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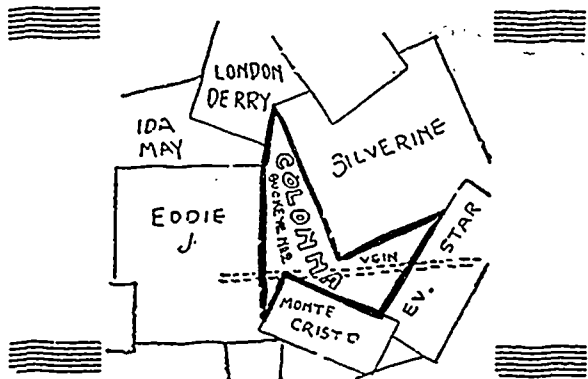
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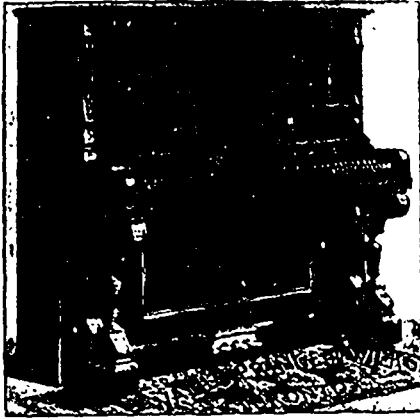


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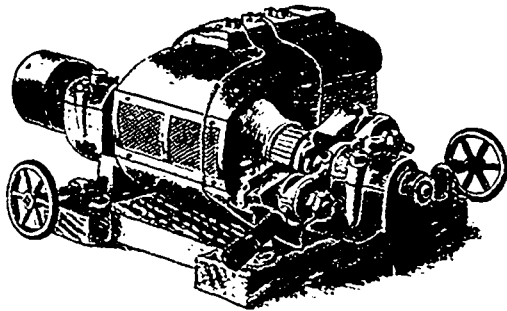
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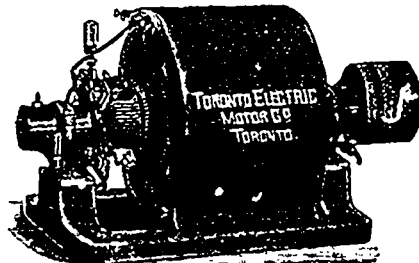
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VOLUME I.

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1896

NUMBER 12

TARIFF INQUIRY.

SOME OF THE INTERESTS HEARD FROM.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION. CONSIDERABLE TIME SPENT IN TORONTO, MONTREAL, HAMILTON, LONDON, AND OTHER LEADING COMMERCIAL CENTERS. MANUFACTURERS LARGELY IN FAVOR OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—INTERESTS THAT FAVOR A LOWERING OF THE DUTIES.—CONFLICT OF VIEW BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO.—SOME CRITICS CRITICISED.

THE work of the tariff commission commenced in Toronto on the 18th of November. The commissioners are Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, and Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice. Ontario's late Premier can hardly be considered one of the commission, but his thorough knowledge of conditions in Ontario no doubt influenced his associates in having him accompany them in their travels throughout the province.

Manufacturers in Toronto and elsewhere made a strong claim, on the whole, for the continuance of a protective tariff. It has been said that the arguments presented by these gentlemen were of a selfish character. But it must be remembered that they were asked to present the case from a manufacturers' standpoint. They represent a large interest in the Dominion, and what directly affects the welfare of the manufacturers of the country directly touches a very large portion of the population in the person of the employees of these concerns. Indirectly others are affected.

For any reason let the manufacturing interests of a community be injured and not only are hundreds of workmen thrown out of employment, but the commercial interests of the entire community are seriously jeopardized. And any one who has studied the history of the towns and cities of the Dominion can point to communities that are simply a shadow of their former self because of the removal of large industries, either to other places, or obliterated through fire, or other unfortunate circumstances.

Where INDUSTRIAL CANADA believes there are changes that ought to be made in the tariff, and that there are manufactures protected to-day, in return for which the general public are receiving comparatively little benefit; at the same time it has no sympathy with that political sentiment that would decry every movement and utterance of Canadian manufacturers as inspired by solely selfish motives.

The manufacturer who has his goods to sell is perhaps no more influenced from personal motives than the man who wants to buy and is going to buy where he can obtain them the cheapest, without particular regard, too often, as to who is affected by his purchase. We find an illustration of this spirit in the large cities where departmental stores exist. Public meetings are held and large newspaper discussions indulged in and these stores condemned as injurious to the general welfare. At the same time the people who are patronizing these stores are largely those who are doing the growling. When it comes to spending their money they go where they can buy cheapest. The selfish spirit, unfortunately, perhaps, reaches all classes of people. We are not saying that this is the proper spirit to animate men in their dealings one with the other, but we are taking circumstances as they exist, and which are not exceptional, and not discussing the ethical view of the question.

At the first meeting in Toronto Mr. A. E. Kemp, of the Kemp Manufacturing Co., presented the claims of the manufacturers of enamelware, stamped tinware, and copperware. Just here it is worthy of note that one advantage of the tariff inquiry is the gleanings of information as to the character and standing of many Canadian manufactures. We are told that there are three manufacturers in Canada in the same line as Mr. Kemp; one in London, one in Montreal and one in Toronto. The goods manufactured are largely household utensils. The duties on their finished products vary from 25 to 35 per cent. Some of their raw materials were free, while the duties on others varied from 5 per cent. to 30 per cent. In certain parts of the Company's business there are innumerable competitors, but in the enamelware line there are only two. Competition in this line was now chiefly with Germany. Mr. Kemp claimed that the Canadian producers sold their goods cheaper in Canada to-day than they were sold to the consumers of the United States, Great Britain or Germany. The German manufacturers had made a hard fight to hold their trade. They had the advantage of the Canadian in the case of their labor, which was less than one-half of the wages paid in this country. Under the tariff of 1878 the duty on enamelware was 17½ per cent. To-day it was

35 per cent. An article that sold for \$1 eight years ago would sell to-day for 30 cents. Mr. Kemp was opposed to any reduction of existing duties.

An interesting interview took place with the bicycle manufacturers represented largely by H. A. Lozier & Co., Toronto Junction, and Mr. S. F. Evans, of Evans & Dodge, Windsor. Mr. Thomas stated that for some years England had a monopoly in the manufacture of wheels. In 1884 there were only six bicycle factories in the United States, and their output was about 11,000 completed wheels. In 1895 there were over 500 bicycle manufacturers in the United States, each one on an average making not less than a thousand bicycles. It was stated that the export of American bicycles into Canada would not be affected by the tariff either one way or the other. The consumption here would regulate the disposition of the output. Mr. Evans and Mr. Thomas explained the process of importing wheels in parts and the method of conducting assembly shops. H. A. Lozier & Co. made every thing except the rims, which were purchased in Canada; the tires, which were brought from the United States in the face of a duty of 30 per cent. and the steel tubing on which a duty of 15 per cent. was paid. The duty on the steel balls and other accessories was 30 per cent.

The manufacture of shirts, collars and cuffs was represented by Mr. J. W. Gale, A. A. Allan, and H. J. Cullfeld. The inability of the Canadian manufacturers to compete with European and American producers was pointed out and the reason alleged therefore. It was said that raw material and labor cost less in Europe, and that raw material was cheaper in the United States than in Canada. Cottons were from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. cheaper in the United States than in Canada, and thus the American manufacturer was enabled to make a slaughter-market of this country. Another consideration which was mentioned was that the season in Canada began nearly two months later than it did in the United States. In Europe both capital and machinery cost less than they did in Canada. In Europe raw material costs 20½ per cent. more than in Canada and skilled labor less



HON. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

than one-half the cost than in Canada. Mr. Allan asked for increase in the duty upon the finished product and a decrease in the duty of raw material in the new industry. The average tax on the raw material used is 28½ per cent., which, being deducted from the duty on the finished article, leaves 4 per cent. protection, which Mr. Allan said was not enough to enable the Canadian manufacturer to hold his own against the American competitor. He asked that 40 per cent. be levied on sewed cotton clothing, and the present duty on embroideries be reduced to 20 per cent. until such time as Swiss and Hamburg embroideries were manufactured in Canada.

The deputation from the wholesale dry goods trade of Toronto were thoroughly practical in the presentation of their case. It was not a request specially for changes in the duty. Different views are held among themselves on this point. They were anxious, however, to know when any changes were likely to take place, and made the very reasonable request that good notice be served on them before changes in the tariff. As importers, without this information, they might be let in for serious loss. They also pointed out a difficulty in the customs arrangements. Not so much in Toronto, but in smaller places the customs officers seemed to have very little knowledge of the duties that ought to prevail on particular lines of goods. The Collector in smaller places has been as a rule appointed more for political service than for any business qualification and his capacity as an appraiser is necessarily limited. The wholesale men have frequently found cases sometimes accidental, sometimes, it is believed intentional, where some of their customers have by these means secured goods at a lower rate than themselves. They asked that the policy of the Government be in the direction of lessening the number of ports of entry, so that equality might be secured.

The workmen had a request to make of the commissioners. A deputation representative of the Toronto Typographical Union entered a protest against the cheap rates at which stereotype plates were admitted. It meant taking away type setting from the Canadian printer. The rate on newspaper plates was three-eighths of a cent per square inch, equal to about six or seven cents a thousand for composition. The rate on book plates was two cents per square inch, equal to sixteen cents a thousand, while the rate of wages in this country for setting type was about thirty cents a thousand. They would like to see an increase of duty on plates and books.

One of the most important and representative deputations from Toronto was that of the jewellers and silversmiths. Mr. M. C. Ellis was the principal spokesman. He entered with some detail into the different branches of the business, such as clocks, watches, diamonds, precious stones, watch cases and electro plate ware. The deputation were strong advocates of protection and believe that this is necessary to the success of their business. The present duty on watch movements, imported without cases, is 10 per cent. ad val., watch cases are dutiable at 35 per cent. ad val., and watches complete, that is both movement and case combined in one article 25 per cent. ad val. Canadian jewellers have benefited very largely by a duty of 25 per cent. ad val. upon unset diamonds entering into the United States and are doing a large and increasing trade with American tourists with diamond jewellery. A duty on unset diamonds would kill this trade and seriously handicap the manufacturing jewellers of Canada who mount these stones. For these reasons the deputation recommend that diamonds and other precious stones be placed upon the free list. The duty on gold and silver articles commonly known as jewellery is at present 25 per cent. ad val. and it is recommended that this duty be continued as at present. The present arrangement of duties on watch movements 10 per cent. ad val. and watch cases 35 per cent. ad val. has been so satisfactory and has proved of such advantage to the trade and the public generally that the deputation were unanimous in recommending its continuance. Electro plated and hollow ware is 30 per cent. ad val. These goods are largely manufactured in Canada, the call being fully equal to that in the United States, from which country the bulk of these goods were formerly imported and prices are fully as low as obtained in that country. It was recommended that the present rate of duty levied upon electro plate, flat and hollow ware of all kinds, namely 30 per cent. ad.

val. be maintained. They also requested that the present duty of 30 per cent. ad val. on sterling silver flat and hollow ware be maintained.

All sorts and conditions of tradesmen had their say before the Commission. J. S. Russell, who is famed as a local curler, appeared before the Commission asking for change of duty in spar beads imported for cheap jewellery, but he wanted coring stones to remain on the free list. Mr. Russell stated that the rock of Ailsa Craig, Scotland, is the only one known to exist for the purpose. He hoped there would be no duty imposed, mildly threatening at the same time that 10,000 curlers are also voters.

The carriage makers, pork packers, manufacturers of laundry and toilet soaps, envelope manufacturers and those using gold leaf for frame gildings and sign writing each had their particular request.

The milling interests presented a vigorous protest against the lowering of duties on grain or flour. On a former occasion INDUSTRIAL CANADA has dealt with this question, pointing out how seriously flour milling would be interfered with if the present duty of 75 cents a barrel was removed and the huge mills of the United States allowed to ship in their surplus stock. The reasons for maintaining present conditions in this trade were vigorously stated by Mr. M. McLaughlin, C. B. Watts and J. L. Spink. In Montreal and also in Western Ontario the millers' interests were likewise represented by well-known leaders in the trade, who, with few exceptions, maintained the same view. Miller Campbell, of St. Thomas, said he did not fear reciprocity and believed he could compete with United States millers. But in this particular trade it must be admitted that members are generally unanimous on the inadvisability of any change.



HON. W. S. FIELDING
MINISTER OF FINANCE.

THE COMMISSION IN HAMILTON.

One of the first interests to present their case on the opening of the investigation in Hamilton was the fruit growers. A large business has been built up in Canada in nursery stock and the trade are of the opinion that the present duty on fruit trees should be maintained. Mr. Edward Morris, representing Morris, Stone & Wellington, said that the business had increased in the last twenty years, but that over-production in the United States had so demoralized the trade that a removal of the tariff would drive the nurserymen out of the business and would probably entail a loss of the money they had invested in it. In answer to the inquiry of Commissioner Fielding how the farmer, who wants to buy these goods, viewed the imposition of a duty, and the possible increase of duty, Mr. Brown stated that it has been shown that when the duty is taken off the people buy the goods no cheaper. During the period when there was no duty on goods coming into Canada the price lists remained the same on this side. While the wholesale price of goods in Canada was now higher, goods are sold no higher at retail.

Senator Sanford, representing the ready-made clothing industry of Canada, exhibited two overcoats, one of Canadian, the other of American manufacture as an argument why the duty should not be reduced. The Canadian coat which was well made of wool and trimmed with goods of Canadian manufacture, the Senator stated, cost wholesale \$5.75. It would give a farmer three years' good service. The American garment which was an exceedingly poor looking affair was made of cotton, cotton waste and bagging and was sold wholesale in New York at \$1.30. It would wear from thirty to sixty days if the wearer kept out of the rain. The duty on this coat, which, the Senator said was worse than shoddy, is 5 cents a lb., and 30 per cent. or nearly 50 per cent. Mr. Sanford argued that it was the duty of the Government to protect the public from such trash as that which was represented by the American coat. Senator Sanford stated that he employed about 3,100 people, mostly at piecework, and paid out in wages about \$600,000 a year.

The soap industry and also the manufacture of coffees and spices, and the glass industry were represented by strong deputations. The general request was that no changes should be made in the tariff on these goods.

The Wholesale Grocers' Guild of Hamilton, appeared before the commissioners to ask that the imposts on several important

articles of food should be reduced. Attention was called to the duty on rice, an article of large consumption in Canada. There were, he said, only two cleaning mills in Canada, one in Montreal and another in Vancouver, controlled by the same people. Grocers could get rice in England laid down in Hamilton for 11s 9d per cwt. which was equal to 2.56 cents per lb. Taking the duty on uncleaned rice which was 30 cents a cwt. that would make the figure 2.86 a lb. A similar rice in Montreal would cost 4.50 a lb., which made a difference in favor of the English rice, allowing for the duty, of 68 per cent. While the mill men were of the opinion that they were entitled to certain protection, the grocers thought this was too large. The present duty is 1 1/4 cents per lb. on cleaned rice and on uncleaned rice 3/10 the of a cent.

The case of syrups was also mentioned by the deputation. Since the present duty has been imposed on syrups the wholesale grocers had not been able to supply their customers. There was only one refinery in Canada making syrups—the Acadia—and it had been offering only bright syrup until lately. Lately it had turned out a dark syrup. On a common syrup selling in New York at 10 cents a wine gallon the duty would be 90 per cent. Another grade selling in New York at 16 cents a wine gallon, or 19.20 an imperial gallon, the duty would be 90 cents. Not only had the refineries enjoyed this high protection but the grocers had not been able to get the syrup from them. It was only lately that they had been able to get any dark syrup in Canada. The grocers were of the opinion that a change should be made in the duties here and also on sugar.

Said Mr. Bristol, one of the speakers: "Ten days ago merchants could not even get a certain kind of sugar. Considering that there were four hundred million pounds of sugar imported into the country in 1895 they were of the opinion that the protection of 64-100 of a cent should be reduced in the interests of the people. The refineries had not only a monopoly of manufacturing but of speculating as well."

Mr. Adam Ballantyne, a retail grocer of the Ambitious City, appeared before the commission as a representative of the consumer. He said that Canadian coal oil in barrels was delivered at 15 cents a gallon. There was a rebate on the barrel of 60 cents. He asked that the duty be reduced from 6 cents a gallon to 3 cents and that the inspection fee of 10 cents a barrel be set aside. If that were done American oil would be laid down in Hamilton at 14 cents a gallon. It now cost 20 cents a gallon in Hamilton in barrels, duty included. In Buffalo American oil cost wholesale 6 cents a barrel and retailed tailed at from 8 cents to 10 cents. Canadian oil retailed in Canada at 19 cents a gallon and American at 22 cents. He produced evidence to show that the manufacturers and a few wholesalers had cornered the market in gem jars with the result that last fall the price for pints was 70 cents a doz. here and 46 cents in the United States; quarts \$1 in Hamilton and 48 cents in the United States; gallons \$1.25 here and 65 cents in the United States. He thought that 15 per cent. would be ample protection on gem jars.

THE COMMISSION IN MONTREAL.

At the opening of the Montreal inquiry a lively debate took place on the merits of the duty on watch cases. Jewellery manufacturers and dealers represented by Mr. Schwob, were in accord with their western confreres, except on one or two points, that is watch cases and diamonds. Retailers and jobbers thought 25 per cent. sufficient on watch cases. Manufacturers held that they would suffer on less than 35 per cent. On a vote, however, 25 per cent. was carried at the meeting by one majority. Mr. F. W. Doll created a diversion by attacking the claims for duty already made. He presented a petition signed by twenty-seven jewellers of Montreal in favor of reducing the tariff on clocks, tower clocks, plated ware, etc., to a revenue basis. He disputed the statement made in Toronto that there was no association among the manufacturers of watch cases and produced the price list and by-laws of the association forbidding any to purchase outside of the association under a penalty of \$500.

It was very evident that whilst the manufacturing jewellers are largely of one mind in the matter of protection the jewellery trade do not hold with them in this view.

The binder twine case was represented in the evidence of Mr. E. M. Falton, Treasurer of the Consumers Cordage Co. This gentleman felt that the company had been maligned and it was necessary that he should make certain statements. He claimed that for the last five years the Canadian prices had been lower than in the United States. The machinery used is not built in Canada and the manufacturer is compelled to import and pay the Government a duty of 30 per cent, thus requiring nearly one third more capital than in the United States. Last year the company lost \$14,238 on the twine they sold. In fact the company lost on every pound of twine sold since the change of duties. It was absolutely necessary to the existence of the twine mills that the duty should be restored. Almost the same quality of cordage has been imported for Canadian consumption annually during the past six years, being nearly nine tenths of the total consumption.

A deputation of farmers from Shefford County opposed class legislation, protection and bonus and wanted tariff for revenue only. They claimed that since the advent of the N. P. farm property had depreciated 30 to 35 per cent.

The Wholesale Grocers Association is totally opposed to the resolution adopted at the Dominion Association meeting in Toronto favoring a reduction on the duties of sugar and syrup. Mr. Charles T. Chapnut representing this association said that no member of the Montreal Association is interested in a refinery, but they do not take the view of the Toronto Association in regard to excess of duties on these goods.

Mr. H. Laporte, on behalf of the Montreal Association, also asked that no change be made in the duty on rice. He was asked by Sir Richard Cartwright: "Do you think 80 per cent. reasonable on cleaned rice?" Mr. Laporte replied that personally he did think so but from a business point of view wanted the duty retained. The mill here does not take advantage of all the protection it has. Mr. Fielding asked: "Would any reduction in duty make rice cheaper?" Mr. Laporte: "That would depend, but I don't think it worth the risk. If it lay we had to import rice it would cost 25 per cent. more than it costs here now." Mr. John Pinder took the other side of the question, and quoted from the official returns to show that the duty is outrageous. For the year ending June 30th, 1895, about six million pounds of cleaned rice was imported, being \$73,000, and twenty-two million pounds uncleaned, being \$68,000. So



HON. WM. PATERSON,
MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

that the government gets more from the duty on the six hundred thousand pounds of cleaned rice than from the duty on twenty-two million of uncleaned. A discussion took place as to whether a combine existed or not. Mr. C. W. Davis, of the Williams Manufacturing Co., asked that the duty on pig iron be reduced to \$2 per gross ton, and that a reduction be made on the present duty on cold rolled sheet steel, brown steel rods, needles and sheet brass.

The commission finished its work for the present in Montreal on December 19th, but will return to that city again to take up a number of interests that have not yet been heard from.

We have not attempted to do more here than give a fair summary of the work of the commission at the leading points visited and touching the more important industries. The work finally completed then the opportunity will be open to more carefully analyze the evidence and to form conclusions as to the likely results of the investigation. What has already been done shows that even within certain lines of industry differences of opinion exist as to the advisability of protective duties. We show this in the views held by the jewellers of Montreal and Toronto, and again in the entirely opposite representations made by the grocers of these two cities.

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TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1896.

BRITISH INTEREST IN CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

THERE are many reasons why the Motherland should show considerable interest in Canadian affairs, but, in recent years, where other colonies have received substantial encouragement from the Home Government, Canada has been left to paddle her own canoe. She has shown that she is able to take care of herself, and, perhaps, it has been a good thing for the people that they have been allowed to cultivate an individuality of their own.

But in the interest of the Motherland herself, there is cause why a more active interest should be shown in the resources and wealth of Canada. British surplus capital can find safe investment here. Here people can find prosperous homes. It is pleasing, therefore, to observe that with the interesting development of our mineral resources within the past year, the worth of Canada as a country for settlement and investment, is being recognized by the people of Great Britain. The *St. James Gazette*, and other English papers, have been directing attention to Canada's resources, and suggesting that the Home Government might employ its energies in drawing Canada into closer connection with the Motherland.

The *Gazette* refers, not perhaps understanding fully the circumstances, to certain temptations held out to Canada to join fortunes with the sixty million people of the United States, and thinks that perhaps some day the temptation will be too much for this country. There is little sentiment in Canada to warrant any such an inference. At the same time any tendency in that direction may be warded off by a more cordial interest in our affairs.

We may expect before another six months are past that large amounts of English capital will come to this country for investment in our mines.

Let the Home Government help on this kind of thing. There is no peradventure about the business.

Expert testimony, and a number of investigations have been pursued under the direction of English capitalists themselves, have satisfied thinking men that in gold, as in other minerals, Canada is rich, and only waits the capital to fully develop these riches, where, with her broad prairies and rich virgin soil there is no spot in God's green earth where thrifty Britishers can, with better possibilities of success, plant a home for themselves.

BRAIN POWER IN FARMING.

THE extent to which the calling of the agriculturalist is being exalted is an encouraging sign of the times. Too often the sower of seed has been looked upon, if not as a menial, as one occupying a very indifferent position in the avocations of the world the critics forgetting that fifty-six per cent of the population in Canada follow agricultural pursuits, and that when disaster comes upon the agricultural interests trouble all around follows in its train, ramifying through every department of trade.

It is probably the case that our agriculturalists have been blameable for this prejudice, in times past at least, by not giving the thought themselves to the calling that it deserves. But with the establishment of experimental farms, and the treatment of the soil from a scientific standpoint, it is being learned that perhaps in no calling is there a greater opportunity for the wise and profitable exercise of brain power.

The position of agriculture in Ontario is due to the attention that the Provincial Government has paid to these interests, and especially in constituting as Minister of Agriculture men like the Hon. John Dryden and his predecessors, who have been experienced, practical, and working farmers themselves.

There seems likely to be a stimulus to agricultural interests in all parts of the Dominion since the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Canada's first farmer Minister of Agriculture, has become a member of the Dominion Cabinet. His estimate of the agriculturalist's position was clearly defined a few weeks since in an address delivered during a tour in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Fisher said, that there was no doubt that it was because he was a farmer that he was now Minister of Agriculture, and he was proud that he had been selected to occupy his present position. He was prepared to magnify the position he now filled, for in Canada, an agricultural country, the interests of the farmer are paramount. These interests, however, Mr. Fisher very wisely went on to say, were not narrowed, for in advancing the interest of the farmer he felt that he was doing work for the business man, as well as for the agriculturalist.

Touching the point of the employment of the highest intelligence in farming the words of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture are worth quoting, and might with profit be embodied in the school readers of the country, that the boys of the farms as they attend school should find themselves more closely wedded to the vocation of their fathers,

rather than, as is the case to-day with many, find themselves in a short time desirous to leave the farm and take up city callings. Mr. Fisher's words were these:—"It has long been the habit of many to believe that farming was a lower employment than commerce and the various professions, but to-day he ventured to say that there is no industry in this country that requires half so much brain work and intellectual activity as that of the successful farmer. This may startle some in a city audience, but looking at the way we now have to use our best brains justifies me in saying that if there is a young man in the community who shows a little capacity or is a little smarter than his competitor at school, he can safely turn his attention to the farm for the use of the best brain power. Under these circumstances, agriculture is a pursuit our young men can enter. They can stay at home and make a successful livelihood in our own community and build up our industries instead of going into a foreign country. This is one reason why the attention of the people of the country is so largely turned to the improvement of farming."

CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

SECRETARY WILLS of the Toronto Board of Trade received a communication from the firm of Moffat & Hutchins, of Cape Town, South Africa, in which the writer states there is a good opening for Canadian manufacturers to extend their trade with that country. Several consignments of Canadian-made goods have been received at Cape Town and entered into keen competition with similar goods from the United States and other countries. A Bureau for the representation of Canadian manufactures and products exclusively has been opened at Cape Town, and will give every facility to the Canadian exporter.

Canadian railway companies are now issuing through bills of lading to South Africa by two direct lines of steamships from New York, and the through freight can be paid by the consignor in Canada, thereby saving to the consignee five per cent. of the charges, so that business can be done as readily and cheaply with Canada as with the United States, whose trade with South Africa has been rapidly increasing during the past few years. Two steamers per month leave New York for South African ports regularly, and three are sometimes necessary to cope with the trade, besides certain sailing vessels for certain classes of cargo. Freights, it appears, are lower from New York than from England to Cape Town.

As regards competition with United States without transportation facilities from Canadian ports, the letter states that goods from the Western States, Chicago, and also from all parts of the Dominion of Canada, come via New York, and the Canadian goods enter into active competition with the American articles, and are sometimes preferable.

The exporters and manufacturers in London say that their trade with Canadian firms who import dry goods from the Old Country is not nearly up to that of former years.

TARIFFS AND LUMBER.

WITH the election of Mr. McKinley to the Presidency of the United States, hope is entertained by some lumbermen in that country, moved by sectional influences, that Congress will amend the tariff, so as to place a duty on lumber going into the United States from Canada. Under a protective tariff, before the Wilson Bill was known, a duty of \$3.00 a thousand was at one time charged on sawn lumber going into the United States. This was afterwards reduced to \$2.00, the Canadian Government at the same time imposing an export duty of \$2.00 a thousand on logs. The tariff was further amended by reducing the duty on lumber from \$2.00 to \$1.00 a thousand, our government agreeing to remove altogether the export charge on logs. Again, nearly two years ago the duty was entirely removed, giving free trade in lumber and logs between the two countries.

This gave a stimulus to the Canadian lumber trade, though somewhat of an unmixed character. The sales for sawn lumber increased, and where depression had existed for a number of years, activity commenced to show itself. On the other hand the export of logs from the North Shore and Georgian Bay districts to Michigan assumed very large figures.

Michigan lumber mills are dependent on the Canadian forests for their pine. A result of this has been that Canadian mills at different points in the Georgian Bay and North Shore districts have been closed down, the Michigan saw mills obtaining the benefit of the trade. When lumber was entirely free, though the records do not show that there was any less exportation of logs to Michigan, mills were established by American owners of Canadian stumpage, in this country, and the logs sawn here, and the lumber exported.

Among Canadian lumbermen there has always been a division as to the wisdom at any time of allowing our logs to go into the United States free of an export duty. With good reasons for the opinion, it is contended that there is little enough pine in Canada at the present time, and where a temporary gain may be secured, by having it towed to Michigan mills, that in the end this will be a losing game as Michigan lumbermen must look to Canada for logs at any rate.

But as in many other lines of business conditions change even where they have been supposed to be most fixed. A few years ago the Eastern States were almost entirely dependent on Michigan and Canada for their pine. But within a year or two active and aggressive competition has come from Duluth, where pine in large quantities is cut, and from the Southern States there is an almost endless supply of yellow pine. These are some of the reasons that have led to the depression that has existed for the past year in the Canadian as well as the United States lumber market.

Now United States lumbermen are hopeful that by barring out Canadian lumber they will be able to

lessen competition in their own country to that extent, hence the convention at Cincinnati the present month. But so far as one can judge from the reports of that meeting, just as United States lumbermen were at variance when the Wilson Bill was before Congress, they are still divided on the tariff question, despite the enthusiasm that the two leading lumber journals of the United States endeavored to stir up. A vigorous speech was made at this convention by Mr. J. E. Defebaugh, editor of the Chicago *Timberman*, in which he undertook to show how large had been the increase in the imports of lumber from Canada, and how this fact had brought down the price of all lumber. For the year ending June 30th, 1896, he gives the importation of boards, deals, planks, etc., from Canada to the United States at 786,200,000 feet valued at \$8,505,634. His words are these: "Let us estimate the requirements for lumber in which the Canadian product comes directly in competition—such as white pine, yellow pine, hemlock and spruce—at sixteen billion feet in 1892 and twelve billion feet in 1895-6, and we find that Canada in the former year furnished about four per cent. of our supplies and in the latter about six and one-half per cent., a comparative increase of five-eighths. Furthermore during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1896, there were imported from Canada 315,464,000 of pine saw logs, making a total of supplies received from Canadian forests of 1,101,673,000 feet during that period."

The Southern lumbermen and those of Duluth are largely with the Chicago editors in their effort to have a duty placed on lumber. But the lumbermen of Michigan view the matter in another light. As has been noted they must have our logs, or close their mills. Besides a large part of the timber limits of Ontario is now in the hands of American lumbermen, chiefly from Michigan, and more than this some of the larger mills, notably that of Whitney & Co., some 140 miles from Ottawa, and the Howry & Sons, of Fenelon Falls, Ont., are the property of United States lumbermen. If Congress should put a protective tariff on lumber, there is reason to believe the Canadian Government would reimpose the duty on logs.

So the big Cincinnati convention has not ended in anything more practicable, and for the present, at least, has amounted to about as little as the "On to Washington Movement" of the Northwestern *Lumberman* at the time the Wilson Bill was before Congress.

It is not unlikely, both in the United States and Canada, that lumber will become one of the tariff problems of the near future. But business cannot be rushed, and fixed just exactly as our Chicago friends would like it. The Northwestern *Lumberman* has gone so far as to make out a bill that it thinks might be taken by Congress as meeting the wants of the lumber trade.

But the elements in the case are several. As that journal in the same number in which it publishes its lumber schedule points out, the demand for spruce is now so great the United States must look to Canada for supplies and it can be easily understood, that in any readjustment of the tariff the spruce interests of the Dominion will constitute a knotty problem.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa conveys the news that the Colonial office has sent a communication to the government saying that the Republic of Guatemala has made certain changes in the tariff regarding articles in which Canada is particularly interested. From February 1st to June 30th, during the time of holding the Central American Exhibition, a large number of commodities are to be placed on the free list. Very little trade is at present done with Central America. For 1895 we seemed to have exported about \$383 worth of coal, \$15 worth of potatoes, \$4,061 in machinery, and \$13,452 worth of whiskey.

The *Star* commenting on this change in the tariff says of this country: "Guatemala is a very interesting and mountainous country, presided over by an exceedingly clever young man, Gen. Jose Maria Reina Barrios, who has been President since 1892, and did not achieve his position without a great struggle. No very recent statistics are at hand, but a year or two ago the population was 1,800,000, and the total imports about \$7,000,000 per annum."

Where very large exports may not be expected, yet this is another opportunity that comes to us to make Canadian products known, and it is wisely suggested that the Government take steps to bring the goods of the Dominion prominently before the Central Americans.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THERE would be less prejudice against the Dominion Senate if all appointments made to that body were as satisfactory as those of the past month, when the Hon. David Mills and Mr. George A. Cox were named as successors to the late Sir David Macpherson and Hon. John Ferguson. Mr. Mills has proven himself during a long career to be a statesman with high ideals, and imbued with a thorough Canadian spirit. We have no better representative in the business and financial world than Mr. George A. Cox, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as well as the active head of several other monetary and insurance companies. His whole career, from boyhood up, has shown him to be a man with an exact, and, at the same time, broad grasp of business conditions. The Government is to be commended for the appointments, and the hope may be expressed that future appointments will be made along the same lines, thereby removing the stigma attached to the Senate that it is simply a body of imbeciles and fossils.

* * *

THE half-yearly report of the earnings of the Bank of Montreal, which has been issued during the month, will be generally regarded as satisfactory, especially considering the depressed condition of business during this period of time. The net profits, after deducting charges of management, and making

full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, were \$603,350, which is about 5.03 per cent. of the paid-up capital. This falls short of the corresponding period of last year by nearly \$4,800, and is within \$1,512 of the amount of the similar period of 1894. Current loans and other securities and assets are \$37,102,935, which is an increase of \$3,807,255 over the amount a year ago. The overdue debts not specially secured are \$113,201, or \$4,475 in excess of that of last year. It is worth observing that one cannot, as each recurring period comes around, study the financial statement of Canadian banks, either large or small, without being impressed with the care and judgment exercised in their management, and the completeness of our banking system in contrast with that of our neighbors to the south of us.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

CANADA'S foreign trade for the five months of the fiscal year ending November 30 amounted to \$119,610,000, an increase over 1895 of \$7,350,000. The exports amounted to \$68,942,000 and for 1895 to \$68,381,000 or an increase of \$5,561,000. The value of imports entered for home consumption was \$50,668,000 compared with \$48,883,000 in 1895, or an increase of \$1,785,000. The duty collected was \$8,210,000 against \$8,508,000 in 1895, a decrease of about \$300,000. The figures for November month show an increase in exports, but a decrease of imports and duty collected. The imports for November, 1895, were \$9,070,000, with a duty of \$1,598,000 against \$8,692,000 with a duty of \$1,421,000 in 1896. There is a decline of dutiable goods imported and an increase of free goods. Nevertheless the November imports are nearly a million and a half greater in value than those of November, 1894. The dutiable goods in November amounted to \$4,609,000, and the free to \$3,854,000.

THE report of Canada's commercial agent at Georgetown, Demerara, has been received. It reviews the trade between Canada and that colony during the quarter ended September 30, and shows a very satisfactory interchange of products. The principal exports to Canada from Demerara were sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa and native lumber. On the other hand the imports of Canadian products include a wide range of agricultural, manufactured and fish productions, the chief articles being as follows: Horses, oats, potatoes, butter, fish of various kinds, value \$90,000. The agent reports that the two subsidized mail steamers made their monthly trips with usual punctuality, "bringing each trip large shipments for this port." During the quarter the trade of Demerara was greatly depressed, owing to unremunerative prices for sugar and rum, the staple products of the colony. Now, however, a period of better prices having set in, and large crops being assured, the agent looks for a return of prosperity and increased trade with the Dominion.

THE imports of Canadian bacon into Great Britain during the past ten months amounted to 379,232 cwt., against 219,593 cwt. for the corresponding period last year. This is an increase of 159,729 cwt., or 72 per cent., truly a wonderful showing. American bacon sells at from 5s. to 7s. per cwt. less than the Canadian article. Canadian bacon is rapidly gaining the same distinction in the English market as that enjoyed by Canadian cheese.

ART PIANOS—THE NORDHEIMER.

To lovers of music and art perhaps no house in Canada stands higher to-day in the production and sale of high class pianos than A. & S. Nordheimer, 15 King St. East, Toronto. It is well known as the pioneer house in pianos in this country. In addition to the Nordheimer Art Pianos, which have had a wonderful sale throughout the country, the firm has for half a century represented the greatest piano manufacturers in the world, among them Steinway, Chickering, etc. INDUSTRIAL CANADA has pleasure in referring its readers to their adv. on the front page of this issue. If you contemplate buying, call on them: see their new art pianos, get their terms, and then you'll decide yourself to buy from them.

Maritime Provinces

INDUSTRIAL AND MINING NOTES FROM NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

(Special to INDUSTRIAL CANADA.)

MONCTON, N. B., is to have an Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Co. Incorporation has been applied for. The Lock Works factory will be utilized. Local and outside capital will be behind the enterprise.

SHEDDAC, N. B., is to have a boot and shoe factory. Principally local capital is behind the enterprise. \$25,000 has been already subscribed.

MONCTON, N. B., has agreed to give the Acadia Sugar Refinery 50,000 gallons of water free for 10 years and possibly some other concessions if they will rebuild the refinery recently destroyed by fire, which will likely be done.

A LOCAL company of Hampton, N. B., gentlemen in connection with the Central Railway will, it is understood, take over and work the Elkin coal mine in the Grand Lake coal district. The coal is said to be of good quality and will be put on the market at an early day.

IN Albert County, N. B., there is a large body of yellow sulphuret, carrying silver and gold in paying quantities it is said, if properly and economically worked. Steps are now being taken to bring it to the notice of English capitalists who are at present operating largely in Canada.

IN Gloucester County, N. B., near Bathurst, A. G. E. Leckie is prosecuting work on a large vein of pyrrhotite carrying lead, silver, zinc and gold. The tests made so far show 10 to 12 oz. of silver and upwards, and from \$2 to \$4 per ton in gold. It is evidently a low grade ore, but from size of vein should be made to pay well, with proper machinery and treatment of ore.

NEAR Sussex, N. B., is a magnificent salt spring from which the finest quality of dairy salt in America is manufactured in small quantities by owners and sold to the local trade. There is here the chance for the investing of a moderate amount of capital that would beyond question pay good dividends. Particulars can be had by addressing Lock Box 92, Sussex, N. B.

IF owners of mining property in Nova Scotia, both newly discovered areas and old claims as well, would only be a little moderate in their demands for their mines capital would flow into Nova Scotia much more freely. They forget that the capitalist who buys a mine at fair figures has generally to expend freely, as much if not more in plant, machinery, etc., before he gets any return at all for his investment.

SOME settlers in a portion of Digby County, N.S., from France, are building a novel railway from the new settlement to Waymouth. The rails are to be of poles and wheels so made with double rims as to run on same safely. Rhodes, Curry & Co., are building some rolling stock for same and if constructed on lines now talked of will prove a novelty. The projectors are also building a large saw mill, grist mill, etc. They have, it is said, considerable wealth and are pushing and energetic.

THE old works at Beaver Dam, N. S. are to be put in motion again. Austen Bros., of Halifax, are the principal movers in the matter. The property consists of about 120 acres, 640 acres of crown lands, 10 stamp mills, 80 horse-power engine, and 100 horse-power boiler. Ten more stamps are to be added. There are a number of leads on property from 2 to 3 inches in size up to 5 feet. A former working of property under old conditions gave an average of \$4.00 per ton of gold. This mine will be made to pay handsomely.

COLD STORAGE for different points in the Maritime Provinces is now being vigorously talked up. It is understood the project is in the hands of energetic business men in St. John, so far as New Brunswick is concerned, and that storage buildings will be erected in St. John and possibly Moncton, Woodstock, and perhaps Sussex as well. The local government of New Brunswick, at its last session passed an order in Council appropriating a fairly good subsidy or bonus in aid of the same. Some Montreal gentleman are interested in the matter.

GOLD mining in Nova Scotia is gaining ground every day. New finds are being constantly made and old abandoned properties are being again worked vigorously, the improved mining plants of the present day showing that properties hitherto thought non-paying can be worked and made pay handsomely, for instance, the Richardson Gold Mining Company at Isaac's Harbor, and paying stockholders a fairly good dividend from quartz, the average of which is but \$2.40 per ton in gold. The mine is one of the best equipped in Nova Scotia. Forty stamps are kept running and about 2,000 tons of quartz per month crushed.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

—The Montreal Cotton Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

—The O., A. & P. S. railway terminus will not come within three miles of Parry Sound and the residents of that town are much disappointed thereat.

Incorporation has been granted to the Thomas Mfg. Co., to take over the Lozier Co. Bicycle Works, at Toronto, and carry on business with \$800,000 capital stock.

—The Dominion Fisheries Department has promised a supply of salmon eggs to the Hawaiian republic, to see if the Canadian fish will thrive in the waters of that vicinity.

—As a result of his recent visit to Quebec, Mr. Borden will recommend immediate work upon a number of military buildings in the Ancient Capital that are falling into ruins.

—Mr. Edwin Haynes, representing the Timber Trades Journal of London, England, is in Canada with a view to writing a series of articles on the forest products of the Dominion.

—Speaking at the dinner of the Toronto Garrison, Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, declared annual drill to be necessary if Canada is to have an efficient and effective militia force.

—St. Thomas has now a population of 11,008, and an assessment of \$5,295,860. The exemption of the M. C. R. property expiring this year, adds a million to the taxable property of the city.

The Watrous Manufacturing Company of Brantford have signed a contract with Toronto City Council, for the manufacture of a new fire engine. They have 90 days in which to build it.

—A new nut lock has one corner recessed, in which a pin is placed having a sharp point to engage the fluted sides of the bolt. The pin can be sprung back out of the way to unscrew the nut.

Bicycle bells to be attached to the end of the pedal pin are new. They permit the rider to ring his bell without removing his hands from the handles, or leave one hand free for carrying anything.

—The citizens at Battleford and members of "C" Division of the Northwest Mounted Police have erected a pair of stone pillars and gates in memory of those who gave up their lives during the rebellion of 1885.

Arrangements have now been perfected by which cattle and sheep from the Dominion of Canada, for export from Boston, may be entered and examined at the frontier ports of St. Albans and Island Pond, Vermont.

The Montreal Herald says a contract has been signed by the Dominion Rubber Co. to erect buildings for a factory in Brockville. The company has a capital of \$75,000. The building is to be 140 x 40 ft.—3 storeys.

The services of a batch of the temporary clerks in the Dominion Department of Agriculture have been dispensed with. There is, no doubt, room for a large reduction in the number of civil service employees at Ottawa.

—A Dominion order-in-council has been passed granting the Sumas dyking lands, over 44,000 acres, to the Province of British Columbia. Swamp lands recently surveyed to the extent of 6,960 acres, have been handed over to Manitoba.

—The exports from Fredericton, N. B., for November were valued at \$9,619. Shingles, lumber and laths were the principal exports. The value of goods entered at the customs house for consumption during November was \$28,494, on which the duty paid was \$3,629.79.

—The following have been elected officers of the Owen Sound Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.: President, Mr. F. J. Thomson; Vice-President, Mr. N. Reid; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Reilly; Treasurer, Mr. M. Robinson; Directors, Messrs. John McKenzie, W. G. Forest and Fred Harrison.

—A prominent Toronto firm which becomes a joint stock company is D. McCall and Company, which becomes the D. McCall Company (Limited), with a capital of \$100,000, the incorporators being Dugald McCall, Douglas McCall, F. J. Dunnigan, W. H. Ludwig and F. H. White.

—The Keewatin Power Company has definitely decided upon undertaking to convey 5,000 horse-power of electrical energy from its dam at Keewatin to Winnipeg, provided users of power there agree to take it and the city will grant the privi-

leges usual in such cases. All question as to the feasibility of the undertaking seems to be removed, as the company has tenders for the work which guarantee to deliver the power with a loss not exceeding 20 per cent. of 5,000 horse-power guaranteed at Keewatin, which is 130 miles distant from Winnipeg.

—At St. John, N. B. the C. P. R. are having all they can do to handle freight outward bound. The elevator is full of grain for the first time since it has been built, and many cars of grain have had to stand on the sidings, the ocean steamers not being able to clear the elevator fast enough.

—Notice appears of the incorporation of the Toronto Basket Manufacturing Company (Limited), for the manufacture of woodenware. The capital is \$24,000, and the company is composed of D. T. McIntosh, James Lobb, John Meharg and A. L. Lobb of Toronto, and W. B. Parker, of Oakville.

—Suits for damages against municipalities arise from many causes. The Aylmer Sun states that Alex. Macgregor and wife, of Harwich township, are suing the township for \$10,000 damages for injuries received by Mrs. Macgregor when she was thrown from a rig, caused by one of the horses stumbling over an unspread load of gravel.

—The Dairy Commissioner, at Ottawa, has received many applications for aid for the Northwest creameries. The intention is, however, not to set in operation an unlimited number of new establishments. The parliamentary appropriation is limited and about 15 are as many as the department will be in a position to establish next season.

—Port Elgin, Ont., is to have a boot and shoe factory. Mr. Oberholtzer, who is now conducting a factory at Berlin, has purchased suitable premises at Port Elgin and will open a factory there also, and expects to be able to commence operations about the first of January. Mr. Oberholtzer is an enterprising and energetic manufacturer and his new industry will prove a valuable acquisition to Port Elgin.

—That wheat must go up is shown by the following figures from the American Agriculturist: The shortage in the 1806 world's wheat crop is now universally acknowledged in trade circles. The extent of this it is difficult to determine, authorities differing greatly. An average taken of three estimates made by European officials and trade specialists places the world's wheat harvest at 2389 million bushels, compared with 2548 millions in 1895. According to these figures, which are only an estimate at the best, the latest crop is smaller by one hundred and fifty-nine millions than the amount harvested in all wheat producing countries in 1895. These estimates are subjected to considerable modification, especially so far as the crops of such countries as Russia are concerned, where methods of reporting are most crude. The important fact is known that there is a shortage. Other expert estimates of the world's crop, perhaps as worthy of credence as the reports above indicated, point to a shortage compared with that of a year ago all the way up to 185 millions.

—We understand that the Kay Electrical Mfg. Co., of Hamilton, Ont., are about to build an extension to their already commodious premises. The above firm are among the pioneers in the Electrical business and their goods are in operation in about every city and town in the Dominion and are giving such universal satisfaction that the demand has increased so rapidly that they were compelled to increase their plant to enable them to supply goods more promptly. The above firm also have a repair shop and office in Toronto. The following is a partial list of their more recent sales:—Kemp Mfg. Co., Toronto, 2 Motors; H. R. Cuddon, St. Catharines, 1 Motor; M. Hutchinson, Wood Yard, Toronto, 1 Motor; A. Moore, Toronto, 1 Motor; Aylmer Electro Plating Co., Aylmer, 1 Dynamo; Steel Clad Bath & Metal Co., Toronto, 1 4-Pole Motor; Wehrle Brush Co., Toronto, 1 Motor; Leitch & Turnbull Hamilton, 3 Motors for Elevator purposes; A. R. Williams, Toronto, 3 Motors; Davis & Hendersen, Toronto, 2 Motors; Mr. Carner, Toronto, 1 Motor; Mr. Enright, Toronto, 1 Motor; Mr. Bamberg, Toronto, 1 Motor Dynamo; H. C. Hunter, Dundas, 1 4-Pole 100 amp. Dynamo; Haskins Wine Co., Hamilton, 1 Motor; McPherson & Glasco, Hamilton, 1 Motor; Munderloh & Co., Montreal, 1 Dynamo; I. Turner & Son, Toronto, 1 Motor; Wm. Beers, Toronto, 1 Motor; T. Bell & Co., Wood Yard, Toronto, 1 Motor; Barber Bros., Georgetown, 1 30-H.P. 4-Pole Motor; H. & F. Hoerr, Toronto, 1 15-H.P. Motor; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, plant for Light and Power; Small & Fisher, Woodstock, N. B., 1 Dynamo; A. Laidlaw, Toronto, 1 Motor; Mr. J. Williams, Toronto, 1 Motor; John Forman, Montreal, 3 Motors; Wilson Pub. Co., Toronto, Lighting Plant; T. E. Brandon, Toronto, 1 Motor; Davison & Holmes, Toronto, 1 Motor; Bennett & Wright, Toronto, 2 4-Pole Motors; Diamond Machine & Tool Co., Toronto, 1 Electro Plating Dynamo. This firm have also sent to Electric Machines to the North West and British Columbia.

Canadian Mining Interests

MINING IN CANADA.

FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC OUR GREAT MINERAL FIELDS ATTRACT SETTLERS AND CAPITAL FINDS SAFE INVESTMENT.

THE past year has given the world many object lessons on many subjects, but none, says the Atlantic Weekly, have affected Canada so much as the development of the great mineral deposits of British Columbia. These were largely developed in the early stage by capital from the United States. Now capital is flowing in from all quarters of the globe.

What, it may be asked, are the features of the case which will redound to the advantage of Canada? As all the world knows business generally in the United States during the past year was greatly disturbed on account of the silver question introduced into the contest for the presidency. When this question became acute, a general stagnation began. Mining in the States, like other industries, became paralyzed. A majority of the silver mines closed down waiting for the presidential election. The question of either this or that industry being in a bad way may amount to nothing, but the shock which men of wealth received is something which will affect future development of the United States for years to come. The capitalist there feels now as he never felt before, that his property is not safe in his own land. And capitalists of other lands, who long ago felt a serious insecurity, now feel far more unsettled. The result has been to check investment along almost every line.

Just at a time when things were at a standstill to the South of us, news came of the enormous finds of ore in British Columbia which carried precious metals in fabulous amounts. The eyes of the investing public were at once turned to the New Mecca of their desires. Thousands have visited the remarkable region, thousands more will. Experts from every corner of the earth have come and seen and been conquered. Capitalists from the greatest to the least have invested or are waiting for further developments before embarking in one or other of the numerous propositions offered. Mining men were not only surprised but astonished at the prevalence of law and order in this Canadian mining camp where several thousands of men, many of them from the mining camps of the United States, were congregated. In the mining town of Rossland two policemen were found to be quite sufficient to maintain order and carry out the law. The sight of men going around armed was unknown. The marked contrast to a mining camp across the border was remarked by every one who had seen both. The United States investor was enthusiastic. His property was safe. His life and the lives of his employees were safe. Free rum and the gambling hells of the mining camps not forty miles south were suppressed, and two petty policemen did it all. The wholesome respect for British law which even the thorough-bred mining desperado showed the instant he set foot on British soil was an object lesson, which will never be forgotten. He knew a hemp necktie,—to use the Western phrase—would very promptly ornament his neck, and he had more regard for fullness of years than for big oaths and a free use of his knife or his shooter. A month demonstrated that a mining camp on British soil is one thing and quite another thing among our neighbors. Investors prefer Canada. Then the vast deposits were not only a surprise but an amazement. They are proving more wonderful each week. It now appears as if the boom has but begun and that next year we will have it in all its glory.

How will it affect Canada? We all know that California and in fact the United States were practically made by the great gold discoveries of 1849. Previous to that time no white man or at least no body of white men had ever crossed the continent. The vast Mississippi valley was unsettled. Only a few trappers dared venture so far west. Australia owes her phenomenal growth to the millions of gold so readily taken from the burning sands. Africa to-day would be as it was for one hundred years after Europeans settled there if it had not been for the discovery of the famous Kimberley diamond fields which so astonished and excited the world. Then followed the great gold finds further north which have attracted hundreds of thousands thither most of whom will be settlers. So Canada will get her boom from the wonderful mineral wealth with which we have been so munificently endowed. The boom will not only centre in British Columbia but will extend over all Canada, for we have great mineral wealth in other sections. Ontario and Nova Scotia will be benefited. We all know that a Canadian boom will include all of Canada, just as an Australian boom benefited all Australia.

There is little doubt but Canada will mark a new era from the present. Through its mines Canada like the countries mentioned will get its first big advertisement, and in these days countries like individuals must advertise or get left. Capital will be turned into Canada. Nova Scotia will be able

to get, what has long been needed, money to develop its abundant mineral deposits. Its gold fields will receive more attention than ever before, and districts in Nova Scotia which are not worked because a twenty, forty, sixty or a hundred stamp mill is necessary to make them pay will be good "propositions," to use a British Columbia word, to put before investors. Economic working, ability and energy with the requisite capital will make hundreds of properties productive and profitable. While capital is being invested in mining operations in both western and eastern Canada, and Nova Scotia and British Columbia can shake hands and wish each other success, Ontario extends a hand to each of them. This Province, it must be admitted, leads in the production of minerals, and that it will gain greater distinction on account of its gold mines is now a certainty. INDUSTRIAL CANADA has carefully watched the steady and rapid development during the past year of Ontario's wonderful gold deposits. While the Province has many gold mines that are already known to be rich in ore, it is just as certain that more are being developed in which men of experience have not hesitated to invest large capital, and that valuable gold fields yet remain to be brought to the front. Altogether mining in Canada has taken on a great boom, and it has come to stay. The progress of the past year has created a new inspiration and Canadians are full of hope for the future prospects and prosperity of the country.

ONTARIO MINES.

—A great influx of capitalists and miners into Northern Ontario is looked for as soon as spring opens up.

—Mr. Conmee, M. P. P., is negotiating a deal for "The Lady of the Lake," a property on Shoal Lake.

—Reports of fresh strikes and continued development in the Northwestern Ontario mining regions continue to come to hand.

—The shaft in the Saw Bill mine is now down 130 feet and the vein is at that depth 6 feet wide, showing coarse free gold all the way through.

—A new strike is said to have occurred at the Monarch property, at Shoal Lake. The property is owned by the Bullion Mining Company.

—Messrs. Carmichael & Brooks of Rat Portage have secured a property on Lake Rowan, the ore from which is said to give excellent assay returns.

—The Ontario Government is being looked to to furnish the Middle Seine River district with a suitable road for taking in supplies during the summer months.

—Mr. Grout, of Rat Portage, is promoting a scheme for the establishment of a smelting and assay plant in the town, whereby mill tests of properties may be had as inexpensively as possible.

—Mr. Halstead of Rat Portage has left with a gang of men to commence operations on the Royal property near the Scramble mine. The property was lately acquired by an English syndicate.

—The different companies operating in the Seine River country have men at work cutting a winter bush road from Bonheur Station, six miles inland, to connect with the road built last year into Lake Harold.

—About \$2,000 worth of development work has been done by the Round Lake Gold Mining Company on their Bar property. The shaft is down about 35 feet, and some dozen test pits have been sunk along the vein, which has yielded an average assay of \$12 per ton.

—Referring to the Algoma fuel deposits, the Sudbury News says: "We venture the prediction that in a short time not only one company but several will be mining the product, and it will be but a few months when Ontario stoves will burn nothing but Chelmsford coal."

—A Rat Portage item says: "Something under 30 tons of ore will be brought in from Cornucopia, for the purpose of obtaining a mill test of this rich property at the local reduction works. At present it looks as if this was to become one of the richest things in the district."

—The Sudbury News says: "We are past the prospecting stage and are now about to commence development. Several companies and firms have applied for the use of the Government diamond drill, and we are in a position to state that a strong company of Toronto people who have had their application in for some time, will operate the drill in a short time. Mr. D. Rolling, of St. Thomas, Ont., has visited the Gordon mine. Mr. Rolling is a typical Yorkshireman, and was employed

for about twenty years coal mining in his native country. He does not merely think the Chelmsford deposit is coal, but he is dead sure of it. The Citizens' Gold and Coal Mining Company, Limited, of Sudbury, have secured some fine options on coal lands and intend developing at once. The year 1897 will see Sudbury the centre of the greatest boom that Canada has yet experienced."

—A very rich strike has just been made at the Sultana Mine. Messrs. Angstrom and Ross, the former a Toronto gentleman, of the Bertram Engine Works, were out there when the new lead was struck. Both gentlemen agree that they never saw so rich a specimen in their lives as the one brought from the bottom of the shaft while they were there.

—Mr. Archibald Blue, Director of Mines for Ontario, has received a letter from Col. Engledue in England, in which he states that he has completed the organization of a company to work the Triumph mine, near Rat Portage. Col. Engledue expects that development work will be started about the 1st of February. The Triumph is the property in which Mr. T. S. Morris and a number of other Toronto gentlemen were interested.

—Amongst the many mining experts attracted to Canada by the reports of our gold fields is William A. McNaughton, a Scotch mining engineer of large experience in California, Mexico, etc. He has lately visited the Hastings mines, and inspected the Bannockburn, Richardson and Deloro Mines, and is so favorably impressed with the prospects, that he proposes to remain in Ontario, and expects to interest a number of his American correspondents in our mines.

—Rat Portage has organized a Mining Exchange, with the following Board of Directors: Messrs. Geo. Drewry, C. W. Chadwick, J. M. Savage, T. R. Deacon, N. Westersfield Morrice, R. Ross Sutherland, S. C. Halstead, J. E. Rice, D. L. Mather and Walter Ross. Messrs. J. W. Coleleugh and William Robertson, were elected Auditors. The selection is regarded as a most happy one, and with such capable men at its head the exchange should have a prosperous career before it.

—The Ontario Government has received a petition from the mayor and council of Sudbury asking for a grant of \$2,000 to complete the road from Sudbury to Lake Whanapitae gold fields. The town, aided by private individuals, has spent a considerable sum on the road, and it is estimated that \$2,000 will complete the work. Some days ago the Commissioner of Crown Lands decided to send a corps of rangers to examine into the timber and mineral wealth of the Lake Whanapitae district.

—“Do the rocks of Parry Sound contain anything valuable in paying quantities?” is an important question that has long awaited an answer. That a reply can now be given in the affirmative seems to be beyond doubt. The recent discovery of the McGowan mine at Parry Sound, with reports of new finds, all more or less valuable, coming in from Sundridge, Emsdale and numerous other points, seems to have revived the slightly faltering faith in the future of our district. But to come nearer home, we in Burk's Falls are not without our expectations. Within the past week considerable prospecting has been in progress in this immediate neighborhood, resulting in a number of samples having been taken out, which will be sent away for analysis. The samples were taken from the farms of Messrs. F. Brasher, T. B. Tait, Hugh Hunter, W. H. Silvester, McIntosh and H. Robb.—Burk's Falls Arrow.

—“Peterboro County is not unknown in the mineral world,” says the Peterboro Review, “for time and again it has been claimed that fine mineral deposits existed in several townships within its bounds. At present there is a prospect that work will begin in earnest and be actively carried on and many are hoping for a boom. It is not long since Belmont had the fever, and while it was acknowledged that there was some deposits, work was set back owing to the difficulties that faced the operators. Now, however, it is learned that prospectors have met with great luck in Burleigh and Chandos and several of the old claims in the north are to be operated at once. The McFee mine, ten miles east of Apsley and about forty miles north of Peterboro, has given encouragement to prospectors of late, and it is stated rich veins of copper and gold, running two or three miles, have been discovered through the new assaying process. Gold was first found there four or five years ago, but it was impossible to separate it properly, although the claim was held with hopes of success in the future. Men now digging have already reached twenty feet below the surface and find traces of gold and copper all along. In Burleigh also deposits have been found and there is a bright prospect for a boom in this northern country. Deposits of plumbago and lead are located on the farms of Andrew Wilson and William Wilson and a quantity has been used. Reeve Hales of Chandos and Reeve Brown of Burleigh feel positive their townships possess a wealth of minerals and feel that they only need to be worked by companies with plenty of capital at their back and a boom will follow.”

GENERAL MINING NOTES.

—A careful compilation of the capital accredited to all the chartered gold mining companies in Canada gives a total of over \$290,000,000. British Columbia of course heads the list in the number and wealth of its gold mining companies, while Ontario, with its scarcely less deposits of free milling ore in the Rainy River districts, comes second. By provinces the figures stand: British Columbia, \$256,321,075; Ontario, \$32,691,900; Nova Scotia, \$591,000; New Brunswick, \$1,030,000; Manitoba, \$50,000.

—The development of Victory-Triumph, Velvet and other Sophie Mountain claims is attracting great attention these days owing to the high copper percentage which makes the mines of that section of the camp of the utmost use. The last assay of Triumph ore ran over thirty per cent. of copper, which will command a premium. The prospectus of the Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company is published in INDUSTRIAL CANADA, and capitalists and others intending to invest in mining shares will be repaid by giving it careful study and consideration. Shares of the Company are for sale by Mr. Melfort Boulton, Toronto, and Messrs. F. M. Gillespie & Co., Rossland, B.C.

—The evil results from “wildcatting” are bound to be felt sooner or later, and it is to be hoped that both the federal and local governments will introduce measures to prevent it wherever it is found to be introduced or attempted. Mr. Patterson, who has lately returned from British Columbia, says that Rossland people complain that the only wildcats placed on the market are handled by eastern syndicates and companies, who have put properties on the market that experienced Rosslanders would not think of touching. How far this is true Mr. Patterson is unable to say, nor would it be prudent for anyone to prophesy respecting the merits of any claim, more especially as Rossland people assert that the only two claims which were ever abandoned are now those from which the camp derives its reputation, namely, the Le Roy and War Eagle. But to effectively prevent wildcatting, Mr. Patterson would advise the Dominion Government to appoint one thoroughly reliable mining engineer and expert and the Province of British Columbia appoint another, whose duties should be to report on every claim that it was proposed to place on the market, and their report respecting the indications of the claim and its mineralization should accompany every prospectus presented to the public. It should be their duty to say what probability there was of the claim resulting in a mine.

BRITISH COLUMBIA QUICKSILVER MINES.

AMONG the varied mineral resources with which British Columbia is so richly endowed, few are of more interest than the deposits of cinnabar—the ore from which quicksilver is obtained. The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: “In the deposits of this mineral at Savonas, B.C., we have, as far as we know, the only quicksilver mine in the British Empire. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn by recent reports from the Superintendent of the Cinnabar Mining Company at that place that the prospects of the mine are very encouraging. After working for eighteen months and expending a large sum of money the company is now assured of success. Large bodies of low grade ore are now blocked out, besides smaller bunches of richer ore and almost daily further discoveries are being made. The company is now erecting a furnace with a daily capacity of from 24 to 30 tons. Taking the low grade ore at one per cent.—although it is confidently believed that it will run nearer to two per cent.—this will give daily net returns of from \$125 to \$130. On ore running two per cent. the returns would be more than double this, as the cost of mining and treatment is the same. The furnace can be run all the year round, with the exception of the short time needful for cleaning or repairs. The probability is that within a comparatively short time the company will add still further to its furnace plant, thereby proportionally increasing its output and decreasing the percentage of the cost of treatment of the ore.

The market for quicksilver is practically unlimited, as besides the great consumption of the metal in mining, in the arts, and for other purposes, there is a large demand for it in China for the manufacture of vermilion. Most of the stock in the company is held in Vancouver.

MANITOBA A GOLD PRODUCER.

According to The Winnipeg Free Press, a quantity of gold-bearing quartz, brought from Stony Mountain, is on exhibition at the office of Mr. Arbuthnot, the lumber merchant. Mr. Williams, of Stony Mountain, discovered the existence of the valuable metal a few days ago, and brought it in to Mr. Arbuthnot, to have its real value tested. Mr. Arbuthnot had a quantity of the quartz crushed, and says the quality is equal to that from the Sultana mine at Rat Portage. The discovery has caused some little excitement.

Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company

LIMITED LIABILITY

ROSSLAND, Trail Creek Mining Division, West Kootenay District,

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Capital Stock - 1,000,000 Shares of \$1.00 each

All Shares Fully Paid Up and Non-Assessable.

Mines on Sophie Mountain, Trail Creek Mining Division.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - HART BLOCK, ROSSLAND, B. C.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORATE

PRES., D. B. BOGLE

Managing Director, Kootenay Goldfields
Syndicate, Ltd., 39 Lombard St. London, Eng.

VICE-PRES., O. JELDNESS

SEC.-TREAS., A. R. MACDONALD

TRUSTEES

D. B. BOGLE, Rossland, B. C.

JEFFERSON LEWIS, Rossland, B. C.

A. R. MACDONALD, Rossland, B.C.

O. JELDNESS, Rossland, B.C.

TREASURY STOCK.—250,000 Shares, or 25 per cent. of the capitalization, have been placed in the hands of a Trustee for sale for the purpose of developing the property.

BANKERS, - - - THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Rossland.

SOLICITOR, - - - W. J. GREEN, Rossland.

BROKERS, F. M. GILLESPIE & CO., Rossland, B.C. MELFORT BOULTON, 30 Jordan St. Toronto.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia in November 1896 with the object of acquiring and developing the Victory and Triumph claims, situated on Sophie Mountain, Big Sheep Creek, in the Rossland district.

The capital stock of the Company is One Million Shares of a par value of One Dollar each. All shares are fully paid up and non-assessable.

The Management of the Company is in the hands of conservative and experienced men. The By-laws of the Company provide that no indebtedness shall be incurred in excess of the funds in the Treasury at any time.

The promoters of the Company before offering any stock to the public purchased the claims and have transferred them to the Trustees of the Company, so that title to the property is now absolutely vested in the Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company.

The promoters have also had the claims surveyed and have made application for Crown Grants, which are now in process of issue.

Since the purchase of the property by the promoters permanent mine buildings have been erected and a force of men is now steadily at work under the superintendence of Jefferson Lewis, one of the Directors of the Company, and a mining man of long experience. Mr. Lewis did the first development work on the now famous Center Star mine, and also worked on the Le Roi and War Eagle during the first development work done. The promoters have personally guaranteed the pay-roll for some time to come.

A limited amount of stock is now being offered to the public at 10 cents a share, from which the proceeds will be applied to continue the development work now in progress. This stock is subject to raise without notice.

The property of the Company consists of the Victory claim and the Triumph claim and a triangular fraction lying between them and known as the Triumph Fraction. It comprises about 85 acres in all.

The Victory covers 26 acres of ground. It was first located in 1890 as the Sophie and gave its name to the mountain on which it lies and which is now famous as the location of many rich prospects.

The Triumph is a full claim of 52 acres and the Triumph Fraction contains 7 acres more or less.

The showings on the Victory and Triumph are among the most remarkable in the entire district. What is known as the "Victory ledge," regarded by experts as the best defined fissure vein in the district, runs through both claims a distance of nearly 2,500 feet. The vein matter is quartz and wherever opened up carries good value in gold, silver and copper.

On the Triumph there is the "Copper ledge" which has made this claim famous throughout the district. This vein runs across the claim nearly at right angles to the "Victory ledge" which it intersects. It shows an immense surface outcrop of copper ore from which unusually high assays in copper have been obtained and good values in gold.

On the "Victory ledge," besides a number of open cuts, all of which have disclosed good mineral, there is a working tunnel now 50 feet deep which cuts through a large body of nearly solid ore, giving values which run close to the pay limit.

A shaft is being sunk on the Triumph on the outcrops of rich copper, gold ore, and it is confidently expected that this shaft will disclose a wonderful ore deposit.

For more detailed information and description attention is directed to the reports of Frank Moberly,

C. E., on the physical characteristics, and of D. B. Bogle on the character of the ledges and the value and nature of the ore, which are appended.

ROSSLAND, B. C., NOVEMBER 13TH, 1896.

To the Trustees, Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Co'y, Ltd., Rossland:

GENTLEMEN, —Yesterday I visited and examined the Mining Claims known and recorded under the names of the "Victory" and "Triumph" locations. These locations are situated on the west side of Sophie Mountain, and facing Big Sheep Creek, as per accompanying plan. All the location posts were properly placed and the surveys in progress. The claims cover approximately eighty five acres, and as they do show a small fraction between them, which has been taken up in the interests of the company.

On the Victory there is a lode running about S. L. and N.W. with a tunnel, discovery hole and four or five openings along the lead.

The Triumph shows a lead running through the width of the claim, its bearing being N. 80 degrees West, dipping to the west and running into the principal lead, which is traceable through the length of both claims.

There is an ample supply of good timber for all purposes on the Triumph.

Several good springs exist on both claims, and with a system of storage a sufficient supply for all ordinary purposes can always be obtained.

The Sheep Creek Valley offers an easy means of getting the ore out to the Red Mountain Railway, a distance of about four miles. The construction of a wagon road would be a matter of no difficulty, the grades being light. The Columbia and Western Railway also project a line of railway along Big Sheep Creek, within a mile of the claims.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours Sincerely,

FRANK MOBERLY, C. E.

TO THE TRUSTEES, Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

GENTLEMEN:

I first examined the Victory and Triumph mineral claims in October. My first impression was exceedingly favorable, and I have seen no reason to modify the conclusions then arrived at upon subsequent examinations of the property.

The Victory and Triumph are adjoining claims and lie on the northwesterly slope of Sophie Mountain as it rises from the bed of Big Sheep Creek. The ground covered by the Victory claim is very steep, the Triumph lies below it and is on a gentler slope and consequently bed rock is more obscured by wash and surface earth. On the Triumph there is abundance of good timber for mining and building purposes. There is plenty of water on the ground for all purposes except the provision of power. Should concentration or other works be necessary Big Sheep Creek would supply ample water power.

Until the construction of the Red Mountain Railway there was no feasible outlet for the output of mines on Sophie Mountain, but since that railway, which crosses Big Sheep Creek about 4 miles below the Victory and Triumph, has been built, the question of transportation will be easily and inexpensively solved by means either of a wagon road tramway or railway spur.

On the Victory the outcrop of a great fissure vein may be traced through the entire length of the claim. It runs south east and north west. It has been opened up at various points on the surface and shows value at every point. The largest outcrop is towards the centre of the claim. There the vein is not less than 20 feet wide within walls. Both the foot and hanging walls are well defined, the former being porphyry and the latter trachite. The outcrop of quartz is well mineralized throughout, showing oxide of iron, lead, and copper, some iron pyrites, chalcopyrite and galena, and carrying, varying, but for surface rock, very satisfactory values in gold, silver and copper, the best returns from samples giving a value of \$19.00 to the ton.

A working tunnel which at the time of my examination had been driven 40 feet along the hanging wall of the vein was started with the object of opening the vein under this big outcrop at a vertical depth of 307 feet. This tunnel encountered a body of almost solid sulphide ore at a depth of 15 feet or so. I sampled this carefully and got an average return of very nearly \$10 per ton. The ore does not carry uniform value. One seam in it assayed 34 ounces in silver, \$4.00 in gold and 4 per cent. copper per ton, another went 19 ounces in silver \$2.50, in gold and 3 per cent. copper, while other samples went as low as 2 ounces in silver, 2 per cent. copper and a trace of gold. But the discovery of this chute was an accident and it has been opened too close to the surface to define either its value or extent. I think, however, that at greater depth much of the ore in it will be of shipping value. It is a massive sulphide of iron and copper and contains a little silver bearing galena. The ore on the hanging wall side of the vein carries the best values.

This tunnel at a depth of 70 feet will be vertically under a portion of the outcrop which shows good ore on the surface. It will then for 200 feet pass along the ledge where it is not exposed on the surface and will then open it up under the big cropping previously described. This tunnel is easy and inexpensive to run and is the best method to open up the vein. Another level 100 feet lower may be started with advantage at any time.

The Triumph vein, known as the "Copper Ledge," runs north west and south east or, very nearly at right angles to the Victory ledge, which it crosses towards the south east corner of the Triumph ground. At the time I examined the property very little work had been done on this vein. It had been traced through the entire width of the claim and stripped in two places. It had also been traced through the Portland an adjoining claim and opened by surface work in three places. At every point where opened the vein showed good copper ore carrying good values in gold. The outcrop is heavily copper stained shale, quartz, copper pyrites and oxide of copper.

At the point where the most work had been done on the Triumph the vein showed one of the most astonishing copper croppings ever seen. It is not less than 60 feet wide and there is no sign of a wall in that distance. How much further the vein extends could not be determined. The quartz and shale are so heavily stained with copper as to be bright green through and through. Seams of wonderfully rich copper pyrites and oxide of copper come up through the shale. From ore here as high as 25 per cent. copper and \$20 in gold per ton have been obtained. The higher gold values seem to occur in connection with the quartz rather than the copper pyrites. But the ore is so much mixed up on the surface with the

shale that accurate sampling was a matter of some difficulty. It is likely to become cleaner and more solid as depth is obtained and every indication is present of a very strong body of copper ore. The value of this will be enormous provided it proves, even approximately, as rich in copper as the surface ore is. So far as making a rich mine goes the gold value in this ore might be neglected. The ore under present conditions at Trail Creek will command a substantial premium for smelting purposes on account of its high copper percentage. Some little distance to the south a trap dyke crops out which runs apparently parallel with this vein and the contact with this may form one or other of the walls, but this is only a surmise. Still further south another outcrop of ore has been found but whether this is another vein running parallel with the Victory Ledge or with the "Copper Ledge" could not be determined.

It will be remarkable if with prudent management and skilful development work this property does not result in making a great mine, or to speak more correctly, two great mines. Both on the Victory and the Triumph the outcrop is very strong, and although sufficient development has not yet been done to justify any estimate of ore in sight, still such surface showings carrying the values they do, indicate very clearly the magnitude and riches of the deposits underneath, and warrant development work on an extensive scale.

DAVID B. BOGLE,

Managing Director, Kootenay Goldfields Syndicate, Ltd.

39 Lombard St., London, E. C., Eng.

APPENDIX

TORONTO, Dec. 19th, 1896.

Development work to date has shown great improvement on both "Copper Ledge" and "Victory Vein." On the former, a shaft was started and at a depth of 4 feet, the copper-stained shale gave place to clean copper ore which assayed 22 1/2 % copper and \$3.20 gold per ton. Second class ore went over 15 % copper, and third class ore over 9 %.

At a depth of 8 feet the clean ore ran 30 % copper and the shaft showed a body of pay ore 4 ft. wide.

The shaft is now down 15 feet on this rich ore.

The Victory tunnel is now in 62 feet. The ore chute expected at 70 feet has been struck and the tunnel shows 3 feet of solid ore in the breast. The whole face is mixed ore. It carries a high copper percentage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

—Men without capital but with great expectations are not advised to go in large numbers to the British Columbia mining camps. The class which makes money in British Columbia is the men who have plenty of means at their command. The mineral contained in the mountains is inexhaustible, but it requires a great amount of capital to develop it. The lack of adequate shipping facilities has been the bugbear of the mining industry and ore that at present is of too low grade to pay for its shipment and smelting, will be treated with a fair profit when ready access can be had to a point for refinement. Rapid strides are being made every day in all lines of mining, and the construction of large smelters is contemplated in a great many parts of the Rossland district. The location of some will be determined when the proposed Crow's Nest Pass Railroad is built. Three lines of railway are surveyed to Rossland, and the Red Mountain line, which connects with the American system, has just made its entrance from Northport. Hitherto the only means of access to the town was by boat to Trail from Northport or Arrowhead, which is the Canadian Pacific connection via Revelstoke, and from Trail over a narrow-gauge line to Rossland. Rossland is six miles from and 2,250 feet higher than Trail but the tramway which connects the two places has to run about 12 miles, using two switchbacks, to overcome the difficulty in the difference of the elevation. There are 259 incorporated mining companies in British Columbia with a capitalization of \$217,671,500. The demand for properties of proved value will continue, as properties now opened up continue to improve in extent to ore-body and assay value as greater depth is attained. Development extends throughout the entire East and West Kootenay, into the Greenwood and Midway camps, in the Kettle River district, Okanagan and Similkameen divisions, a territory hundreds of miles in extent. Beyond this and to the north are the Nicola, Fraser, Thompson, Cariboo, Peace, Omineca and Cassiar districts, all well-known gold and silver-producing sections, containing many well-known deposits, both mineral and alluvial. The development of the mineral resources of British Columbia has hardly begun yet, although sufficient has been done to attract the attention of the world.

—Mr. R. L. Patterson, of Toronto, who recently visited the Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Sandon and Kaslo mining districts in British Columbia, reports the camps in active operation and everybody confident in the ultimate success of the mines. It is matter for regret, however, that so little stock of the companies being formed is devoted to development work, as Mr. Patterson thinks the great trouble with the camps is going to be a shortness of money for development purposes. Companies are organized with a capitalization of a million shares and probably one or two hundred thousand shares are devoted to treasury purposes. These, after paying brokers' fees and ad-

vertising, will not, in most cases, realize more than \$5,000 to \$10,000, which is not sufficient to build a decent trail to some of the mines, let alone paying the cost of developing the mines and handling the rock. Mr. Patterson says that a low grade ore that cannot now be handled at a profit may in the near future prove remunerative, and all that is required to accomplish this is the establishment of more smelters and the building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad. It is his opinion that the Dominion Government should construct this road and, if necessary, operate it for a while at a loss, so that the mines may have cheap transportation for coke from the Crow's Nest Pass, and low freight rates for ore from the various mines to the smelters.

—A statement compiled by Mr. Howard C. Walters of the Rossland mining camp gives the following wonderful showing: There are 43 mineral claims within sections 34 and 35, as shown on Kirk's map of Rossland. Out of these claims 31 have had upwards of \$2,000 spent on them in development work; several have had from \$50,000 to \$100,000 spent on them; in thirteen out of the 31 ore of shipping value has been disclosed in greater or less bodies. Seven have shipped or blocked out paying ore in quantity. Two have become dividend-payers. In the remaining mine claims, out of the 31 upon which at least \$2,000 has been spent, results warranting further expenditure have been obtained. This is a marvellous showing, and fully justifies Rossland's claim to being the greatest gold and copper camp on earth."

—The Gold Star mine, which is owned chiefly by a Toronto syndicate composed of Messrs. J. Lorne Campbell, H. J. Scott, George A. Stimson and others, has created considerable comment in Rossland on account of the fine showing it has made in the development work. The Gold Star is situated about four miles north of the town and is the first property which is being developed in this particular vicinity.

—During the winter season, when there is plenty of snow on the mountains, mines in the Slocan district will make a good showing. A great many of the Slocan mines are not yet provided with waggon roads, and the owners wait for snow to rawhide their ore down trails to railway lines, navigable waters or sleigh roads.

—There is now regular train service on the Red Mountain railway and Rossland has communication with Spokane by a daily train each way.

—The Deer Park mine has much improved in grade. Its stock has advanced from three to five points, and is now firm at twenty.

—Cariboo Creek prospects are being opened up and it will be good mines in that district.

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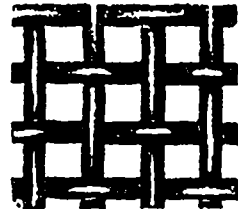
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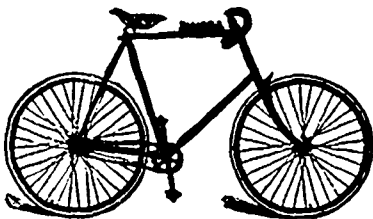
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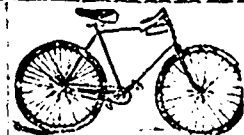
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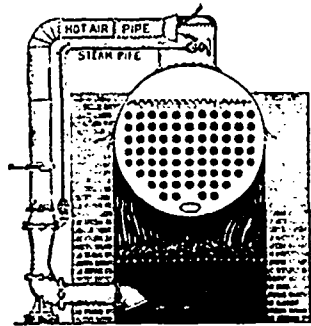
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