butts.
Wrought Brass " dis. 60 @ 60 & 10%
Cast Iron—
Loose Pin " dis. 60 @ 60 & 10%
Wrought Steel.
Fast Joint " 60 @ 60 & 5%
Loose Pin " 60 @ 60 & 5%
Berlin Bronzed " 70 @ 70 & 5%
Gen. Bronzed " per pair 40 — 65

Can Openers.
Acme " per gross 9 00 — 10 00
Sardine Scissors, per doz. 3 75 — 4 50

Card.
Horse " per doz. 70 — 95

Carpet Stretchers.
American " per doz. 1 00 — 1 50
Ballards " " 6 50 —

Carpet Sweepers.
Bissell " per doz. 22 50
World " " 21 75
Daisy " " 24 00
Star " " 18 00
Crown Jewel " " 20 00
Grand Rapids " " 32 40

Cartridges—See Ammunition.

Castors.
Bed " new list dis. 50%
Plate " " " "

Cattle Leaders.
No. 31 and 32 " per gross 8 50 — 11 25

Chain.
Trace " per doz. pairs 3 60 — 5 90
English proof coil " per lb. 3 — 6 1/2
Ger man coil " per 100 lb. 1 65 — 2 70
Jack chain, iron, single, per doz yards " 13 — 50
Jack chain, double, per doz. yards " 15 — 00
Jack chain, brass, single, per doz. yards " 20 — 1 10

Chalk.
White, lump " lb. 1 1/2 — 1 1/2
Red " " 5 — 6
Crayon " per gross 10 — 15

Chisels.
Socket, Framing and Firmer.
American " dis. 70%
Canadian " " 35%
Tanged Firmer " per doz. 85 — 4 00
Churns, Amer " dis. 50%
" lamps " " "

Ju. " " dis. 20%
Stearns " " per doz. 3 — 10 00

Clips.
Axe " dis. 50 @ 50 & 5%

Coffee Mills.
Box " 3 60 — 13 00
Side " 3 60 — 4 00
Enterprise, No. 0 " 1 35
" No. 2 " " 2 70

Compasses, Dividers, etc.
American " dis. 65%
Cradles, Grain.
Canadian " dis. 25%

Door Springs.
Forrey's Rod " per doz. 2 00 — 2 25
Coil " " 0 85 — 1 60

Draw Knives.
American " dis. 70 @ 70 & 5%
Canadian " dis. 30 @ 35%

Dr.'s and Drill Stock.
Bread.
Millar Falls " per doz. 16 00 — 51 50
P. S. & W. " " dis. 40%

Twist.
Morse " dis. 30 @ 33 1/2%
Standard " dis. 40 @ 45%

Fawcets.
Cork Lined " per doz. 50 30 — 0 60
Wine " " 1 30 — 2 25
Star " " 2 70 — 3 90
Fenn's Corkstops, No. 2 " " 1 70
Petroleum " " 4 50 — 6 50

Files.
Kearney & Footes' dis. Am. list 50 & 5
Barton Smith " " 50 & 10
Nicholson's " dis. Am. list 50 — 50 & 5
Canadian " dis. Can. list 50
Jowin's " dis. Can. list 25%
Horse Rasps, Kearney & Footes' dis. Am. list 50%
" " " " 45%
" " Spencer's, dis. Can. list 33 1/2%

Fluting Machines. each 60 — 2 00

Forks.
Hay, Manure, etc. " dis. 45%
Freezers, Ice Cream.
Peerless " dis. 45%
Gem " dis. 50 @ 50 & 5%

Washers and Wringers.
Standard M'g Co's Goods
Standard Wringers, per doz. 51 00
Downwell Washers " 57 00
Victor Churns, No. 1 " 57 00
" " " 2 " 63 00
" " " 3 " 80 00



Fruit Presses.
Hens' per doz \$4 00 @ 5 50
Enterprise dis. 10%

Fry Pans.
Acme dis. 55 @ 60%

Gauges.
Marking, Mortise, etc.
Stanley's dis. 50 - 55%

Wire Gauges.
Winn's, Nos. 26 to 33, each 1 65 - 2 40

Glass.
4th quality Star. 1st break 1 35 - 1 45
2nd " 1 45 - 1 55
3rd " 3 20 - 3 40
4th " 3 60 - 3 80
5th " 4 00 - 4 20

Glue.
American per lb 9 1/2 - 10 1/2
Canadian " 9 - 11
French Medal " 13 1/2 - 15
White " 16 - 20

Glue Pots.
Tinned each 30 - 90
Enamelled " 55 - 1 20

Grindstone Fixtures.
P. S. & W. per doz 4 25 - 4 65

Hammers.
Nail—
Maydole's net list
Canadian dis. 2 1/2 - 3 1/2

Task—
Magnetic per doz. 1 10 - 1 50

Sledge—
Canadian " 2 1/2 - 1 5

Ball Peen—
English and Cana per lb. 25 - 1 1/2

Handles.
Store door " per doz. 1 00 - 1 80
Chest " per doz 40 - 2 50

Chisel—
Firmen " per gross 3 00 - 4 50
Socket Firmer " 3 25 - 8 00
Socket Framing " 3 75 - 5 00

Saw—
American " per doz. 1 00 - 1 75

Plane—
American " per gross \$3 15 - 3 75

Hammer and Hatchet—
American " per doz. 65 - 80

Cross Cut Saw—
Canadian " per handle 18 - 25

Hangers.
4 and 5 inch " per pair 40 - 50

Hatchets.
Canadian " dis. 3 1/2 - 4 1/2

Hinges.
1 ind, Parker's " dis. 6 1/2 - 6 5/8
" Eureka " per doz. sets. 1 13 - 1 80
Gate, Clark's " 1 50 - 2 20
" Shepherd's " 1 00 - 1 50

Spring " per doz. pairs. 1 50 - 3 50

Hoes.
Garden, Mortar, etc. dis. - - 45%

Planter's " per doz. 4 00 - 5 00

Hooks.
Cast Iron—
Bird Cage " per doz. 50 - \$1 90
Clothes Line " 27 - 63
Harness " 72 - 88
Hat and Coat " per gross 1 00 - 3 00
Chandelier " 50 - 1 13

Wrought Iron—
Wrought Hooks & Staples,
Can. " dis. 1 1/2 - 2 1/2
Wrought Hooks & Staples,
Amer. " dis. 70 - 75%

Wire—
Hat and Coat " dis. - - 3 1/2
Bell " per 1,000 60 - \$2 70
Screw, bright, Eng. dis. 40 5 - 45 %

Horse Nails.
Canadian " dis 50 & 10 @ 50 & 10 & 10%

Star " per doz \$3 25

Kettles.
Brass spun per lb 28 - 30
Copper " 40 - 45
Enamelled Canadian " 50%

American " 50 & 10

Keys.
Lock, Canadian " dis 40 & 10
Cabinet, Trunk, and Pad-
lock, American, per gross \$1 60 - \$4 75

Knobs.
Door, japanned, and N P
Canadian List dis 40 & 10 @ 50%

Bronze, Berlin per doz. \$2 75 - \$3 25

Bronze, Gem " 6 00 - 9 00

Lava " 8 75 - 1 80

Shutter, porcelain, P & L.
screw " " \$1 30 - \$4 00

Ladies.
Melting per doz 1 70 - 4 50

Lemon Squeezers.
Porcelain lined " per doz 2 00 - 5 60
Galvanized " 1 87 - 3 85
King, wood " 2 75 - 2 90
" glass " 4 00 - 4 50

Lines.
Fish " per gross 1 05 - 2 50
Chalk " 1 90 - 7 40

Locks.
Doo—
Canadian " dis. 50%
Russel & Irvin per doz 2 90 - 7 50

Cabinet—
Eagle " dis 3 1/2 - 3 5 %

Padlock—
English and Am. per doz 50 - 6 00
Scandinavian " 1 00 - 2 40

Mallets.
Tinsmiths " per doz. \$1 25 - \$1 50
Carpenters', hickory, " 1 25 - 3 37
Lignum Vitae " 3 35 - 5 00
Caulking " each 1 50 - 2 00

Matt. licks.
Canadian " per doz. 8 50 - 10 00

Meat Cutters.
Enterprise " dis. - - 20%
Dixon's " each 1 60 - 2 00
Woodruff's " 1 10 - 1 70
Hale's " 1 05 - 1 50

Mincing Knives.
American " per doz. 42 - 2 35

Molasses Gates.
Stebbin's Patent " per doz 2 35 - 3 35

Nails.
Cut 3 in. and up from stock per keg \$2 65
Wire " dis. 65 @ 65 & 10%
Brads & Moulding Nails " 60 - 60 & 10%

Nail Pullers.
German and American \$1 85 - \$3 00

Nail Sets.
Square round and octagon 38 - 4 00
Diamond " 12 00 - 15 00

Oilers.
Zinc and Tin " dis 50 & 50 & 10%

Copper " per doz. \$1 25 - \$2 50

Brass " 1 50 - 2 50

Malleable " dis. 25%

Pails.
Galvanized " per doz 2 00 - 3 50

Pencils.
Dixon's " per gross 1 80 - 4 25
Dixon's Carpenter " 2 50 - 3 60

Picks " per doz. 6 00 - 9 00

Picture Nails.
Porcelain Head " per gross 1 65 - 3 00
Brass Head " 40 - 1 00

Planes.
Wood, bench, Can. or Am. dis. 50 %
" fancy " 35 - 3 7 1/2
Bailey's (Stanley R. & L. Co.) " 30 - 35 %
" Iron " 30 - 35 %
Miscellaneous " 15 %
Bailey's Victor " 15 %

Plane Irons.
English " per doz. \$2 00 - \$5 00

Pliers and Nippers.
Button's Genuine, per doz. prs 7 85 - 15 00
" Imitation " 7 40 - 10 25
German " 60 - 2 60

Plumbs and Levels.
S R. & L. Co. dis. 65%

Poppers.
Corn, square per doz. 1 35 - 2 00

Pruning Shears, per doz. 4 00 - 5 50

Pulleys.
Hothouse " per doz. 60 - 1 00
Axle " 22 - 30
Screw " 27 - 1 00
Awning " 35 - 2 50

Pumps.
Rumsey, Cistern & Pitcher Spout, 55 & 60%

Punches.
Saddlers' per doz. \$1 00 - \$1 85
Conductors' " 9 00 - 15 00
Tinner's, solid " per set - - 72
" hollow " per inch - - 1 00

Putty.
Bladder " per 100 lbs. 2 00 - 2 25
Tins " - - 2 50

Rail.
Barn Door " per ft 3 - 3 1/2
Sliding Door " 3 1/2 - 3 1/2

Rakes.
Cast Steel and Malleable, Can. list dis. 45%

Razors.
Boker's " per doz. \$7 50 - 11 00
Wade and Butcher's " 3 60 - 10 00

Razor Stroaps.
Carriers' " per doz \$1 25 \$3 60

Rivets and Burrs.
Copper dis. 40 @ 45%
Iron dis 40 & 40 & 10%

Rivet Sets.
Canadian " dis 30 & 35%

Rope.
Tisal " per lb. 1 1/4 - 1 5
Manilla " 1 1/2 - 1 6
Cotton " - - 22
Deep sea " 15 - 16

Rules.
Hoxwood " dis. 75 & 75 & 10%
Ivory " dis. 40 & 40 - 50%

Sad Irons.
Mrs. Potts' " per set - - 1 00
" N. P. " - - 1 30

Sand and Emery Paper.
B and A (sand) " dis. 2 1/2 & 2 5/8
Emery " per quart. 55 - 90

Sash Cord " per lb. 22 - 50

Sash Locks.
Triumph and Morris " dis. 3 1/2 & 40 %
Kempshall " dis. 40 & 62 1/2 %
Canadian " dis. 45 & 50 %

Sash Weights.
Sectional " per lb. 2 1/2 - 3 00

Sausage Stuffers " each \$1 00 - \$3 00

Saws.
Hand, Disston's " dis. 10 & 15%
S. and D. " dis. 35%
Cross-cut, Disston's " per ft. 35 - 47
S. and D. " dis. 25 %
Hack, complete " each 1 75 - 2 75
" frames only " 75

Saw Sets. " per doz. 1 65 - 9 00

Scales.
Canadian List " dis. 3 1/2 - 40%

Scale Beams.
Canadian " dis 35%

Scrapers.
Box " per doz. \$2 10 - \$4 50
Foot " 40 - 3 50

Screens.
Window, patent " 6 00 - 7 50

Screw Drivers.
Sargent's " per doz. 65 - 4 00

Screws.
Wood, flat head iron " dis. 5 1/2 %
" round " 4 1/2 %
" flat & round head brass " 25 - 2 1/2 %
Bench, wood " per doz. \$3 25 - 4 00
" iron " 4 25 - 5 75

Scythes " dis. 45 %

Scythe Snaths.
Canadian " dis. 30%

Shears.
B. & W., japanned " 75%
B & W, N. P. " 60%
Seymour's " 60%

Sheaves.
Sliding Door " per set 77 - \$1 40

Shot.
Canadian " dis. 7 1/2 %

Shovels and Spades.
Canadian " dis. 3 1/2 %

Sieves.
Wood Rim, black " per doz. \$1 15 - \$1 35
" tinned " 1 35 - 1 60
Tin Rim, " 2 30 - 2 45
" black " 1 80 - 2 25

Snaps.
Harness, German, per gross 2 00 - 5 50
Acme " 3 00 - 5 00
Lock, Andrew's " 4 50 - 11 50

Soldering Irons " per lb. 30 - 32

Spoke Shaves.
Wood, English " 1 80 - 5 00
Iron, American " 1 35 - 2 35

Spoons and Forks.
T. S. P. Co. " dis. 40 & 10%

Hutton's " per doz. 50 - \$2 50

Nevada " 60 - 2 50

D. & A. " 1 70 - 4 50

Basting, American " 50 - 1 15

Tea and Table, tinned
iron " per gross 70 - 3 00
Squares, iron " per doz. 1 65 - 2 90
" steel " dis. - - 75%
" try and bevel " dis. 50 - 55%

Staples.
Fence, galvanized per lb 5 - 5 1/2
Wrought Iron " dis 75 - 75 & 10%
Stocks and Dies, Amer " dis. 25%

Stone.
Washita " per lb \$0 15 - 50
Hindustan " per lb. \$0 06

Slips " 9

Labrador " " 13

" Ave " " 15

Turkey " " 50

Arkansas " " 1 50

Water-of-Ayr " " 10

Scythe " per gross \$3 50 - 5 00

Grindstone " per ton 15 00 - 18 00

Stove Polish " per gross 1 88 - 7 50

M. L. S. " 2 50

Mirror Black Lead " per gro. 2 00

Joseph Dixon's, in bulk " per lb. 7

Dixon's Plumbago, in bulk, " 15

M. L. S. Paste " per gro. 9 00

Tacks, Brads, etc.
Cut, carpet, gimp, blue " dis. 35%
" tinned " 45%
Sweeds' iron, blue or tinned " 45%
Upholsterers " 45%
Copper Tacks and Nails " 45%
Trunk and Clout Nails " 45%
Patent Brads " 40%
Furnishing Nails " 42 1/2 %
Cigar Box Nails " 35%
Shoe Finders' Tacks and Nails " 15%

Tape Lines.
English " per doz. \$2 71 - \$9 50
Chesterman's " each 90 - 2 85
" steel " 80 - 8 00

Thermometers.
Tin case and dairy " dis. 75%

Tinner's Shears and Snips.
P. S. & W. " 10% advance on Am. list.

Tinware.
Stamped " dis. Assn. list, 70 & 20 & 2 1/2 %
Japanned " dis. 35 - 50%
Pieced " " 40 - 50%

Transom Lifters.
Payson's " dis. 45%

Traps.
Game, Newhouse " dis. 1 1/2 - 2 00
" H. & N. or P. S. & W. " 5 7 1/2 - 6 00
Mouse " per doz. 35 - 1 50
Rat " 2 00 - 4 50

Trowels.
Disston's " dis. 10%
German " per doz. 4 75 - 9 00
Brades' " 7 00 - 10 50
S. & D. " dis. 35%

Triers.
Butter " per doz. 6 25 - 9 00

Trucks.
Warehouse " each 2 25 - 5 50

Twines.
Bag " per lb. 12 1/2 - 20
Wrapping, mott'd, per pack. 50 - 60
" cotton " per lb. 20 - 22

Mattress " 33 - 40

Staging " 35 - 40

Brood " 26 - 50

Binding, flax " - - 18

" Jute " - - 12

Vises.
Hand " per doz. \$4 00 - \$6 00
Bench, parallel " each 2 00 - 4 50
Coach " 6 00 - 7 00
Peter Wright's " per lb. 12 - 13 1/2
Pipe " each 5 50 - 9 00
Saw " per doz. 6 50 - 13 00

Washer Cutters. " 4 00 - 8 50

Well Wheels, " per doz.
American, 8, 10 and 12 in. " 3 38 - 6 00

Wire.
Market, bright and annealed, Nos. 1 to 16
from net to 10%, off Can. list from stock
Market, coppered, galvanized, 10% off Can.
list from stock.

Market, tinned " per lb. 4 1/2 - 8

**Galvanized Fence, dis. 10%
off Can. list, " per lb. 5 1/2 - 6**

**Tinned Broom, from 19 to 22
gauge " per lb. 5 1/2 - 6 1/2**

Malin's Wire on Spools, dis. 40 - 45%

Clothes Line, galv., per 100 ft. 2 1/4 - 4 0

Barbed Wire.
Galv. steel barb fencing " Lock Barb,"
4 point 5 1/2 @ 06
" " Glidden " 5 1/2 @ 06
" " Plain twist 4 1/2 - 05

Terms 60 days or 2% off for cash - 10 days

Wire Cloth.
Ordinary " dis. 25%
Painted Screen, per 100 sq. ft. \$2 25 - \$2 35

Wrenches.
Agricultural " dis. 7 1/2 - 75 & 5%
Standard " dis. 65 - 67 1/2 %
Coed's Genuine " 40 - 45 %
Diamond " 50 - 20 & 5%
Tower's Engineer " each \$2 00 - \$3 00
" S. " per doz. 5 80 - 7 50
G & K's Pipe " each - - 6 00
Barrell's " " each - - 3 40
Pocket " per doz. 1 25 - 2 00

Wringers. " each 3 50 - 5 50

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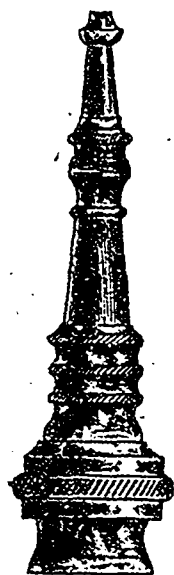
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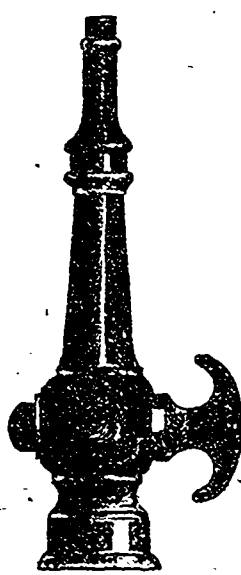
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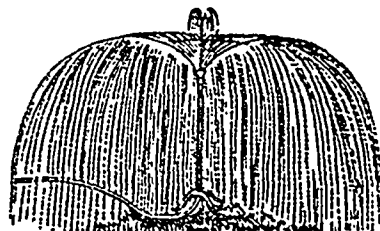
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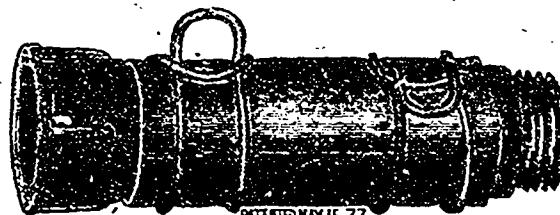


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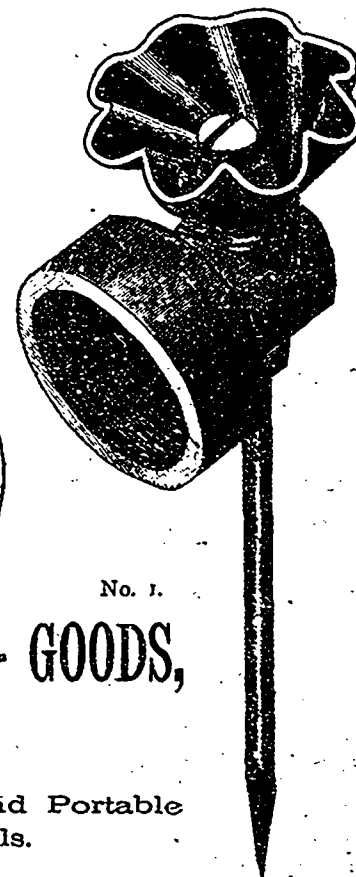


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