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November 15, 1901.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.



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6

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177.

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November 15, 1901.



CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held in Montreal November 5 and The convention was attended by a large number of 6. members from all parts of Canada, and was of a most interesting character. Besides the election of officers for the ensuing year quite a number of matters were discussed and acted upon bearing upon the manufacturing interests of the country; and a number of resolutions of the usual character were passed. After the organization of the meeting the members proceeded in a body to the City Hall where an address of welcome was made by Mayor Prefontaine which was appropriately responded to by Mr. Ellis, president of the Association. At the afternoon session the president read his usual address, which was very able and comprehensive in character, and which will be alluded to in these pages at another time. Mr. William Whyte, assistant to president Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, recently made an extended trip in the interests of his company to Central and Eastern Russia, and his report thereon was read to the meeting in which was shown some of the vast possibilities of trade between that country and Canada.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the occasion was the banquet at the Windsor Hotel tendered by the Montreal contingent to the visiting members and other guests, at which important addresses were made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier; Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Customs; Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works; Lord Strathcona and other distinguished gentlemen.

The Woolen Manufacturers' Section of the Association was largely represented and a lengthy conference was held by them which resulted in the preparation of a resolution which was quite fully discussed by the general meeting and adopted unanimously.

The Canadian Manufacturer

Reaches all the Blast Furnaces, Iron and Steel Works, Rolling Mills, Manufacturers of Iron and Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Engines and Boilers, Pumping and Mining Machinery, Electric Machinery and Appliances, Machinery Dealers and Steam Fitters' Supplies, all Hardware Dealers, Cotton, Woolen, Knitting and Yarn Mills, Pulp and Paper Mills, etc., in Canada.

and on yarns of a duty of 30 per cent. gross or 20 per cent. net.

The following resolution as regards the tariff on sawn lumber or timber was passed :—"White pine, red (Norway) pine, hemlock, tamarack, spruce, Douglas fir, cedar, \$2 per thousand feet; shingles, 30 cents per thousand; laths, 20 cents per thousand. Government contracts should always use Canadian material when possible, and specify it in the contracts. That all the Provincial Governments be memorialized to insist that all timber sold by them be manufactured in the country."

At a meeting of the agricultural implement section it was resolved to ask the Association to endorse their action in urging the Government to increase the duties upon agricultural implements.

The committee on the tariff on shirts, collars, cuffs and blouses reported that the only practical measure of relief in view of the present state of trade was to alter the present tariff; that compound duties be granted to this industry, namely, the ad valorem duty to be at the same rate as paid on their raw material, plus a specific duty of 24 cents per dozen on collars, 48 cents per dozen on cuffs, \$1 per dozen on shirts and \$1 per dozen on blouses. This was signed by the representatives of fourteen large shirt and collar factories.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the Association petition the Government to consider the necessity of granting an adequate degree of tariff protection to such new lines of manufacture as should be undertaken by the Canadian iron and steel producers.

The Committee on Valuation reported that they believed the following subjects to be deserving of the best attention of the Association :---The necessity of the Government adopting better methods of securing information regarding the prices ruling in foreign markets, by means of a service similar to that of the United States Consular service; also that there is great necessity of the Association using its influence to induce the Government to put a check on the present large importation of so-called job or imperfect goods, and overplus foreign productions, at less than standard value.

In its preparation of a statement of grievances laid before the Railway Commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government, the Railway and Transportation Committee emphasized the following points :—Opposition to the granting to competitive manufacturers in Great Britain and the United States of better rates than given to Canadian manufacturers from important shipping points like Montreal and Toronto; the unjust operation of several local rates as compared with through charges; the injustice of charging higher rates to western Ontario shippers to the seaboard than is charged to United States shippers from Detroit and Chicago when their freight passes over the same lines; and the unsatisfactory manner of dealing with claims.

In reference to the establishment of a direct line of steamships from eastern Canadian ports to South Africa and Australia, the committee reported in favor of the Government granting a subsidy, at the same time retaining control over freight rates. The committee also recommended the appointment by the Dominion Government of a permanent railway commission. In the discussion of the report of this Committee it was resolved that the Government of Canada be asked to pass legislation covering the question of the liability of all public carriers for all losses in transit, save that due to the negligence of the shippers themselves.

In the report of the Commercial Intelligence Committee the principal recommendation was favoring the establishment of a Canadian Consular system, the Committee believing that Canada should be adequately represented in foreign countries by permanent foreign offices, imitating in some respects, though not in its entirety, what is recognized as the most complete Consular system in the world, that of the United States. The Consular offices suggested are as follows:— London, Eng.; Sydney, Australia; Cape Town, South Africa; Yokohama, Japan; Kingston, Jamaica; Paris, France; Hamburg, Germany; Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Calcutta, India; Shanghai, China. The cost of these offices, the committee believed, would be about \$75,000 a year, from which might be deducted \$15,000 to \$18,000 already expended on commercial agencies.

The report of the special committee on the Labor Gazette stated that owing to numerous complaints the Executive refused to renew its subscription. The report objected to the definition of labor implied in the general character of The Gazette, complained that the system of gaining local information was not reliable, and stated that a monthly issue, as at present, is calculated to encourage the publication of much ephemeral stuff. Most of the members said that they threw into the waste-paper basket the slips asking for information, because they were too complicated, and asked for information to which The Gazette had no right. The report was adopted.

The following resolution re preferential trade was passed :---"Whereas the union of the Australian colonies into a great federal commonwealth has brought that country under the operation of a common tariff, and whereas this confederation will necessitate the adjustment of the tariff relations which have hitherto existed between this country and various colonies of Australia; and whereas the peculiar conditions which at present obtain throughout the Empire generally render the time particularly opportune for the negotiations of preferential trade relations amongst the great British selfgoverning colonies; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this Association the Government of Canada should at once take steps to secure reciprocal preferential trade between this country and the Australian Commonwealth; and be it further resolved that this Association place itself on record as being heartily in favor of reciprocal preferential trade between Canada and every part of the British Empire with which arrangements can be effected to their mutual benefit, and by means of which each would receive substantial advantage as a result of its national relationship."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :--President, Robert Munro, the Canada Paint Co., Montreal; vice-president, Cyrus A. Birge, the Canada Screw Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Ontario vice-president, W. K. George, the Standard Silver Co., Toronto; Quebec vice-president, J. J. McGill, Canadian Rubber Co., Montreal; New Brunswick vice-president, C. J. Osman, the Albert Mfg. Co., Hillsboro', N.B.; Manitoba vice-president, F. W. Thompson, the Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, Man.; British Columbia vice-president, J. Hendrie, the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.; treasurer, George Booth, the Booth Copper Co., Toronto.

The selection of the next place of meeting of the Association was left to the Executive.

After the adjournment of the convention the Tariff Committee met Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Ministers of the Government and presented a petition urging the increase in the tariff on woolen goods. Mr. Ellis, the late president, said afterwards :—"We have had a most satisfactory interview with the members at present in Montreal. In fact, I don't think our Association ever had a more pleasant conference with Ministers of the Crown. They showed the keenest interest in the matters under discussion and seemed to thoroughly appreciate the situation. Some of the bigger subjects, such as the increased duties on woolens, were not exhaustively discussed owing to the impossibility of completely covering the ground in the time at our disposal. We are well satisfied, however, with the conference."

RECIPROCITY AND THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Reciprocity, The Detroit Free Press says, was the dominant note of a dinner given by the Detroit Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange to the members of the Porto Rican delegation the other night—reciprocity not only with Porto Rico but also with Canada. Congressman John R. Corliss spoke on "reciprocity," and in the course of his speech said the \$2 duty on lumber, while perhaps benefiting a few lumbermen, was a damage to the great masses of the people. This disposition to discuss reciprocity on the other side of the line is a cheering sign.—The Globe.

The United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics has recently published a compilation relative to the experience of that country with reciprocity in trade relations, attention being given to Canada in the years covered by the reciprocity treaty of 1854. This treaty, which terminated in 1866, and which included the time during which the war between the North and South was in progress, provided for the free admission into the United States from Canada, and from Canada into the United States of the following articles :—Breadstuffs, provisions, live animals, fruits, fish, poultry, hides and skins, furs, stone, ores and metals, timber and lumber, unmanufactured cotton, 'flax and hemp and unmanufactured tobacco, the list of articles being identical for each country. It will be noticed that timber and lumber are among the enumerated articles.

After the abrogation of the treaty, particularly under the McKinley and Dingley tariffs, the policy of the United States

was to exclude, by almost prohibitive duties, all articles grown or produced in Canada similar to such as are grown or produced in that country, at the same time showing a most cheerful willingness to admit duty free, such raw materials as saw logs and nickel ore and matte. The pine forests of Michigan and neighboring states having become virtually exhausted, states in which the saw mill industry had been most flourishing, recourse was had to the forests of Ontario, and for years the American mills produced lumber chiefly from Canadian logs. Under the circumstances it would have been but fair that Canadian lumber should find free ingress into the United States, but the political demands of the American lumbermen secured the imposition of a high duty on Canadian lumber. The Dominion Government took power to impose an export duty on logs, but never exercised it; and the Ontario Government, seeing the timber of the province being rafted away to Michigan mills, and Ontario mills thrown into idleness, a condition of general distress in the industry resulting therefrom, very properly, in 1898, enacted a law requiring that all timber cut on Crown lands in the province should be manufactured into lumber in the province. The demand for this embargo is apparent when considering the quantities of logs cut on Ontario Crown lands exported to Michigan, which were as follows, the figures indicating the number of thousands of feet, superficial or board measure :---

1891	feet	13,632,000
1892	"	39,073,000
1893	"	236,432,000
1894	"	174,503,000
1895	"	238,053,000
1896	· · · .	249,746,000
1897		aro,020,000
1898	"'	157,000,000
1899	"	75,000,000
1900	"	13,513,000
1901	"	3,132,000

The logs cut during the winter of 1897-98 were permitted to be exported because operations in the forests had been begun before the passage of the law. The exports of 1899 were of logs cut the previous year that had been detained in streams because of low water. The exports of 1900 and 1901 were of logs cut on limits expressly exempted from the operations of the law. The quantity of logs cut on Ontario Crown lands in 1900 will aggregate more than 700,000,000 feet, all of which will be manufactured in Ontario mills; and thus it is that congressman John B. Corliss, of Michigan, and Michigan lumbermen generally, are of the opinion that the duty on Canadian lumber works a great damage to the American people.

The Globe thinks that the disposition of Michigan lumbermen to discuss reciprocity is "a cheering sign," but we do not see it in that way. They opposed reciprocity and insisted upon a prohibitive duty on Canadian lumber when they were towing hundreds of millions of feet of Canadian logs to their American mills, but now, when their supply of logs has been cut off, they are anxious for reciprocity.

The result of McKinleyism and Dingleyism as applied to lumber has been the practical ruin of the lumber industry of Michigan, and its transfer to Canada.

The more studiously Canada steers clear of "reciprocity" so called, the better it will be for Canada.

WOOLEN MACHINERY.

Many of the newspapers of Canada and many of our manufacturers find much interest in the discussion of the question as to whether the preferential tariff is a substantial benefit to the country or otherwise, particularly as it affects the woolen industry. It is claimed by some that since the preferential tariff came into operation under which large quantities of woolens have been imported into Canada, far in excess of what had been previously imported, and which had to a certain extent displaced Canadian made goods, Canadian capital and Canadian labor has been thrown into enforced idleness. There is no disputing this fact, be the difference regarding the cause what it may. It must be conceded that the imports of woolen goods have been largely increased; that there is great depression in the Canadian woolen trade. and that much woolen mill machinery, and many woolen mill operatives are in idleness. Canada is at this time in a most prosperous condition, and as far as our observation goes, the woolen manufacturing industry stands out alone as a sufferer. Every other industry flourishes. There is no abatement in the consumptive demand for woolen goods. The products of Canadian mills have heretofore found, as they now find, a good demand ; and if the supply is decreasing-if the demand is being supplied from other sources-it is well to know the reason why.

We are told by the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that within the past few years woolen machinery in Canada capable of producing \$2,750,000 worth of goods a year, has ceased to operate. The reasons assigned for this is the insufficiency of the tariff to restrain imports, resulting in the flooding of the market with the low priced goods of other countries, and a great reduction in prices. We are told by the manufacturers that the duty upon woolens, even under the general tariff, is not sufficiently high, the situation being greatly aggravated by the preference shown British goods; and in this contention we are in full accord; but it is well to enquire if this is the only trouble that depresses the industry.

The conditions that attend the manufacture of woolen goods in Canada, aside from the tariff features of it, more nearly approach those of the same industry in the United States than of Great Britain or any other country. We have the same access to raw materials and greater freedom as to duty upon them, and we have as cheap labor; and yet we see the textile industry in that country in a most flourishing condition. Existing mills are in full operation, many of them working overtime, and new ones going up in all directions, against which we are confronted with the fact that Canadian machinery capable of turning out \$2,750,000 worth of goods per year is in idleness. At the recent convention of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association held in Buffalo, Mr. Albert Deabill, of Lowell, Mass., stated that at the present time there is no branch of the textile industry comprising a wider variety of fabrics than the knitting industry, since nearly every kind and form of wearing apparel can be produced on knitting machines; and in his opinion the rapid progress being made in mechanical inventions and improvements, and in the more intelligent expenditure of energy and capital, demonstrates that the knit goods made in the United States must take the lead in the race for business in the markets of the world. Year by year, he said, Europe has been sending a lessening quantity of goods to the United States until at the present time it is sending not more than 20 per cent. of the amount shipped there twenty years ago. Can it be said of Canadian mills that they have made rapid

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A Canadian Section of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain has been formed in Toronto, with a membership of over 50, and the following Executive Committee appointed : H. Vander Lynde, Convener ; A. Burton, Prof. Lang, F. J. Snail, W. H. Ellis, J. M. Sparrow, J. W. Arnott.

progress in the use of mechanical inventions and improvements, and in the intelligent expenditure of energy and capital? Are Canadian mills equipped with the best machinery that can be had as American mills are? Is the Canadian machinery that is now thrown into disuse of modern make and capable of doing as good work and as economically as the machinery in use in American mills, or is it antiquated and out of date? What may have been first-class machinery a few years ago may not be worn out, but it cannot be classed otherwise than as second-class now. The manufacturer who employs up-to-date machinery is the one who stands the best chance of success. How much of this disused Canadian machinery could find place in any up-to-date mill?

THE TARIFF SUN SPOTS.

Commenting upon the recent meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, The Shareholder says it was natural that such questions as the tariff, reciprocity, insolvency, immigration, transportation, the preferential tariff, and the country's exports and imports should receive considerable attention; that these are matters which have a direct bearing upon the manufacturer's interests as well as upon those of other branches of the community; that were the interests and requirements of all the different branches alike the course of our legislators in framing laws and tariffs to suit them would be an easy one, but it unfortunately happens that such is not the case, and that in consequence it is impossible to frame laws and establish tariffs which would afford equal and complete satisfaction to all. The tariff as it now stands has its spots as well as the sun, but these spots are seen only by those upon whose individual interests they exercise what they consider a prejudicial influence, in the ventilation of which the claims of the consumers, who form by far the largest mass of the community, are completely ignored. In another paragraph our contemporary says :--- "As regards immigration we commend to the Association the suggestion made by Hon. Mr. Tarte at the banquet that efforts be made to induce immigration and thereby increase the number of consumers of their products within the country itself."

The trouble with The Shareholder seems to be that it does not comprehend that the interests of the manufacturersthe producers-and of the consumers, meaning all the balance of the community are identical. It commends to the manufacturers that they should make efforts to induce immigration and thereby increase the numbers of consumers, and at the same time it tells us that when the manufacturers endeavor to remove the sun-spots from the tariff they completely ignore the interests of the largest mass of the community. For example :---one of the darkest sun-spots on the tariff is the insufficient duty imposed on woolen goods, aggravated and intensified by the preferential feature of it. Under the shadow of this dark spot what was once a valuable and flourishing Canadian industry is now in a condition of The Association tells us that since the tariff collapse. preference came into effect woolen machinery in Canadian mills, capable of producing nearly three million dollars worth of goods a year has been thrown into disuse. Does The Shareholder know what that means? Is means that thousands of dollars worth of Canadian capital is unproductive, and thousands of Canadian workers are in idleness. Is not the non-manufacturing element of the country interested in this condition? Would it not be better to remove the sunspot and allow the glorious beams of prosperity to shine alike upon all? How can any class in the community be happy

and contented when they see the misery around them of the thousands of woolen operatives thrown out of employment by the sun-spots? Of what benefit would it be to the woolen manufacturers to see increased by immigration the number of consumers of woolen goods in the country, if they are prevented from making the goods? The Shareholder seems to be enamored with the preferential tariff, thinking that it shows a proper and kindly feeling towards the Mother Country; but why should Canadian woolen operatives be starved to enable British manufacturers to fill our market with their products? No doubt every man, woman and child in Canada is to a greater or less extent adversely affected by the sun-spots on the tariff.

A CREAM SEPARATOR SUN SPOT.

A Canadian correspondent of Commercial Intelligence, of London, wrote to that journal calling attention to the opportunity of British manufacturers of cream separators selling their goods in this country. The writer says :--

I have a word to say about separators that I wish might meet the eye of every manufacturer throughout the United Kingdom.

In this great dairy country there is a splendid field for the manufacture of these machines. One result of the scientific dairying propaganda so energetically carried on throughout the Dominion, and more especially in Ontario, has been to convince the farmer that the separator is indispensable to his creamery. Large numbers are being sold each year. At least one English machine, is competing successfully with various Canadian and American makes, although the price asked for it is a triffe above the ruling figure. One of these machines with a capacity for 900 pounds per hour is doing good service in one of Toronto's largest dairies.

Those who represented this firm at the Toronto Fair assure me that there is nothing to stand in the way of successfully exploiting the Canadian market with the leading varieties of English separators. The freights are low and the duty not at all prohibitive, the preferential clause in the tariff rendering it still less than that collected on competing American manufactures.

The popular type is a separator with a capacity of 350 to 400 pounds per hour, hand power. Price should run about \$75 on time. A lower price would be a feature, as would greater ease in running. I may say that the price for several machines is higher than that mentioned. Separators are of very great utility to those engaged in the milk business in Canadian cities, enabling them to obtain cream for table purposes, for which it is used to an increasingly large extent. An average can, containing about eight imperial gallons, yields about one gallon of very heavy whipping cream, worth from seven to eight shillings. The wholesale price per can is about four shillings. The skimmed milk brings from one to three shillings. It pays better to sell the fresh cream in the city than to make butter. During the summer months immense quantities enter into the manufacture of ice cream. This is a lighter grade, bringing from three to four shillings to the gallon; and about seventeen gallons are used in making thirty gallons of ice cream.

The writer is mistaken in supposing that a duty is imposed upon cream separators imported into Canada; and this constitutes a sun spot in the tariff which ought to be removed. The imports of cream separators were valued in 1900 at \$216,953, of which only \$65,883 came from Great Britain; and in 1901 our imports were \$260,969, of which Great Britain sent us only \$61,079; and with the exception of only a few hundred dollars worth, the balance came from the United States.

There are a number of manufacturers in Canada who produce as good cream separators as can be bought abroad, and there is no good reason why the hundreds of thousands of dollars going out of the country for them every year should not be expended at home.

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November 15, 1901.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

What the real significance of the census returns is depends upon the point of view of the speculator; for instance, to the anti-British editors of New York it means that if Canada would be saved from some fearful but unspecified fate she must seek for permission to fly the Stars and Stripes instead of the Union Jack. Sentiment apart, we must admit we are too stupid to see the force of the argument, insomuch as while the foreign trade of the United States is less than \$30 per head of population that of Canada is over \$70 per head. Perhaps when our southern neighbors have digested these figures and realize their significance they may think their commiseration was somewhat ill-timed. — Massey-Harris Illustrated.

Included in the foreign trade of both Canada and the United States is the export of agriculturial implements from the first named country, and the import of the same implements into the other. The following shows the total value of imports of agricultural implements into Canada from the United States in the year 1900 and 1901 :--

Articles.	1900.	1901.
Bindings attachments	\$52,218	\$29,966
Cultivators	18,130	16,038
Drills, seed	40,281	31,092
Farm rollers	149	2,049
Forks	9,373	4,461
Harrows	63,789	47,833
Harvesters	806,979	827,928
Hay tedders	8,175	8,839
Hoes	3,078	2,854
Horse rakes	120,136	104,075
Knives, hay	367	281
Lawn mowers	5,078	5,305
Manure spreaders	4,187	4,921
Mowing machines	358,987	426,084
Plows	216,188	143,272
Post-hole diggers	204	´197
Potato diggers	755	1,297
Rakes, n.e.s	2,107	1,585
Reapers	23,887	57,265
Scythes, etc.	12,431	5,877
Spades and shovels	12,180	10,147
Weeders	2,102	457
All others, n.e.s.	56,965	129,774

We are not of that optimistic temperament which allows us to see anything particularly desirable in the fact that the foreign trade of Canada is increased to the extent of nearly \$2,000,000 a year by the imports of agricultural implements alone. It is said of the Massey-Harris Co. that they are the largest manufacturers of agricultural implements under the British flag; and there are a large number of other such concerns in Canada, but they do not supply the home market however much they may strive to increase the volume of our foreign trade.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1900	\$1,797,676	\$1,692,155
1901	1,871,597	1,742,946

BARBED WIRE.

This journal is in receipt of an inquiry from the manager of a cattle ranch on the Island of Tobago, West Indies, for addresses of Canadian manufacturers of barbed wire, his desire being to purchase his supplies of the article in this country. One might reasonably imagine that among our many thriving industries there would be several engaged in the manufacture of barb wire, but upon inquiry our information is that the Dominion Wire Mfg. Co., Montreal, is the only concern in Canada who make the article. Other concerns have heretofore been engaged in the business, but the placing of barb wire in the non-dutiable list squeezed the life out of this special industry. Wire fencing is subject to a duty of 15 per cent., but barb wire comes in free. In 1900 our imports of wire fencing were valued at \$82,868, of which \$626 came from Great Britain under the preferential tariff, the United States supplying the balance. In the same year our imports of duty free barbed fencing wire were as follows :--

Great Britain	\$18,329
Belgium	1,020
Belgium United States	456,318
	\$475,667
In 1901 the value of our imports of dutiable	
788 :	U
Great Britain	\$808
United States	66 596

United States Other countries	66,596 139
Total	\$67,543
In the same year our imports of duty free ire were valued as follows :	barbed fencing

Great Britain United States	•••••	\$14,341 302,323
Total .	••••••	\$316.664

Great Britain as a competitor with the United States in the Canadian market for dutiable wire fencing, or duty free barb wire, is simply "not in it;" and the Canadian barb wire industry has its life squeezed out of it because of lack of tariff protection.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received a copy of the new Australian tariff from Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Commissioner to the Commonwealth. Mr. Larke says :---"The time has been too short to consider the full effect on the trade of Canada, but so far as I have been able to judge I see little reason to alter the conclusions reached in my last report. As a whole, while the duties appear to be very high to a resident of New South Wales, accustomed for years to absolute free trade, they are below the average of the other colonies, and very considerably below those of Victoria. The one item of import from Canada that will be seriously affected is flour. A duty of £2 10s. per ton so long as Australia produces a surplus of wheat will, I fear, be prohibitory. Cotton goods bear a duty of 5 and 10 per cent., but these duties will have small effect on importation. Reapers and binders are for the present free of duty, but a duty may be laid when the Government deems it advisable to do so. Other implements bear a little lower average duties than under the colonial tariffs, New South Wales, of course, excepted. Boots and shoes and carriages are likely to be affected for the worse, and in these Canada was doing some trade, with a promise of more. The duties being mixed, specific and ad valorem, tells heavily against the cheaper lines, and will diminish importations. Apparel, bearing 20 to 25 per cent., will be more largely made at home. Printing paper not under 20x25 inches is taxed one shilling per cent., and other kinds at 15 per cent. Pulp for manufacturing paper is free. I doubt whether this will much affect imports of paper for some years. The duty of 25 per cent. on rubber boots and shoes in time will diminish importations, and in this branch of trade, which is becoming one of some extent, Canada may then suffer. In judging of the effect of the tariff in stimulating Australian

ndustries there must be taken into "consideration these three points : On the one side the natural incidence of protection afforded to home manufactures by the relative great distance of Australia from the great producing centres, equivalent to from 10 to 15 per cent., and, on the other, the difficulty of getting skilled and efficient labor, and the fact that the tariff, being revenue-producing, levies, or proposes to levy, duties on raw material of manufacture, as timber, iron, food products, leather, paper, clothing, etc. There is a long free list. Of the total anticipated imports into the Commonwealth of £34,000,000 it is presumed that thirteen millions will be free goods. The Canadian trade embraces some lines that are proposed to be free, but not many. Among these are carriages, woodwork, cartridges, canvas, typesetting machines, typewriters, discs for plows and harrows, locks, traps and sewing silks."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An esteemed correspondent writes us as follows: "A man may chin, and a man may work for the temperance cause all day; but he can't go a-fishin' and observe prohibition, because he ain't built that way." There are others; and the remarks apply equally to those who go a-huntin' also.

A telegram from London states that Sir A. Heine, Premier of Natal, South Africa, had, on a recent occasion, while making a statement referring to the prospects of the adoption by the Colonial Conference to be held next year of preferential tariff for British goods, said that he was entirely in favor of such a tariff provided Great Britain granted reciprocity, and that the other colonies agreed to the same policy. He pointed out that British free trade simply encouraged foreign commercial rivalry. The Premier expressed the hope that the subject would be thoroughly discussed at the forthcoming meeting of Colonial Premiers in London.

Hon. O. P. Austin, Chief of United States Bureau of Statistics, informs us that the entire series of reciprocity treaties and agreements made by the United States since 1850, and the pending unratified treaties from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, are published in full in the September Summary of Commerce and Finance, recently issued by his Bureau. The fact that reciprocity is now and is likely to be during the coming session of the United States Congress, a subject of much discussion, and that the small number of these documents which he is permitted to print, should remind those who may possess them, and are interested in the subject, of their value as matters of reference. Information contained in an editorial in the last issue of this journal was obtained from this source.

A new candidate for public favor soon to appear will be The Trade Press, to be published quarterly by L. L. Cline, Detroit, Mich. The initial number is to appear during the current month, and it is to be devoted to the interests of trade journals. Mr. Cline says that other branches of journalism have their organs, most of them very successful ones, and nearly all of them have done much to belittle the influence of trade papers and the methods of their advertising patrons; and to correct ignorance and misconceptions in this particular is his excuse for launching The Trade Press. It is intended to interest advertisers—not only the man who constructs the advertising but also the man who pays the bills; and much space will be given to information regarding the various fields of trade, the nature of supplies consumed, the amount of trade to be had in various fields and how to reach it, conditions of

The Department of Trade and Commerce is in receipt of a report from Mr. G. E. Burke, Commercial Agent for Canada in Jamaica, in which he makes some interesting observations upon the conditions of trade between Canada and that colony. He points out that Canada still supplies but a small portion of the canned goods, textile fabrics and shoes consumed in Jamaica, owing, he says, to the inattention of manufacturers to local needs. The importations of Canadian butter continue to increase most satisfactorily, while the consumption of Canadian cheese shows a falling off, due to the local preference for smaller sized cheese than are put up in this country. It is pointed out that although a considerable quantity of Canadiancured hams and bacon, after being shipped to England, is rebagged and re-packed for the Jamaica market, only 35 pounds reached Jamaica direct from Canada. The Dominion, it appears, monopolizes the market for oats. In lumber and flour the United States producers continue to hold the market. In the matter of exports to Canada the insignificance of our direct importations of bananas and oranges, as compared with the large quantities imported through the United States, is strong proof, Mr. Burke says, of the necessity for improved steamship communication. He adds : "The Jamaica Government may yet be convinced of its short-sighted policy of false economy in not meeting the Canadian Government half way in a joint subsidy to a fast fortnightly line of up-to-date steamers." Mr. Burke strongly favors making St. John, N.B., a Canadian port of call, in addition to Halifax.

The Ontario Government has received and accepted the resignation of Prof. A. E. Shuttleworth, professor of chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Mr. Shuttleworth, it is understood, has accepted a good position as agricultural superintendent and chemist with the Ontario Sugar Co., who intend shortly to establish a factory in Ontario, probably at Berlin. Prof. Shuttleworth has given a good deal of attention to the subject of sugar beets during the last year or so of his work at Guelph, and has come into prominence in this connection. Professor R. Harcourt, who has been assistant professor in chemistry at the College, has been awarded the position vacated by Prof. Shuttleworth.

The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union has been fortunate in securing a promise from Dr. H. W. Wiley, Washington, D.C., to give an address at the Guelph Agricultural College on the sugar beet industry. Dr. Wiley is the chief of the division of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and as he has made a special study of the sugar beet industry there is probably no better anthority on this subject on the American continent. As sugar beet growing in Ontario is now in its infancy the information which Dr. Wiley will be able to give will be greatly appreciated. will be given at the time of the annual meeting of the Experi-This address mental Union, and will likely take place in the convocation hall of the college, on Monday evening, December 9. As there will be cheap rates on the different railroads to the meeting of the Experimental Union and to the Provincial Winter Show, a great many people will have an opportunity to hear Dr. Wiley's lecture on a subject which is receiving so much attention in Ontario at the present time.

A study of the figures having reference to the imports of woolen goods into Canada in the four years during which the preferential tariff has been in operation is interesting. As heretofore shown in these pages the values and proportions were as follows:

Year.	Preferential Tariff.	Per Cent.	General Tariff.	Per Cent.	Total.
1898	\$7,127,333	89.2	\$858,514	10.8	\$7,985,847
1899	7,649,861	78.	2,153,336	22.	9,803,197
1900	6,998,762	71.4	2,802,703	28.6	9,801,465
1901	7,339,543	74.	2,604,572	26.	9,944,115

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

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

If a new manufacturing enterprise of any kind is being started, or an electric lighting plant instituted, or an electric railroad, or a telephone, or a telegraph line is being constructed; or a saw mill, a woolen, cotton, or knitting mill; or if any industrial establishment has been destroyed by fire with a probability of its being rebuilt, our friends should understand that possibly there may be something in the event for them. Do you catch on to the idea?

The starting of any such concern means a demand for some sort of machines machinery, or supplies, such as steam engines and boilers, shafting, pulleys, belt ing, lubricants, machinery supplies, wood or iron working machinery, ventilating and drying apparatus; pumps, valves, packing, dynamos, motors, wire, arc and incandescent lamps, and an infinite variety of electrical supplies, chemicals, acids, alkalies, etc. It is well worth the while of every reader of the Canadian Manufac turer to closely inspect all items under the head of Captains of Industry.

News comes from Rat Portage, Ont., that an English company has been formed and all the capital necessary subscribed to build a large flour mill with a capacity of 3,500 barrels per day for export, at Tunnel Island near that place.

H. R. McLellan, St. John, N.B., has the 4,400 cords of wood cut, that he con-tracted to get out for the Clergue company.

The Moore Electrolytic Co., Boston, Mass., has leased the rights to manufacture bleaching powder, caustic soda, etc., to the Imperial Electrolytic Co., of Canada, who will put in a plant at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Water has always given more or less trouble in the filtering of waste oil. The Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio, have per-fected an attachment for their Cross oil filters which successfully overcomes this difficulty-an improvement which makes an already good filter better.

has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, to manufacture furniture. The provisional directors include W. F. A. Wilson, J. E. Jacques and S. M. C. A. The Merider W. all of Berlin.

An Ontario Government Commission are engaged in examining the waterways in and about Lake Minnetakie and Lac Seul in new Ontario, in the district tributary to Dinorwic, with a view to ascertaining the cost and feasibility of

improving navigation on these lakes in connection with the proposed C.P.R. extension from Dinorwic to Lake Minnetakie. The work of locating this line is being pushed ahead rapidly, some seven or eight miles having already been covered. Construction work is expected to commence in the spring.

An agreement has been entered into between the Canadian Electric Light Co. and the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co. of Quebec, whereby the Canadian Electric Light Co. has leased 1,000 electrical h.p. for a period of five years. The consideration is a payment to the Canadian Electric Light Co. of about \$15,000 a year and that the latter company is not to make any installation in the city of Quebec during the term of the contract. The contract is valuable to both companies.

The Royal Aluminum Co., Shawinigan, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, to manufacture

Co., Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000, to manufacture light and power. The provisional directors include W. J. Douglas, F. Diver and N. Marshall, all of Toronto.

The Gee Electrical Engineering Co., Toronto, has been incorporated with a

trical machinery. The provisional direc-tors include Wm. Gee, G. A. Harper and W. H. Hunter, all of Toronto.

The McClary Mfg. Co., London, Ont., whose present assessment expires early in 1902, are asking the council of that city to procure legislation from the Ontario Government limiting the company's assessment to \$150,000 per year for not less than ten years. Failing to secure special legislation, the company will feel obliged to move their headquarters to Quebec, where, they claim, the taxation on personality would be only one-twentieth what it is in this province. The company last year, paid out \$250,000 in wages. The Finance Committee and the City Solicitor will take up the matter.

A new building 55x40 feet, three storeys high, will be erected by the Union Bank at Alexandria, Ont.

The Ottawa Young Men's Christian Association will erect a building to cost about \$100.000.

The council of Sydney Mines, N.S., will install an electric light plant for public lighting.

The World Furniture Co., Orillia, Ont., will erect a brick factory 120x45 feet, three storeys high.

A proposition has been made to the council of Chatham, Ont., by the Wallaceburg Beet Sugar Co., to erect a factory at that place.

The B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass., has upon the press a catalogue or, more properly, a treatise upon the Sturtevant steam hot blast apparatus and dry kilns. The process of drying is thoroughly discussed in a purely technical manner and from this discussion are drawn manifest conclusions as to the advantages of the blower system of drying. The treatise relates principally to the drying of lumber and illustrates different forms of kilns, methods of piling, etc. It will be a valuable addition to the decidedly limited literature on this subject.

The Syracuse Smelting Works, Mon-treal, have recently secured a large order for Babbitt metal to be shipped to Hol-land. The Dutch-Boer element in Holcapital of \$10,000, to manufacture elec- land don't like their British neighbors

Augers.

Punches,

Hammers.

Rammers,

Rotary Drills,

and Augers,

Rollers and Welders,

Pneumatic Tools and Appliances ARE GREAT MONEY SAVERS.

Air Hoists, Baggage Handlers, Agitation of Liquids or Syrups in Refineries. Cushion and Carpet Cleaners, Chipping Tools for use by Machinists, Boiler Makers, Stonecutters and Marbie Works. Calking and Drilling, Air Brushes



When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

but they know a good thing when they see it, and therefore buy Canadian metal.

The Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, N.S., has received an order, through Ahearn & Soper, Ottawa, for a 100 h.p. engine for the Government quarantine station at Grosse Isle, Quebec.

Work is rapidly progressing upon the foundations for the new plant of the B. F. Sturtevant Co. at Hyde Park, Mass. The buildings, including storage space between, will occupy a tract measuring in extreme dimensions about 700x500 feet. This will provide space for the foundry, pattern and pattern storage building and power plant as well as the machine shop, 500x120 feet, and a three storey structure of the same length, both terminating in a large head house which will serve for the work of erecting, testing and shipping. The office will be a separate building of considerable dimensions.

The Canadian Skewer Co., Toronto, of which Mr. Arthur Gate is manager, informs us that the demand for the skewers made by them exceeds their ability to supply because of insufficient factory space, and they are now endeavoring to obtain larger quarters in which to carry on their business, either in Toronto or elsewhere.

In view of the greatly increased summer traffic on the Muskoka lakes, the Ontario Government have decided to enlarge the lock at Port Carling, connecting Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau. In order to have it completed in time for navigation next summer, the work will be proceeded with at once. The present length of 133 feet will be increased to 170 feet. The cost is estimated at \$12,000. As the work is wholly local, and affects several municipalities, who have urged that the improvement be made it is within the jurisdiction of the Provincial authorities. It is understood that the steamboat companies contemplate enlarging their vessels to keep pace with the improvements in the railway and hotel services.

The Ontario mineral exhibit, which attracted so much attention at the Pan-American Exposition, is to be kept intact and exhibited at various places in Canada and probably abroad. Some time ago in to make repairs told me that in one the

suggested to members of the Ontario Government that they would like to have the mineral exhibit shown at the next industrial exhibition. Since that time the Government secured the consent of those who donated minerals to the exhibit to keep the display together. The idea the Government has in mind is to place it in the mineral building at the fair, if one is erected, the coming year, and send it on to other exhibitions, that may request it.

Mr. L. Sapery, of the Syracuse Smelting Works, Montreal, has returned to Canada from an extended trip through Europe in the interests of his company.

The Railroad Gazette of August 30, presents an interesting photograph of the west portal of the Elkhorn tunnel on the Norfolk & Western Railway, which clearly shows the Sturtevant fans upon either side of the entrance arranged in such manner as to create an induced flow of air which serves to ventilate the tunnel in a degree of success never before accomplished in a passage of this character.

The United States Bureau of Foreign Commerce has received a letter from J. P. Spanier, 160 Corso Umberto, Rome, dated October 2, 1901, stating that he wishes manufacturers of cellulose (wood pulp) in the United States informed that he is desirous of receiving samples by mail, and prices c.i.f. Genoa. If quality and price are suitable, he can take several thousands of tons annually. This is a pointer for Canadian makers also.

The necessity of elevator inspection in Toronto was discussed a few days ago by Ald. Ward, Sheppard and Urquhart, a sub-committee, of the Civic Property Committee, with the result that a resolution was passed recommending that a bylaw be prepared for the purpose of making licensing and inspection of elevators compulsory, and a competent person for the purpose be appointed under the control of the City Commissioner. It was further recommended that an annual license fee of \$2 be charged for each elevator. There are one thousand elevators in this city, said Ald. Ward, and many of them are run by chains and ropes encased in woodwork in the walls. An expert elevator man who was called Industrial Exhibition Association case it had been fourteen years since the

elevator had been inspected or repaired, and he found the chains reduced to the thickness of a shoe lace. The alderman estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 passengers were carried daily by Toronto elevators. Many elevators, particularly at the rear of warehouses, which were used for employes and merchandise, were in bad conditions; in fact, in his opinion nine out of ten of the latter class were unsafe and otherwise unfit for use.

Lindsay, Ont., will erect a new fire hall, at a cost of about \$5,000.

Berlin, Ont., will grant a bonus of \$20,000 for a beet sugar factory.

The Union Trust Co., Toronto, will erect a tenement building 100x100 feet, seven-storeys high, at a cost of about \$100,000. The building will be lighted by electricity manufactured on the premises.

The Eaton Bros.' Brewing Co., Owen Sound, Ont., has issued an attractive booklet, profusely illustrated, explanatory of the new pneumatic malting plant which they have just erected. The description is exceedingly interesting, and gives a good idea of the economy and cleanliness of the process. The company have now an annual malting capacity of 240,000 bushels.

Messrs. Selby & Youlden, Kingston, Ont., founders, are asking to have their assessment placed at \$10,000. They expect to enlarge their works and go extensively into manufacturing.

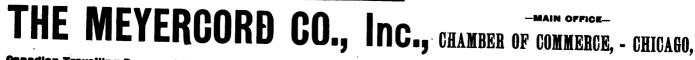
The richest find of molybdenite yet reported to the Ontario Bureau of Mines was announced recently by Mr. J. E. Webber, Toronto, whose claim is situated at Norland, near Coboconk, Ont. Mr. Webber says the deposit is a very large one, while the sample brought to the Bureau was of exceeding richness. Many inquiries have been received by the Bureau, and should this deposit prove extensive on development, a profitable industry should ensue. Molybdenite is used chiefly as an alloy in the manufacture of steel, and also for making molybdic acid.

The Steamer Richelieu has been placed in the Government dry dock at Kingston, Ont. She recently sank in 65 feet of water at the foot of Lake Ontario in a very exposed place. There are only two

Transfer Ornaments AMERICAN MADE. Guaranteed Quality. AND PERMANENT OPALESCENT WINDOW SIGNS,

TRADE MARKS, DECORATIONS, NAME PLATES, ETC.





Canadian Travelling Representati CHAS. H. JAQGER, Hamilton, Ont.

Largest Makers in the World of Guaranteed Decalcomania Transfers. When writing to Advertisers kindly mention The Canadian Manufacturer.

places on the hull that will require patching. Selby & Youlden repaired the hull. Her upper works are badly damaged and will have to be replaced, at a cost of from \$2,500 to \$3,000. It is expected that in a couple of weeks the steamer will be fully restored.

The Canadian Niagara Power Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., will install generators of 10,000 h.p. capacity, which will be placed in the new station of the Niagara Falls Power Co., over wheel-pit No. 2. There will be eleven of them, giving a total capacity of 55,000 h.p.

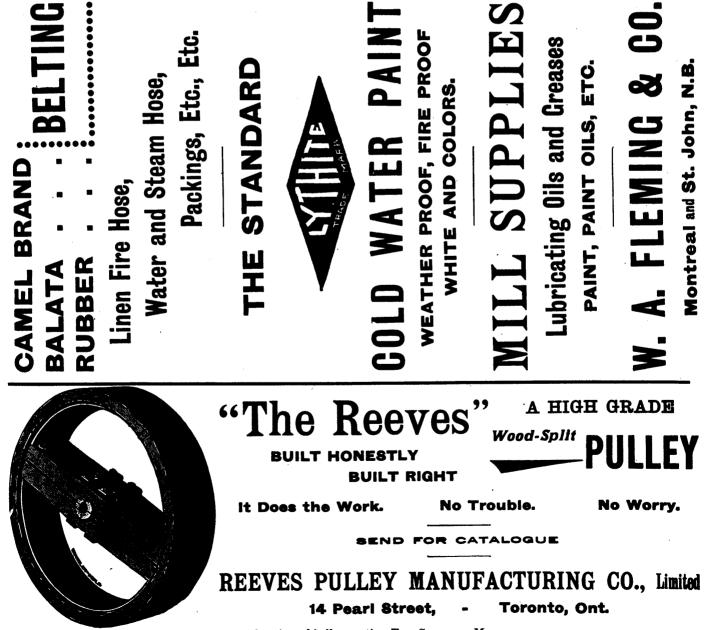
George Johnson, Dominion statistician, keeps in close touch with the paper and pulp industry, and from the statistics which he has received he estimates that the capital invested in pulp mills (as distinct from paper mills) in Canada amounts, at the present time, to not less than \$20,000,000. The total annual pro-duct of the mills is estimated at 300,900 tons of mechanical pulp, and 169,800 tons of chemical pulp, the former

valued at \$10 and the latter at \$30 a ton. making a total value of over \$8,000,000. The amount of pulp wood consumed for the quantity of wood pulp stated is 970,-000, cords a year. These calculations 000, cords a year. are based upon the stated capacity of 44 Canadian mills from which returns have been received.

The paper manufacturers of England have at last become thoroughly aroused to the necessity of providing themselves with pulp, independent of their dealings with the Scandinavian manufacturers, and many of them have already entered into contracts for the purchase of pulp from Canadian mills. Six or seven years ago it was predicted in these columns that within ten years the paper industry of England would turn from Scandinavia to Canada for its supply of raw material, and that in the natural order of things, soon afterward English capital would be invested in large amounts in the manufacture of paper in Canada. Such appeared to be the course of evolution in them from the colonies for medals comthe industry. As time goes on, this pre-

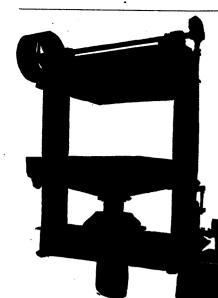
diction is becoming verified. The English manufacturers are tired of submitting to the trade customs, trade regulations and the arbitrary methods of Scandinavia, and now that they have learned that Canadian pulp is good pulp and suitable to their needs, they are preparing to purchase their supplies from a country closely allied to their own, rather than from one that is entirely foreign. The imports of pulp into England from Scandinavia have decreased very materially of late, while those from Canada have increased very largely. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the time is not far distant when England will pur-chase nearly all its pulp from this side of the Atlantic. The growth of the Canadian pulp industry, and also of its paper industry, should be very rapid in the near future.-The Paper Mill.

Information from Great Britain is to the effect that Birmingham medalists complain that very few orders reached memorating the tour of the Duke and



When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

November 15, 1901.



Hydraulie PRESSES We Build Presses for... **PRESSING VENEERS**

TANNERS' USES BALING, Etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

William R. Perrin & Company

TORONTO,

Duchess of Cornwall and York. As it is trade has grown to such an extent as to known that very large numbers of such medals have been circulated, it is con-States exporters, who had held a close built up with Canada. grip on the trade of the island. For cluded that they were chiefly supplied from Germany. Mr. Chamberlain, who instance, Canadian flour was in growing represents the constituency in which the demand, and there was no reason in the Birmingham jewellery quarter is situated, world why Canadians should not soon be paramount in this line, instead of holding will be asked to present a petition to the King, praying His Majesty to cause some

a secondary place, as at present. Cana-dian cheese, butter and potatoes were in regulation to be promulgated requiring foreign-made medals and similar articles growing demand throughout the British West Indies, and the cheese trade, he to have their country of origin indelibly marked upon them. The petition is being promoted in anticipation of a large demand for medals commemorative of or two cargoes of inferior butter from the coronation. It is claimed that Ger-man firms are already engaged in striking packing, had somewhat offset the demand medals in various metals for sale in Great for that product. So long as the butter Britain at the time of the coronation. was good it would find ready sale, but In other words these British jewellery Canadian dairymen would do well to manufacturers desire protection of the remember that they had to compete most drastic character for their products, against Danish butter of the finest but insist upon the observance of absolute quality, and mistakes would mean heavy free trade as far as all other products is loss. Canadian furniture and manufactured goods were winning good markets throughout the islands. The sentiment Mr. Robert S. Reid, a merchant doing business in Port au Spain, Island of Trinof the people was strongly in favor of Canadian products, as against those of idad, West Indies, was in Toronto a few days ago, and while here, speaking of the the United States and other foreign counpossibilities of trade between that island tries, and an advantageous treaty beand Canada, stated that Canadian trade tween the Dominion and the islands was with the British West Indies, particularly a probability of the near future. With in the Island of Trinidad, with which he is more familiar, is steadily increasing. the industries of the British West Indies were in a flourishing condition, and a

good and growing trade in cocoa, cacao create a feeling of jealousy among United nuts, fruits and other products was being

- CANADA



Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Observatory, Ottawa, Ont.," will be received at this office until Wednesday, November 27th, inclusively, for the erection of an observatory building at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa,

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

> FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 6th November, 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.



concerned.



Wm. Kerns & Co's grain elevator at Burlington, Ont., was destroyed by fire November 9, together with about 10,000 bushels of grain. Loss about \$10,000.

Tenders are being asked for the new astronomical observatory, which is to be located near the southwest gate of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. The building will be of Nepean sandstone, The with facings of Credit Valley stone of a darker hue. It will in general contour resemble the arc of a circle. It is to be two storeys high, with a basement. At the back and in the middle of the building the revolving dome for the big telescope is to be located. 'The telescope will stand on a concrete foundation 50 feet high. The building is to be about 120 feet by 60 feet. In the basement there will be clock record and pendulum chronometer rooms. There will also be a room for standards and testing, and workshops and heating ap-

pliances. On the ground floor there will be astronomers', directors' and computors' rooms, and a room in which time records will be taken. On the next floor there will be a photographic department, and also a large lecture-room. Underneath the dome there is a central hall on the ground floor, and on the next floor a museum.

With the compliments of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, we are in receipt of an atlas of Western Canada showing maps of the several provinces and districts composing the Dominion of Canada and of the world. It is accompanied with an illustrated description of those portions which offer new homes to intending settlers, and contains a large amount of instructive and interesting information which should be in the hands of all those who desire to ascertain in a reliable and authoritative form what

the real facts are in regard to the inducements to immigration offered by this country. The illustrations show what has been done by others and should not fail to invite new ones to make their homes where industrious labor will meet with encouragement and reward.

A deputation from Hastings county, Ont., waited upon Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. James Sutherland at Ottawa a few days ago and urged the Government to grant a bonus in aid of the production of arsenic. The delegation was headed by Mr. Joseph James. The Ministers asked them to submit their views in writing. Mr. James says the chief source of supply for arsenic in Britain is practically exhausted, and the article does not exist in the United States to an extent that would render its production for commercial purposes feasible. There are, however, enormous deposits of mispickel in



Hastings county and elsewhere in Canada, and arsenic of a superior quality can be extracted from the ore more cheaply here than in any other country. The importations of arsenic into Canada and the United States amount annually to about 6,000 tons, and the granting of a bounty would enable Canada to secure this trade. A bounty is needed, Mr. James thinks, in order to secure the necessary capital to start the industry. Arsenic is worth about \$80 per ton.

The steam saw mill of Messrs. Blackador & Co., at Hectanooga, N.S., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$10,000.

The contract for the Carnegie Library building in Vancouver, B.C., has been let, the price being \$40,200.

Messrs. Lequime & Powers, Midway, B.C., are building a saw mill at Smelter Lake, with a daily capacity of 40,000 feet

Galt, Ont., will erect a factory for the Royal Carpet Co., the company paying four per cent. on \$7,000 for ten years, and at the end of that time will be allowed the privilege of buying the property.

The Toronto Furnace & Crematory Co., Toronto, have completed the erection of a crematory plant for the city of Winnipeg, Man.

J. C. Wilson & Co., Glenora, Ont., will ship to the village of Hanover, Ont., in a

vertical Little Giant turbines, 35 feet draft, 45 inch diam. steel pinstock with Y connection at the wheels, and the necessary shafting, gears, babbitted bearings, etc., to be used in the improvements of the village's light and water plant.

The dispute between Edward Lloyd, Limited, of London, England, and the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co., Sturgeon Falls, Ont., has been adjusted. Edward Lloyd, Limited, will reconvey to the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. the whole of the property which they bought, in addition to paying damages to the amount of £102,417, 19s., 7d., and if the pulp company so desire, will purchase the entire output of paper at Sturgeon Falls for a period of two years from the time of the mills starting It is expected the pulp company up. will have the first mill ready for operation by January 1, when the output will be 40 tons of paper a day, and when the works are completed the capacity will be 120 tons per day.

The town of Neepawa, Man., has recently closed a contract with Messrs. J. C. Wilson & Co., Glenora, Ont., for one 28-inch vertical wheel and the necessary shafting, gears, iron bearings, etc. These are to be used in the improvement of the town's water system.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., New Glasgow, N.S., will erect a large new shipping pier at North Sydney. The material required will include 850,000 ship to the village of Hanover, Ont., in a feet of hard pine, 21,000 lineal feet of few days one 33-inch and one 21-inch creosoted piling, 300,000 feet spruce

planking, and 45,000 tons of iron. The total cost will be about \$120,000. The length of the pier will be 1,400 feet, from which it will be possible to ship 15,000 tons a day.

The Canadian Power Co., Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 to manufacture electricity, etc. The provisional directors include R. Millar, Montreal, and V. V. Rogers and V. H. Lyon, of Ottawa.

The Ontario Graphite Co. have completed their new factory on Whitefish Lake, Renfrew county, which is 87x46 feet, four storeys high. The company is developing water power on the Mada-waska river with which to operate the mill.

The new women's residence to be erected in connection with Victoria University, Toronto, will be 140x55 feet, three storeys high, and cost about \$50,-000. The building will be of cut stone and pressed brick, and of the English college style of architecture.

The Toronto Street Railway Co's receipts for October show a remarkable increase, partly due to the traffic during the Royal visit. The growth of the company's revenue and the city's percentage of the same is illustrated by this table :-

Receipts. Percentages. October, 1901 \$152,453.37 \$12,196.27 October, 1900 124,866.00 9,989.28 October, 1899 111,485.75 8,918.86 October, 1898 99,885.05 7,990.80



When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTUREE.

1

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



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



BUTTERFIELD & CO., - Rock Island, Que.

The Dominion Coal Co., Sydney, N.S., will erect a large passenger steamer next summer. The shipment of coal to the St. Lawrence will be discontinued for the winter on November 15, and the large steamers now employed in that service will be used to carry coal to Europe. Another big shipment of coal will be made next month to Norway.

We are informed that Mr. Wm. M. Preston, representing an Ohio concern, has in contemplation the starting of a factory at some point in Ontario not yet decided upon, for the manufacture of taps and dies, and other similar articles.

The Montreal Transportation Co., have added to their fleet four new boats, capable of carrying in the aggregate 204,000 bushels of grain. Two of these are new vessels, one of which was built at Levis, Que., by Carrier, Laine & Co. They are both 206 feet long over all, 41 feet beam and 17 feet depth of hold. There are seven hatches 20×8 , and, with 72,000 bushels of grain on board, the draft will only be 13 feet.

The Canadian Refinery Co., Petrolea, Ont., refiners of crude oil, started business at their works last week. New boilers, stills, condensor, bleaching tanks, and agitator are all in position, and stills for lubricating oils and paraffin are being installed.

The buildings of the National Portland Cement Co., Durham, Ont., are being constructed of cement block. The factory at Durham is the second of its kind built in the world that will take the raw mat-

erial from its resting place and carry it through the entire process of manufacture and place it in the bag or barrel without the aid of human hands. From one thousand to thirteen hundred barrels will be turned out daily.

The Ontario Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. C. C. James, has received advices that several contracts have been made with beet sugar firms for next year's crop by farmers in Western Ontario. By that time it is expected there will be factories in existence to consume the Ontario output. In the past those who have successfully grown the beet have had to find a market in Michigan.

Messers. Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont., have manufactured two sets of fork rolls weighing 8,000 pounds each, for the Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Works. Another machine weighing 13 tons is now being manufactured by them for rolling hoes.

The Montreal-Longueuil Bridge Co., Montreal, have applied for incorporation to build a railway, tramway and passenger bridge across the St. Lawrence river between those places.

The Consumers' Electric Co., Ottawa, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000 to manufacture electricity for any purpose. The provisional directors include R. Blackburn, H. Robinson and W. C. Edwards, all of Ottawa.

The factory of the Cumberland Furniture Co., Oxford, N.S., was destroyed by fire November 6. Loss about \$20,000. A number of the members of the Berlin Board of Trade are inspecting the Beet

Sugar Refineries at Bay City and Caro, Mich.

The Radford Paper Co., Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,000 to manufacture pulp and paper. The provisional directors include T. H. Radford, E. M. Roberts and D. Yuile, all of Montreal.

The Campbell Mfg. Co., Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of \$75, 000 to manufacture clothing. The provisional directors include F. R. Lanigan, W. H. Butters and B. W. Beyer all of Montreal.

The flour mill of The Woodburn Milling Co., Woodstock, Ont., was destroyed by fire November 4. Loss about \$16,000.

Alex. McDonald, Esq., lumber and pulp dealer, Melbourne, Que., is placing a 24-inch vertical Little Giant in his mill at that place. J. C. Wilson & Co., Glenora, Ont., are the manufacturers.

During the past week Messrs. Lowrey and Dean, of The T. Eaton Co., Toronto, have been in the city, endeavoring to fix upon a location for a branch of that firm's manufacturing business in Hamilton. Some months ago it was said that the Eaton Co. would move its whole manufacturing business to Hamilton because of a dispute with the Toronto assessment authorities. Nothing came of the talk, however, and the incident was forgotten. The announcement is now made that the company has secured control of the James Simpson premises, Rebecca street, and that next week work will be



November 15, 1901.

November 15, 1901.



started fitting it up for manufacturing purposes.—Hamilton Spectator.

22

The Smith-Patterson Co., Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of \$60, 000 to manufacture jewellery, etc. The provisional directors include F. A. Mansfield, Montreal; T. H. Brady, Toronto, and H. W. Patterson, Boston, Mass.

A joint stock company is being organ-ized at St. John, N.B., to operate the William Parks & Co's cotton mills, which were recently acquired at sheriff's sale by Messrs. J.F. Robertson and A.H. Hannington, of St. John. The capital of the new company will be \$250,000. The mills, of which there are two, will be worked to their full capacity. The Park mills are their full capacity. The Park mills are one of the old-established industries of St. John, and when running to their full extent gave employment to between 500 and 600 hands.

Messrs. Hilners' Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. have been awarded the contract for the wrecking of the Pan-American Exposition. They propose to remove all of the buildings and restore the grounds to their original condition and to pay the Exposition company \$33,364.50, the wreckers to have all of the building material. The specifications provide that all of the machinery is to be removed and stored for the company by the wreckers and that the grounds are to be put back in their original condition by July 1, 1902.

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg, Man., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000 to manufacture hardware, etc. The provisional directors include J. H. Ashdown, A. Buehler and J. A. Lindsay, all of Winnipeg.

The Caverhill-Kissock Co., Montreal,

has been incorporated with a capital of \$225,000 to manufacture wearing apparel for women and children. The provisional directors include J. B. Caverhill, Wm. Kissock and A. S. Robertson, all of Montreal.

J. C. Wilson & Co., Glenora, Ont., have recently shipped a 33-inch vertical Little Giant water wheel to the Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Oxford, N.S., and one of the same size to McBroom Bros., Washburn, Ont., for driving their flour mill.

The Truro Knitting Mills Co., Truro, N.S., has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000 to manufacture textile fabrics. The provisional directors include J. Stanfield, F. Stanfield and H. M. Stanfield, all of Truro.

Oil has been discovered in New Brunswick, and it is believed to be the largest unexplored oil field in North America.

The Toronto Street Railway Co. will be taking electric power from Niagara within a year and a-half if the negotiations of that company and the Niagara Power Co. are successful.

An interesting roundhouse is that of the Lake Shore road at Collinwood, Ohio, described in the October number of the American Engineer. This house, having a turn table seventy-two feet in diameter, is one of the largest ever built. It is heated throughout by the Sturtevant system, the hot air being discharged to the locomotive pits and serving as it rises to rapidly melt the snow and ice from the running gear. This method is coming into general use in all new buildings of this character.

The Canadian Bent Chair Co., Listowel, Ont., will start at once to build their new factory. The building will be 58x52, three stories high, with a two-story boiler house, 36x34.

The Hamilton Whip Co., Hamilton, Ont., will build an addition to their factory.

Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co., Montreal, whose wall-paper factory was recently destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$50,000, will rebuild on a larger scale, installing the latest machinery.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Brompton Fully & Paper Co., Brompton Falls, Que., will establish pulp and paper mills. E. W. Tobin, Bromp-ton Falls; C. C. Wilson, Auburn, Me.; and W. C. Twitchell, Milan, N.H., are among the provisional directors. The company has secured over 50,000 acres of pulp wood land along the St. Francis River.

A cargo of 4,600 tons of pig iron has been sent to Boston, Mass., from Sydney, N.S. This is the first cargo to be exported to the United States from Sydney.

While boring for water on the Gooderham property on the Dawes road near Toronto, a flow of natural gas was struck. which, when lighted, threw a flame fifteen to twenty feet high.

S. Carlor

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., will make important additions to the plant at Jersey City, N.J., thereby increasing the capacity of the pencil and crucible departments, which have been under special pressure. Plans have been pre-pared for four storey and basement buildings, and it is anticipated the new machinery will be installed and the entire equipment in operation shortly after the first of the year.

MONTREAL



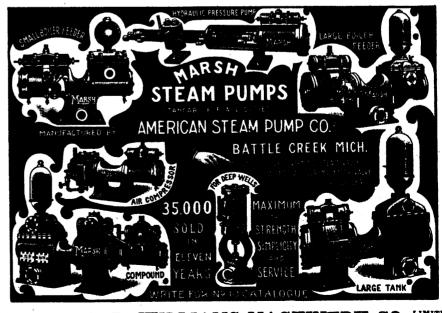
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November 15, 1901.

JAMES FOLEY & CO. Dve Stuffs and Chemicals MILL SUPPLIES 579 and 581 ATLANTIC AVENUE. BOSTON. MASS. Direct Importers of Best Brands Anilines to our nearest CAN'T COME **WRI** OUoffice for information about E. HOWARD & CO., Watchman's Clocks THEY WILL SAVE YOU 10 ON YOUR INSURANCE The E. HOWARD CLOCK CO. 395 to 403 Washington St., BOSTON 41 and 43 Maiden Lane. NEW YORK Established 1842 Steel Yoke Vises. WARE'S PATENT The weakness of all vises, made entirely of cast iron, is their tendency to break at the point where the strain is greatest, viz.: the junction of the front jaw with the slide or yoke. This difficulty is completely overcome in WARE's VISE, in which the yoke or slide is made of one piece of cold rolled wrought steel shafting cast into the front jaw. This method of construction produces a vise that is practically unbreakable, of great strength and solidity; easy running, by virtue of the highly polished surface of the steel yoke; efficient and convenient in every particular. The slide being narrow affords plenty of space on either side for the handling of long work perpendicularly, which Prices and all particulars on application. Sole MAKERS:-The JAMES SMART MFG. CO., Limited, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA. COVERING **Contractors to the Admiralty**

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

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



Cenadian The A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO. Agents TORONTO Head Office. Branch Office-MONTREAL

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THE LOOM OF LIFE.

All day, all night, I can hear the jar Of the loom of life, and near and far It thrills with its deep and muffled sound, As tireless the wheels go always round.

Busily, ceaselessly, goes the loom, In the light of day and midnight gloom, The wheels are turning early and late, And the woof is wound in the warp of fate.

Click, clack ! there's a thread of love wove in;

Click, clack ! another of wrong and sin. What a checkered thing this life will be When we see it unrolled in eternity !

Time, with a face like mystery, And hands as busy as hands can be, Sits at the loom with hands outspread, To catch in its meshes each silken thread.

When shall this wonderful web be done? In a thousand years, perhaps in one;

Not Who knoweth? to-morrow. Or vou or I!

But the wheels turn on and the shuttles flv.

Ah, sad-eyed weavers! the years are slow,

But each one is nearer the end, I know; And some day the last thread shall be woven in-

God grant it be love instead of sin.

Are we spinners of wool in this life-web -say,

Do we furnish the weaver a thread each day !

It were better, then, O, my friend, to spin A beautiful thread than a thread of sin !

VENTILATING RAILROAD SHOPS.

The Engineering Record of October 12, presents a very interesting and complete illustrated description of the ventilation and heating of the Denver Shops of the Colorado Road, from which the following is an abstract :-

The Colorado & Southern Railway erected a short time ago a number of shops in Denver. A fan system of heating was decided on, warming altogether by the air circulated. The plant is interesting in its general proportions, a comparatively small number of outlets sufficient for buildings of somewhat larger volume. Otherwise the installation is typical of hot air systems for mill buildings using fans for positive circulation, the apparatus comprising fans, hester coils and overhead circular air-ducts provided with short branches directing the air toward the breathing line and the portions of the building subject to the greatest cooling action. The fan heater units are of the type in which the heater coil is on the suction side of the fan, and the air drawn through the heater is taken from the interior space of the shop, this resort to what might be considered the use of partially vitiated air being advised on the grounds that the apparatus is much less expensive in steam consumption, receiving the air at a much higher initial temperature than if taken directly from out of doors, and because a large

November 15, 1901.

1449



This PIPE WRENCH is drop forged and built for hard usage. Does not crush, slip, or lock. All parts interchangeable. Send for estalog showing complete line. TRIMONT MFG. CO., Roxbury, Mass., U.S.A. proportion of the heated air on issuing from the distributing air pipes eventually reaches the outside walls and partitions of the shop, whereby it makes its escape into the outside atmosphere through the numerous openings and unseen points of egress which a building of this type of construction possesses. The air thus escaping is, of course, replaced by cold and fresh air that makes its way in largely through open doors. The apparatus was installed by the B. F. Sturtevant Co.

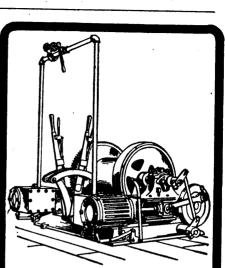
The buildings heated by the system briefly outlined comprise a machine shop and an erecting shop, these two buildings continuous with each other along one side, and a car shop and a wood-working machine room, the latter two adjoining each other at one end.

ST. LAWRENCE TO THE HUDSON .- The only sensible solution for the continental basin in which lie all the Great Lakes, not only for Canada, but ourselves, and to insure the commercial supremacy of New York, is a deep waterway from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson, writes John A. Wright in the New York Sun. By our effort we have now detailed surveys of such a waterway, which involves a route from the St. Lawrence (Lake St. Francis) to Lake Champlain, forty-six miles of canal and two locks, and from Lake Champlain to the upper Hudson, thirty-five miles of canal, mainly in twenty-eight miles of the divide cut. This is all down hill and has ample water supply, and about half-a-dozen locks altogether.

A waterway down the St. Louis or Chateaugay river valley, about ten miles, would make a waterway from Lake St. Louis and the mouth of the Ottawa, of direct connection with the proposed Georgian Bay-Ottawa ship canal, partially surveyed by an incorporated company which is now financing it and which has been recommended for action by the Dominion Government for Minister Tarte of railways and canals. Such waterways, two sections of which are less than other ship canals existing in the world to-day, and the under-water excavation from Troy to Coxsackie, to which point thirty feet extends in Hudson profile, is no more than has been done by our neighbors in Canada below Montreal to bring thirty feet to that point.

Such a route not only avoids the dangers of the lower St. Lawrence, but affords a way from Montreal to New York of about 350 miles, against 986 miles by the Straits of Belle Isle. It will be safe navigation, and being in a lower latitude will be a longer open season, of which we have charts for years, and it is the most direct route for South America, West India and Atlantic coast trades from Canada and the basin of the Great Lakes.

An appreciation of the trade possibilities and value of such commercial channels by us on this side of the border equal to that of our Canadian cousins, would insure the construction of such waterway and make New York the port of all America and of this great business within a decade.



BACON'S 1901 Hoisting Engines

These engines are designed with special reference to efficiency, durability and convenience in operation.

Besides various standard sizes and styles, modified types are built, specially adapted for underground use, contractors, bridge builders, ships and docks, operating cableways, etc., etc.

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Whether your requirements are small or large, we shall be glad to receive your inquiries, and to submit attractive figures for your consideration.





LINSEED OIL.—There are three methods employed in producing "boiled" oil. The first consists in boiling the oil at a temperature varying from 450 to 500 degrees Fahr. with red lead and litharge in the proper proportions.

The second method consists in simply mixing raw linseed oil at a moderate temperature with more or less proportion of a concentrated solution of lead and manganese-linoleate.

The third process consists in incorporating the oxidizing agent or the metallic oxides in the oil, under the action of steam heat.

The first method produces the kettleboiled oil.

The second method produces what is known as "bung-hole" oil.

The third method produces what is known in the trade as "steam-boiled" linseed oil.

When the oil is extracted from the seed, whether by pressure or the volatile solvent process, it is not only the pure linolein that is squeezed out or is separated from the seed, but also the substance that is called the mucilage and various other substances, and these all exist in freshly-made linseed oil.

In the kettle-boiled oil where the temperature, as mentioned in first paragraph, is from 450 to 500 degrees Fahr. the mucilaginous and other undesirable matter rises to the top of the oil and is skimmed off.

In the "bung-hole" process all of the mucilaginous matter and the undesirable

substances are retained in the oil to the detriment of its quality as a paint oil.

The third process mentioned, which produces steam-boiled oil, is a quicker and more economical way of turning out an oil purified by heat, but as the heat is seldom or never over 300 to 325, very much of the undesirable impurities are left in the oil, and the steam-boiled oil is therefore inferior to the kettle-boiled oil, and is sold at a less price than the genuine kettle-boiled oil.

A GOOD BELT DRESSING .--- A cheap and effective dressing for a belt is tallow. When a belt is pliable, and only dry and husky, the application of blood-warm tallow, thoroughly dried in by the heat of the sun or fire, will tend to keep the belt in good working condition. The oil of the tallow passes into the leather, serving to soften it, and the stearin is left on the outside, to fill the pores and leave a smooth surface. The addition of resin to the tallow for belts, if used in wet or damp places, will be of service and help preserve their strength. Belts which have become dry and hard should have an application of neatsfoot or liver oil mixed with a small quantity of resin. This prevents the oil from injuring the belt and helps to preserve it. There should not be so much resin as to leave the belt sticky. Belts should not be soaked in water before oiling and penetrating oils should but seldom be used,

except occasionally when a belt becomes very dry and hard. It may then be

moistened a little and have neatsfoot oil applied. For new belts a composition of tallow and oil, with a little resin or beeswax, should be used. Prepared castor oil dressing is good and may be applied with a brush or rag while the belt is running. Belt dressings of any kind must not be applied too liberally in the case of a new belt, otherwise it is apt to stretch, making it very liable to run out of line.

ONTARIO MINING RECORD.—The greatly increased development of Ontario metalliferous mines is shown by the returns of production for the past nine months of the year, as reported to the Bureau of Mines. These show an aggregate of \$2,-822,003, compared with \$2,541,131 for the whole of 1900, or a proportionate increase of about 48 per cent. This is the highest production yet reached by the mines of this province. The increase has every sign of permanency, as it is made up largely of iron and nickel, of which there is an abundant supply for the future. The following table shows the production and value of the respective minerals :—

		Quantity.	V ALL	18.
	Iron ore, tons	216,614	\$224,	546
	Pig-iron, tons	87,888	1,296,	344
ļ	Nickel, pounds	6,513,191	737,	214
-	Copper, pounds	5,950,428	286,	376
	Arsenic, pounds	975,054	30,	432
	Gold, ounces	11,008	186,	294
	Silver, ounces	98,200	58,	797
	Zinc ore, tons	400	2	,000
	,		\$2,822	,008

IN THEIR NEW FACTORY . .

32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 DUNDAS STREET Electrical Construction Co.

Beg to call the attention of their patrons to their removal to a more commodious and up-to-date factory, where, with improved facilities, they can guarantee even better attention and satisfaction than ever before.

Don't buy before getting their prices, when purchasing Dynamos, Motors, Fixtures or Supplies

Quotations Supplied on Application. PHONE 1103

Bottom Angular Up Discharge Right Hand Fan.

Installed in connection with a Boiler Plant, will prevent smoke, will give greater fuel economy and increased boiler capacity, besides

which the initial cost is far less than that of a chimney.

Mechanical Draft may be applied to old boilers to increase draft at a minimum initial outlay.

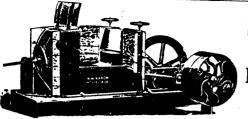
FOR PRICES and PLANS WRITE

MCEAGHREN HEATING and VENTILATING CO. GALT, ONT., CANADA

Mechanical

Induced

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H. W. KARCH HESPELER, ONT. IRON FOUNDER and MACHINIST Manufacturer of WOOLEN MACHINERY,

Rotary Fulling Mills, Kicker Fulling Mills, Soaping Machines, Cloth Washers, Wool and Waste Dusters, Rag Dusters, Drum Spool Winders Reels, Spooling and Doubling Machines, Ring Twisters, Card Creels Dead Spindle Spooler for Warp or Dresser Spools, Patent Double Acting Cig Dusing Machine



PHONE JOHN H. SHALES, 1835 Manager

74 ADELAIDE ST. WEST TORONTO

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The heaviest increases are in iron ore, which rose from \$111,805 in 1900 to \$224,-546 for the first nine months of 1901; pig-iron from \$936,066 to \$1,296,344 for the same period; nickel from \$756,626 in 1900 to \$737,214 for the first nine months of 1901, and arsenic, which rose from \$22,-725 to \$30,432. There were 156,731 tons of iron ore smelted into pig-iron, of which 93,165 tons, or 59 per cent., was from Ontario mines, the remainder being imported ore.

Of nickel-copper ore 222,133 tons were raised and 158,194 tons smelted, the matte product being 20,723 tons. The Canadian Copper Co. remains the chief producer, but the Mond Nickel Co. is now turning out converter or high-grade matte. There were 10,100 tons of nonnickeliferous copper ore raised during the nine months.

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A GOOD SHOWING .--- On a recent occasion at Vittoria, Ont., Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, speaking of the expansion of the mining industry in Ontario, said that the figures available for the nine months of the present year show an increase of 17 per cent. in the production of nickel matte and 24 per cent. in the production of re-fined copper. The increase in iron was most remarkable. There were 111,805 tons of iron ore raised in Ontario in 1900, worth \$107,583. The production during the first nine months of this year was 209,310 tons, valued at \$210,810, an increase, compared with the whole of last year, of 90 per cent. in quantity and 95 per cent. in value. In eastern Ontario also there was much improvement. In Hastings there were two gold mines in operation on a scale not gener-ally known. The Deloro gold mine is running twenty stamps on arsenical ore, and employing 160 men, and the Cordova Company is operating thirty stamps on free milling ore. Both of these are English companies, who have no stock for sale, and who consequently are not seeking notoriety. At Deloro a new industry is growing up in the manufacture of arsenic. Corundum has also been found in inexhaustible quantity in Hastings and Renfrew. During 1900, 62,386 tons of pig iron were produced in Ontario, valued at \$936,066. During the first nine months of this year 87,887 tons were produced, valued at \$1,280,827, a comparative increase of 36 per cent. in quantity and 40 per cent. in value. Mr. Davis concluded with a reference to the colonization of new Ontario. It was too early to give complete returns, but in one district alone, the fertile Temiskaming country, over a hundred thousand acres of land had been sold to settlers this year. An unusual number of inquiries had been received recently at the department from the Mother Country. Lately a number of young Englishmen had called at the Parliament Buildings asking for advice as to where to locate. Whether this is due to the visit of Premier Ross to the old country or not is a question, but the fact remains that the number of these young men arriving here has increased very largely during the past month.

A FACTORY NUISANCE JUDGMENT.----In the Ontario Court of Appeal a few days ago the following proceedings and judgment were had in which all manufacturers are more or less interested :----

Whipple v. Ontario Box Co.-Judgment on appeal by plaintiffs from judg-ment of Ferguson, J., dismissing action to restrain defendants from allowing smoke and sawdust to escape from their factory, No. 120 Main street, in the City of Hamilton, and fall upon the plaintiff's dwelling house opposite the factory, and known as No. 119 Main street. The defendants allege that for more than twenty years they have enjoyed as of right, and without interruption, an easement or right to have the smoke and sawdust from their lands and premises escape and fall upon the plaintiff's property. The trial judge held that owing to defendants' having to fill a contract for boxes for British troops in China, that the factory was working to its full capacity, and the separator got clogged, but that this lasted only a few days, when the nuisance was abated; that as to the smoke the particles alleged to have been carried and deposited by it had not been shown to have come from defendants' factory, which is thoroughly modern in all its appliances, though it appeared that no smoke consumer has yet been devised which will apply to the consumption of fuel such as shavings and sawdust. Held, that in view of the conflicting evidence between the parties with respect to whether the smoke complained of came from defendant's chimney, coupled with letter of October 22, 1900, from plaintiffs' solicitors to defendants' solicitors complaining of sawdust only, and also Plaintiff Whipple's statement to the inspector, this court is not disposed to disagree with the judge below in concluding that the plaintiff had failed to establish that the smoke came from the defendants' chimney. But on the question of saw-dust, an entirely different conclusion must be formed. The great preponderance of evidence shows that quantities of sawdust have been blown from defend-ants' to plaintiffs' premises, which materially interferred with their comfort and enjoyment of their property, and constituted a substantial nuisance, to the abatement of which they were entitled abatement of which they were entitled when action brought, but having ceased before trial, an injunction need not be granted. If recommenced, however, a fresh action may be brought. Judgment below reversed, and judgment directed to be entered for plaintiff for \$50 damages be entered for plaintiff for \$50 damages and full costs throughout. Per Armour, C. J., the plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction as to the smoke and soot also, but should the nuisance be continued a fresh action may be brought.

THE ONTARIO CLAY BELT.—The proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway to build a branch from Dinorwic station to Lake Minnietakie in the Rainy River district directs attention to another and much more extensive project which the same company have in view in New Ontario. This is the construction of a line northward in Thunder Bay district to tap the great clay belt of 16,000,000



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acres which runs east and west for hundreds of miles in northern Ontario. The company carried on very extensive ex-ploration work east of Lake Nepigon last winter, covering approximately 400 miles in length. Roughly, the line taken was semicircular in form, commencing at Nepigon station, running north about 150 miles, then southeasterly to Long Lake, and then south to Jack Fish station, on Lake Superior. The effect of the ex-ploration was to find that the route covered required too expensive construction work, so that another survey will have to be made. While a considerable burned area was found, a timbered area of 800 squares miles, or 512,000 acres, with an estimated total of 11,264,000 cords of timber, was discovered. That portion of the surveyed route between Nepigon and Summit Lake touched Orient Bay and Ombabika Bay. The report of the C.P.R. engineers, which is on file in the Crown Lands Department, shows that in the region between Summit Lake and Long Lake only one-third of the country is covered with timber of any value, and there is very little agricul-tural land worth anything. South from Long Lake there are steep hills, descending almost to Jack Fish station.

In the region to which the proposed branch north from Dinorwic will give access, which is practically the whole of that explored by Government party No. 10 a year ago, there are, according to their report, 600 square miles of agricul-tural land, 3,000 square miles of pulpwood land, yielding 6,000,000 cords of spruce and 12,000,000 cords of poplar. Besides this, communication, though more remote, would be had with the new Sturgeon Lake goldfields to the east of Lake Minnietakie.

SPRUCE WOOD IN NEWFOUNDLAND .-Speaking of the natural resources of Newfoundland, the St. John's Herald has this to say in particular about pulp wood and the prospects for its development :-

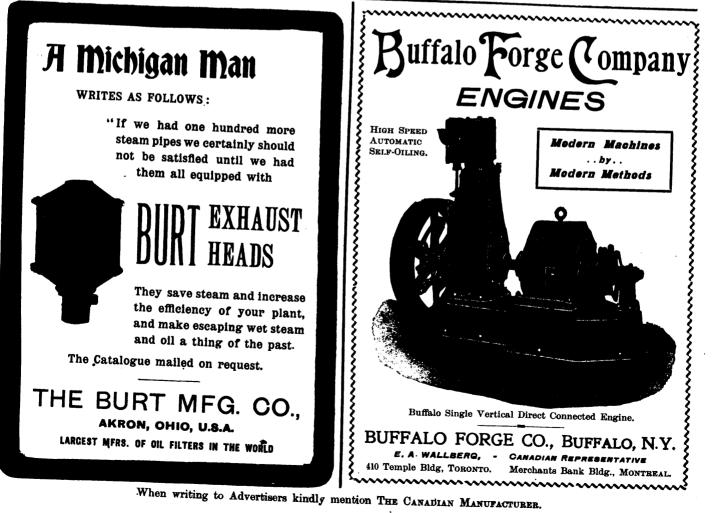
With regard to pulp wood, it is known to exist in immense areas in our interior, and to be susceptible of profitable utilization if managed in a business-like and prudent manner. There has been a wonderful increase in the growth of the pulp-making industry of late years, and it seems capable of boundless development yet. Ours is the only colony in North America where it has not been vigorously initiated, and it seems as if our turn would come ere long, if all we see and hear is true.

The spruce, which is mainly employed for pulp wood purposes, was a somewhat despised member of the forest family until its use for the manufacture of paper was discovered. Common as it is in these northern regions, it is by no means too plentiful either in other parts of this continent or in Europe. In Canada it is abundant, and with us it is the same, and

supplies of standing forest suitable for pulp wood are rapidly being consumed, and already American paper makers and others are casting about for new areas to which to transplant their mills and machinery, which must soon become idle unless some other substitute is discovered, and of that there is so far very little prospect.

We want the initiation of large mills and the manufacture of pulp and paper. We want an addition to our revenue by the levying of a tax per cord for all the pulp wood taken off our spruce areas, and we want the increased employment for our people which the starting of these industries will afford. There is talk of Mr. Reid, or his company, initiating a pulp mill at Grand Lake to cost \$2,000,-000, and plans for the structure have already been drawn and exhibited to many persons. That project will now, we presume, be carried into effect, and if it is there will be one forward step made, the advantages of which it will not be difficult to realize. It will assuredly mean that other like concerns will follow but with little delay.

There is room in our interior for a score of such enterprises, and there is employment in these enterprises for our whole adult population not otherwise occupied. Each mill site will see its own little village arise, clustering about the this abundance should give us a leading position in the industry. It is admitted in the United States that the visible forest products of this neglected colony. great industrial centre, and the world



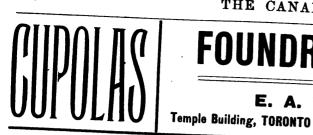
November 15, 1901.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

29



When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTUREE.



30

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER

E. A. WALLBERG, C.E.

November 15, 1901.

FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT Merchants Bank Building, MONTREAL

of any boiler or other steam apparatus not manufactured by the complainant, and from stating or representing that any boiler or other steam apparatus sold or dealt in by the respondent and not manufactured by the complainant is a Babcock & Wilcox boiler, and from selling or offering for sale, or passing off any such boiler or other steam apparatus, as and for boilers or steam apparatus manufactured and sold by complainant."

This decree is of interest to every manufacturer, as it tends to sustain a property right in a trade name which has become valuable by reason of its long use in a successful business. It seems to be a matter of simple justice that a concern should be protected from infringement by others in the use of a trade name which the public has learned to regard as the designation of the source from which a manufactured article comes rather than as a description of the article.

A SMOKE CONSUMER. --- " About a year ago," said a Chicago patent lawyer, "I secured a patent on a smoke consumer for a client of mine. He came into the office the other day and I asked him what he was doing with his invention.

FOR SALE.

One 25-light Reliance Arc Dynamo, in first-class condition.

- One 60-light Royal type Transformer, 1040 Volts to 110. Newly Re-wound.
- Three 10-light Shellenberger Watt Meters.

Two 20-light Duncan Watt Meters. THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD CHEAP

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Bernharts P.O., Berks Co., Penn.

"Well," he said, "I haven't had much trees and vines yielding India rubber need success with it. It's hard work to get a thing like that introduced. Last spring after a lot of arguing I got a West Side laundry firm to try it, with the understanding that I was to take it out at my own expense if it didn't give satisfaction. After it had been in use a month or so I thought I'd go over and see how it was working.

"' As I approached the laundry I saw that there wasn't a bit of smoke rolling out of the stack. In fact, it was almost impossible to see from the outside that there was a fire in the boiler. It made me feel mighty good to see that the thing was working so well, and I went into the office full of confidence. """ Well," I said to the senior partner,

'how do you like your smoke consumer?' about that," he replied. "We want it

"" "What's the trouble," I asked him. ". "You agreed to take it out at your own expense if it wasn't satisfactory, you We have the contract in writing. know. "" " That's all right. I'm not denying that I agreed to take it out; but I'd like to know what's the matter with it. I looked at it just now and it seemed to be consuming the smoke all right."

""" Oh, it consumes as far as that's concerned, but since the smoke has quit rolling out of the stack a lot of our old customers seem to think we've shut down here and they're taking their laundry somewhere else.

"' ' Yes," the junior partner added, "and I can't imagine where we ever got the fool idea that we ought to help stop the smoke anyway. It would be just as sensible for a saloonkeeper to go around preaching temperance."

"'So I had to take the consumer out, and I've decided to give up trying to introduce it among the laundries.''

SOURCES OF GUTTA-PERCHA. - TWO years ago Mr. Lazari Weiller, of France, sounded an alarm with regard to the future supply of gutta-percha. This gum has been utilized for insulating purposes for over sixty years, and is considered a necessity for submarine cables. To obtain the gum the tree is cut down, while authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

only be tapped and the plant yields again after recuperation. This is not the case with the gutta-percha tree. About 6,000,-000 trees have been killed for gutta-percha since the gum became an article of export in 1845. Of late years many trees have been cut before reaching maturity. Weller said the supply of the quality of Mr. gutta-percha needed for submarine cables would not last fifteen years longer unless means were taken to protect the forests or propogate the plants elsewhere.

The Malay archipelgo, Borneo and Sumatra, have always been the largest sources of supply. Within the past two years naturalists have been sent out from France, England and Holland to make studies of the conditions under which the plant grows best and report upon the best means of increasing the production. Under the direction of these experts France is now engaged in planting the variety known as Isonandra gutta, which is regarded as the best quality of the gum.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed, and endorsed "Tenders for Alberni-Clayoquot Telegraph," will be received at this office until Tuesday, Dec, 3rd, inclusively, for the supply of Telegraph poles for a line from the Telegraph Office at Alberni, in the County of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, along the route de-scribed, to Clayoquot, a total distance of seventy-five miles more or less; also for the construction of the above line of telegraph in accordance with the specification.

five miles more or less; also for the construction of the above line of telegraph in accordance with the specification. Specifications can be seen and forms of tender and all necessary information obtained at the office of Mr. Wm. Henderson, Clerk of Works, Victoria, B.C., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Contractors are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form sup-plied, and signed with their actual Signatures. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be for-feited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be re-turned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. The Department user lowest or any tender. By Order,

FRED. GELINAS.

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, Nov. 5th, 1901.



November 15, 1901.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.





TORONTO and HAMILTON ELECTRIC CO.



MOTORS and **DYNAMOS**

MODERATE and SLOW SPEED OF HIGH EFFICIENCY. EITHER BELTED OR FOR DIRECT CONNECTION.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED ON ALL ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

T. & H. ELECTRIC CO. 99-103 McNAB N., HAMILTON, ONT.

CHARLES F. CLARK, President. Elstablished 1849. BRADSTREET'S Oapital and Surplus, \$1,500,000 Offices Throughout the Civilized World. EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 348 & 348 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. Correspondence Invited.

OFFICES	N CANADA:
Halifax, N.S.	Hamilton, Ont.
London, Ont.	Montreal, Que.
Ottawa, Ont.	Quebec, Que.
St. John, N.B.	Toronto, Ont.
Vancouver, B.	C Victoria, B.O.
Winnip	eg, Man

- THOMAS C. IRVING, Con'l Manager Western Canada, TORONTO.
- JOHN A. FULTON, Cen'l Manager Eastern Canada, MONTREAL.

A large number of the trees are being planted in Reunion and Madagascar. It is believed that the conditions under which the plant thrives are fully realized in these islands, and every effort will be made to make the experiment successful.

The Dutch government also is now planting the trees in various parts of the Dutch East Indies. It is asserted, however, by French experts that the Dutch are using inferior qualities of the plant. The British authorities in the East Indies have thus far limited their efforts to regulations making it a misdemeanor to destroy immature trees.

In a pamphlet published in Germany last year the writer asserted that the Philippines are among the few places in the world in which the gutta-percha tree reaches its best development. If these trees may be successfully cultivated in the Philippines a new source of wealth open to American enterprise will be available.

The prospect is that within the next half century more ocean cable will be laid than is now in service if the supply of gutta-percha is adequate for the protection of all the submarine wires needed. Up to the present time nothing has been found which will supplant gutta-percha for this purpose. The demand for guttapercha is, therefore, almost unlimited and the price it commands makes it a very profitable commodity to handle. At present the supply is so short that the mere laying of an American cable some time ago raised the price nearly 50 per cent.

RAILWAY FREIGHT CHARGES.—Railroad freight rates were discussed at a joint meeting of the Railway and Transportation Committee and the Freight Rates Committee of the Toronto Board of Trade, and a resolution approved of asking the Government to make an investigation into the charges made by the railroads.

There was before the meeting a resolution of the Council of the Board, which was moved some time ago by A. E. Kemp, M.P., to the effect that in order that the Government may be fully seized of all the conditions in connection with the transportation question in respect to freight rates, it should make inquiries as to what the rates of freight are throughout the Province of Ontario, as compared with what they are where like conditions prevail in the United States, on similar classes of merchandise and produce; also in respect to freight rates charged on farm and on manufactured produce for export from points in the United States where like conditions prevail. This resolution was adopted.

In the discussion over the resolution the opinion was generally expressed that a royal commission should be appointed to make an exhaustive inquiry into the whole matter of railroad charges.

The Galetta Milling Co., Galetta, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, to manufacture flour and feed. The provisional directors include G. C. Whyte, D. MacLaren, Galetta, and J. Taylor, Fitzroy, Ont.



OF GREAT BRITAIN

Comprising every trade and profession in any way connected with Architecture and Building. The only work of its kind published. For further particulars, charges for advertisements, etc., apply,

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OPPORTUNITIES.

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

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

595. Enquiry is made for the name of a first-class firm of Canadian oven builders who would be prepared to work a patent oven for which the patent in Canada is fully secured.

596. A list of wholesale druggists sundrymen in Canada is asked for by a firm of wholesale stationers in London.

597. A Birmingham firm asks to be placed in communication with one or two large exporters of cheese from Canada.

598. A Dundee firm having opened a department for the sale of wood pulp, would be glad to know of a Canadian exporting firm wishing to appoint an agent for Scotland.

599. A Bradford, Eng., firm desires to placed in communication with umbrella manufacturers in Canada.

600. A firm in the Midlands asks for information respecting the possibility of opening up a trade with Canada in several brands of British-made cigars.

601. The addresses of Canadian carriage manufacturers are asked for by a correspondent who is prepared to take up the agencies of such firms for the United Kingdom.

602. A Huddersfield firm asks to be referred to the principal firms in Canada who are merchants in woolen and worsted goods.

603. A London firm who are in a position to sell large quantities of Canadian hay will be glad to hear from parties open to ship for the English market.

604. Enquiry is made for the addresses of Canadian asbestos works where asbestos yarn and cloth is spun.

605. A Liverpool house is desirous of obtaining a good agency for Canadian produce.

606. The makers of lifting machinery, chain pulley-blocks, hoists, cranes, girder work, etc., are making inquiry respecting the opening for a trade for these goods in Canada.

607. A firm of trunk makers wish to correspond with Canadian exporters of wooden slats in various lengths from twenty-eight to forty-two inches. 608. A dealer in County Longford,

608. A dealer in County Longford, Ireland, asks to be placed in communication with exporters in Canada of flour, furniture, bedding, boots, shoes and hardware.

609. A Lancashire company asks to be placed in touch with Canadian producers of pig iron who are in a position to fill export orders.

610. A London firm possessing a good connection among the wholesale trade is prepared to take up the sale of Canadian pharmaceutical products suitable for this market.

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Bellhouse, Dillon & Co.

30 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER ST.

· MONTREAL



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KUTTROFF, PICKHARDT & CO'S

ANILINE and ALIZARINE COLORS

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TRY... VULITE

As used by His Majesty's Government.

VULITE is a powerful vegetable disincrustant. No acids. No alkali.

VULITE will not affect the naked steam in color, taste or smell.

VULITE will save you time, money and vexation.

VULITE is what Canada wants.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Vulite Syndieate, Limited

40 William Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., Eng.

Wanted-An Active Representative for Canada

THE PATENT GLOTHBOARD GO. OF PARRY SOUND

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PARRY SOUND, ONT., CANADA. Clothboards, Lapping, Rolling and Bailing Boards Vencers of Ash, Birch, Bass and Eim, all thicknesses Cheese Box Bands and Rims Box Shooks (Small and Light) also Crating Material



NOTICE — The following are the Factory Inspectors for the Province of Ontario:

JAS. T. BURKE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. JAS. R. BROWN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. MARGARET CARLYLE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

O. A. ROCQUE, Orleans, Ont.

Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address.

JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture.

MARKETS.

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

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

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

TORONTO, November 15.

Trade conditions, according to Toronto wholesalers, are fully up to expectations. The various houses have been kept busy for several weeks on sorting up orders, and travellers returns are of such a character as to warrant a continuance of the good times. In a few isolated cases payments have not been satisfactory, but in general trade there is nothing to complain of. A steady business is reported in heavy lines of dry goods with increased activity in fancy goods, due to the approach of the Christmas holidays. In staple lines prices rule firm, and in hardware and metals there is a firm trade at unchanged prices. In groceries the feature of the market has been a reduction in the prices of all kinds of sugars. Teas and coffees are quiet, and in other lines there is a steady demand with no change on quotations.

In the speculation market, especially on Wall street, the trading during the past week has shown heavier sales than for some months. The bull traders have had a splendid ining, and conditions war-rant a continuance of the upward move-ment all along the line. The frequent prediction that monetary conditions would prevent active speculation has fallen flat. Viewing the list of active stocks for the past few weeks it will be observed that one or two issues, have every few days, been singled out for special activity. The larger portion of the list has now been brought up to about purity and with a continuance of the bull aggressiveness, prices will reach a much higher level. It is said that many Canadian speculators are wanting to get out of New York stocks, having carried a long line of specialties for some months. Twin City has made a movement for the better and shows a gain of about three points. C.P.R., however, has disappointed a great It was purchased for a rise many. some time ago, on the increased earnings, and its inactivity is unexplainable, except that London has not yet taken into consideration the question of earn-Great faith, however, is placed on ings. C.P.R., and there appears to be no anxiety to sell at present prices.

Of interest to grain men is the talk of placing a duty on wheat imported into England. The London Times in a leading editorial favors the duty, recalling the taxation of 1866, when heavy tea and

sugar duties were imposed, when imported timber was taxed, and when a duty of a shilling a quarter was placed on imported corn, and yet the nation at that time did not complain of overtaxation. Sir Bernard Samuelson declares outright in favor of tariff for revenue, and argues that it has served well in Germany ever since Bismarck introduced it. He suggests a general duty of 10 per cent. on imported manufactures, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on articles of food and drink which are now exempt from taxation, while raw materials should be left untouched.

Under arrangements of the kind The Times says it would be easier to make compacts and concessions in dealing with the colonies and foreign countries, and the reasons in favor of such a system are greatly strengthened by the development in trusts which possess the power of flooding the British market, for a time at least, with goods which are sold below cost price in order to cheapen production and maintain remunerative trade in their home markets.

Fire losses in Canada and the United States during October totalled \$14,749,-000, or more than double the losses of October, 1900, and about \$2,700,000, more than in the corresponding month in 1899. In October 1899 the total loss was \$12,046,250, and in 1900, \$7,107,000. According to a New York despatch it

According to a New York despatch it is said that owing to the demoralization in the price of steel and iron in Germany, United States Steel Corporation is importing steel billets from that country.

The largest amount of brandies, wines and liquors ever bonded in Toronto is reported this season. These importations are not the result of an expected increase in the tariff, but the result of an increasing demand. The goods are expensive and show the general prosperity of the country.

BRITISH PIG IRON MARKET.—Messrs. Wm. Jacks & Co., 49 Leadenhall street, London, E.C., England, under date of

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

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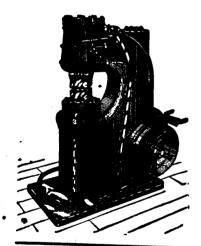
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The "YEAKLEY" Vacuum HAMMER, Patented

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

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Sole Canadian Manufacturer, MONTREAL

PACKARD COMPANY LIMITED LAMPS AND TRANSFORMERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA SCHEEFFER RECORDING WATT METERS

ST. CATHARINES, - CANADA

October 25, 1901, quote as follows: "Since writing you last the pig iron market has been steady in tone, and there seems to us to be every prospect of a sharp advance in prices for near delivery.

To-days prices are as follows :--No. 1 Gartsherrie, 67/-f.o.b. Glasgow, including dues; No. 3 Gartsherrie, 56/9-f.o.b. Glasgow, including dues; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Cumberland Hematite, 67/6-f.o.b. Liverpool; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Cumberland Hematite, Special Analysis, 72/-f.o.b. Liverpool; DTN Hematite Pig Iron in small pigs, 82/6- f.o.b. Liverpool; Goldendale Cylinder Pig Iron, 83/6-f.o.b. Liverpool.

BRITISH PIG IRON OUTPUT.—Statistics collected from the makers by the British Iron Trade Association show that in the first half of the year 1901 the output of the Kingdom was 3,884,544 tons, as against 4,540,403 tons in the first half of the previous year, a decrease of 655,859 tons. This indicates a total production in 1901 of less than 7,800,000 tons. The production in 1900, as shown by British Iron Trade Association statistics, amounted to 8,908,570 tons. For 1899, according to Government reports, it was 9,421,435 tons. If the output in the United States this year reaches 15,500,000 tons, as now seems likely, it will be nearly, if not quite double that of Great Britain.

BUFFALO PIG IRON MARKET.—Office of Rogers, Brown & Co., Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 13.

The most interesting feature of the past week has been the heavy buying of foundry iron by consumers in the district tributary to this market; probably as large a tonnage has been placed as during any week of the past year. These sales added to the engagements previously entered, have practically taken the local furnaces out of the market for the first half of next year.

The principal local producer has sold all that its furnaces can make up to next April and booked quite a little tonnage running through to December, 1902.

Under these conditions prices have recently advanced through the successive steps of stiffening, asking and getting a total of 50 cents per ton.

A wise conservatism pervades the trade and while conditions are as favorable for sensational advances as they were at the beginning of the last crazy boom the temper of sellers is against any material changes in prices.

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

No. 1 V (Darcoal	\$20	00
No. 1. X. Tonewands Sector	\$ 20	00
No. 1, X. Tonawanda Scotch iron.	- 17	50
" 1 " Ningana in	11	00
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coke	5	10

BRITISH PARCEL POST REGULATIONS. — The Canadian Post-office Department makes the following announcement: — The

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Contraction of the second second

importation of the following articles into the United Kingdom by parcel post is prohibited: Letters, explosive and dangerous articles; foreign reprints of British copyright works; acetylene, extracts or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco, snuff work, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flower, prison-made goods, saccharine and substances of a like nature or use; rags, shoddy and live animals (except bees in properly constructed cases). The parcel post to the Transvaal, which has been restricted for some time past to parcels addressed to the army, is now open to parcels addressed to civilians.

NEWWIRELESS SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHY. -The new wireless system of telegraphy, called the Armorli system, compounded of the names of the inventors, J. T. Armstrong and Ariel Orling, recently successfully experimented with in England, discloses some points of superiority over the Marconi system, which will probably render it exceedingly valuable.

The new invention does not use the air for transmission, as does that of Marconi.

The electric waves are sent through the ground, and one charm is the simplicity and cheapness of the electrical installation. There are no tall masts, as are used at present, to hoist the sending and receiving points far into air, out of the reach of interference.

There can be no interference by the Armorli system. Mr. Armstrong has discovered that he can vary the pitch or tone in which the radiations are sent, much after the fashion of the quadruplex and duplex systems in telegraphy, by which the electric currents are divided, and pass each other on one wire without ing, in transmitting the ordinary Morse interference.

There are 40,000 different tones, no one of which will conflict with another, so the chance of two tones of the same nature meeting and destroying one or both is reduced to one in 40,000.

The experiments were made at the home of Mr. Armstrong, in Buckinghamshire. The conditions were of the worst, since a heavy rain had fallen for twenty-four hours, and there was a thick fog enveloping everything. Nevertheless, the experiments were absolutely satisfac-



MANA SECTO

tory to the experts invited to witness them. The entire outfit for either end of the work was readily carried in the hands of one man. A set was taken out to a field and a spike attached to each was stuck into the ground, 1,500 feet apart.

The apparatus for telephoning differs from that for telegraphing, but both oc-cupy a small compass. That for the cupy a small compass. transmission of power will fill greater or less space, according to the amount of power required, but, in any case, it is remarkably small.

The experiments consisted in telephonsignals (dots and dashes), in manoeuvering a torpedo in a small lake by the de-velopment of which feature it may be seen that the newest and strongest of fortifications can be rendered useless; the lighting of a lamp in a house two miles and a half away by pressing a button, the extinguishing of the light by again pressing the button, and the ex-changing of signals between ships. The torpedo was made to execute the strangest of evolutions at the will of the operator, and suggested by those who looked on.

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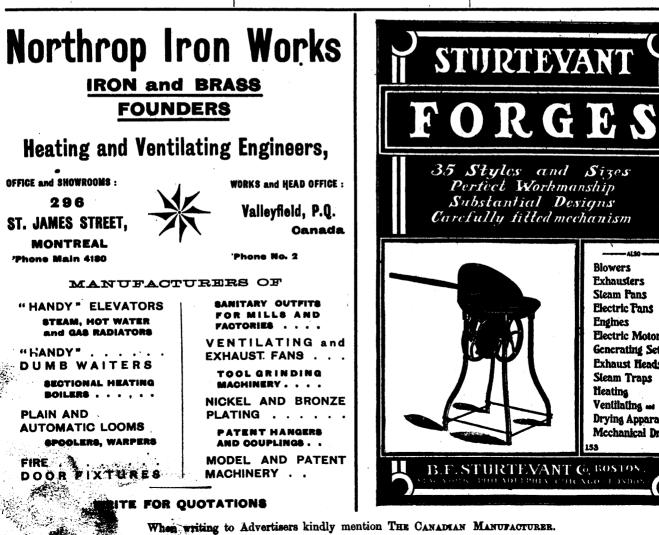
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Manufacturing Concerns will find it to their interest to correspond with

ULRICH PETERS, M.E. 3527 N. 17th St. For PHILADELPHIA, PA. DESIGNS OF PULP and PAPER MACHINERY

I BUY all Minerals at Mines by contract or otherwise. Mineral Lands and Timber Properties bought and sold. H. FAWGETT HARTLAND, Room 309-310 Merchants Bank Chambers, 305 St. James Street, Montreal. Correspondence Solicited.

TALISMANIC BELT DRESSINGS WILL INCREASE YOUR POWER



"What We're On We'll Cling To." TALISMANIC BELT CLINCH-For Leather Belte TALISMANIC RUBBER FACINC -For Rubber Belte TALISMANIC ROPE PRESERVER JOHN W. BOWDEN & CO. 330 Clinton Street, Toronto, Ont. FALSE LABELS.—In November, 1898, a circular was issued by the Inland Revenue Department calling the attention of its officers and of cigar manufacturers to the fact that certain persons licensed under the Inland Revenue Act were committing offences under the Criminal Code in imitating foreign labels. Collectors were advised that the department could not become a party to such frauds, by permitting the issue of such goods bearing a Government stamp, and were instructed to act in accordance with this decision. Extracts from the Criminal Code were appended thereto, and the request was made that each cigar manufacturer be supplied with a copy.

Notwithstanding this intimation to the trade, the department has had its attention called to instances where cigar manufacturers persist in putting their goods upon the market under a "false trade description," inasmuch as the label used is reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of some person other than the person whose manufacture or merchandise they really are. The department again brings the provisions of the above-mentioned code under the notice of manufacturers in order that they may not render themselves amenable to penalties.

In a case where a manufacturer continues to use labels or brands which are a "false trade description" within the meaning of the Criminal Code, there is no other course open to the department other than to refuse to issue stamps to cover such goods. The department trusts that it will have the hearty co-operation of all manufacturers in its efforts to have the law observed, and that no occasion will arise of its being compelled to resort to the extreme measures laid down in the Act.

THE LONG, THE SHORT AND THE BIG HAUL.—The Kamloops, B.C., Sentinel, required to purchase some new machinery in Montreal, and in communicating with the Montreal manufacturers asked for an estimate upon the freight charges to Kamloops. In reply the Montreal firm wrote:— We beg to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway have quoted us a charge of \$3.70 per 100 pounds. The machine on skids weighs about 1,200 pounds, and that is the weight you would need to figure on. We must say that this rate is rather expensive, as the Canadian Pacific Railway takes similar freight from here to Sydney, Australia, at \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

The Sentinel thus comments:—We have figured out that it would be cheaper for us to have this machinery shipped through to Sydney, Australia, and reshipped to Kamloops. Presumably the Canadian Pacific Railway charge something for the transcontinental haul, say fifty cents per 100 pounds, so that we should get the machinery out to Sydney and back again to Vancouver for \$2.50 per 100 pounds, and the local rate from Vancouver to Kamloops being \$1.09 per 100 pounds, there would be a saving to us of eleven cents per 100 pounds by this roundabout route, which would probably



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compensate us for the loss of time. It is funny, when you come to think of it, that a merchant in Sydney, Australia, can get freight hauled from Montreal at \$2.20 per 100 pounds cheaper than a merchant in Kamloops. There's something about that long-haul theory that no man outside a railroad freight office can understand. There is, but about the big haul of the Canadian Pacific there can be very little misunderstanding.- The Globe.

DEARTH OF FREIGHT CARS.-The officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. at Montreal have been advised that the fine weather of the past few weeks has wonderfully assisted in the movement of crops. Over 250,000 bushels are being marketed daily. Although the C.P.R. has over twenty thousand freight cars, car hunger is still talked about. The shops both in Montreal and Perth, are turning out freight cars at the rate of from five to ten per day, yet the demand is always for more. This is always the way at this season of the year, and the dearth of cars is complained of in the Western States as well. When the wheat crop is gathered in there is a tremendous rush to have it marketed, and no railway could keep enough cars on hand to handle the whole crop at a given moment.

A STANDARD BOX CAR.-A standard box car for the railroads of the United States, Canada and Mexico has been adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the American Railway Association held in St. Louis last month. The dimensions call for a car thirty-six feet long, eight feet six inches wide and eight feet high, inside measurement, making a crosssection of sixty-eight square feet, the car having a capacity of 2,448 cubic feet. Side openings to be six feet wide. The on the standard dimencommittee sions of box-cars and carlservice worked on the question of standard freight box-

cars two years and a-half, and the adoption of its recommendations was considered the most ,important action taken by the meeting.

ILLEGAL WEIGHING MACHINES .-- Complaint has been made to the Inland Revenue Department that in certain parts of the country improper weighing ma-chines are being used for weighing articles mentioned in section 16 of the Weights and Measures Act, such as cereals, seeds, lime, bituminous coal, potatoes, turnips, onions, etc. Under the law no weighing machine can be used to weigh any of these articles that is of a less certified capacity than one bushel. Inspectors of weights and measures have been notified to confiscate all weighing machines so illegally used.

BUSINESS CHARGES. FROM BRADSTREETS.

ONTARIO.

- CLARKSBURG-Shipe Mfg. Co., rims, skewers, etc., plant, etc., advertised for sale. FERGUS-T. E. Bissell, mfrs. disk harrows, etc., removed to Elora. HAMILTON-Harvey, Norman Spice Co., obtained charter
- HAMILTON-Harvey, Norman Spice Co., outside charter. LONDON-John Campbell, & Son, mfrs. carriages, John Campbell deceased. OTTAWA-Consumers' Electric Co., obtained char-

- OTTAWA-Consumers' Electric Co., obtained charter.
 PERTH-Perth Canning Co., factory and machinery advertised for sale.
 TAMWORTH-Wm. D. Mace, saw and grist mill, sold to L. J. Squair.
 TORONTO-Arnold Chemical Co., sheriff's sale advertised.
 Toronto Navigation Co., assigned to A. C. Neff, Toronto. Navigation Co., obtained charter.
 Gilpin, Field Co., obtained charter.
 Gilpin, Field Co., obtained charter.
 WATFORD-Jacob Lawrence & Sons, mfrs. hardwood lumber and staves, loss by fire.
 WINGHAM-National Iron Works, meeting of credors.
- QUEBEO.

COATICOOK-Gagnon & L'Heureux, mfrs. shingles, registered. FARNHAM-Farnham Brewing Co.. Chartrand & Turgeon provisional liquidators. GRANBY-Granby Electrical Works, registered. MAISONNEUVE-Desnoyers & Varin, sash and door mfrs., registered.

MASSAWIPPI-Hunting & St. Dizier, grist mill, dissolved.
MONTREAL-M. Alexander & Co., mfrs. hats, etc. dissolved.
Canadian Wrapper Mfg. Co., dissolved, new partnership registered.
Canadian Auto Machine Co., registered.
Canadian Rubber Co., stock and waterproof department damaged by fire.
Diamond Lighting Co., registered.
Empire Broom & Woodenware Co., registered.
Mace Perkins Brewing Co., assets to be sold.
Montreal Vinegar Works, starting.
Colin McArthur, Co., wall paper mfrs., por-tions of stock and machinery damaged by fire.

- - fire. Lefebvre, Ryan & Co., mfrs. vinegar, assets sold.
- Leiebvre, Ryän & Co., mirs. vinegar, assets sold.
 New England Shoe Co., registered.
 Smith, Patterson Co., importers watches, etc., applied for charter.
 Stark Co-operative Co., registered.
 ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC-St. Lawrence Telephone Co., applied for charter.
 ST. Louis DE MILE END-Paradis Milling Co., wood, coal, etc., registered.
 SHAWINIGAN FALLS-Compagnie d'Imprimerie de Shawinigan Falls, applied for charter.
 SHERBROOKE-A. M. Boudreau, carriage maker, registered.
 Montreal Chrome Co., registered.
 THREE RIVERS-Three Rivers Planing Mills, regis-tered.
- tered. NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK. CHATHAM-Alex. Robinson, carriage maker, sold to L. B. Barker. FREDERICTON-James Barnes Construction Co., incorporated. ST. JOHN-Cornwall & York Cotton Mills Co., ap-plying for incorporation. ST. STEPHEN-Bean & Davis Mfg. Co., mfrs. cloth-ing, dissolved, succeeded by The Border Mfg. Co. Border Mfg. Co., mfrs. wrappers, new co-part-nership, Chas. L. Davis, Hill M. Grimmer and Fred. S. White. NOVA ECOTIA NOVA BOOTIA.

NORTH SYDNEY-Cape Breton Boot & Shoe Mfg Co., assets sold to D. D. McKenzie. OXFORD-Cumberland Mfg. Co., furniture and planing mill burnt out. TRUKO - Truro Knitting Mills Co., applied for char-

ter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. EXTENSION MINES-C. S. Ryder, hardware, etc. estimated loss by explosion \$2,000. VANCOUVER-Murray & Kelly, stone and granite, succeeded by Vancouver Granite Co. VICTORIA-Atlin & Canadian Development Co., incorporated. Pacific Exploration & Development Co., incor-porated. Paterson Shoe Co., application to increase cap-ital stock to \$100,000. Wellington Colliery Co., increased capital stock to \$2,000,000. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

Manufacturer



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the rewards of persistent publicity by advertising in

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November 15, 1901.

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HARDWARE, METALS, PAINTS and OILS Current Prices, Revised to November 15, 1901. The following quotations represent the prices current in the market, as obtainable by the trade, whether from the manufacturers or the jobbers. Small orders and broken packages usually command higher prices, while lower prices are usually given to larger buyers. The Canadian Customs Duties imposed upon all imported articles enumerated in these lists are published in full in the 1900 Tariff Edition of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER. Price 50 cents per copy. The publishers request the trade to suggest any changes and improvements which might be made in these lists, with a view to rendering quotations as correct and useful as possible. ADZES.—Duty 30%. \$13 to \$20 per doz. BARROWS .-- Duty 30%. \$13 to \$20 per doz.
AMMUNITION.-Duty 30%. Cape, Gun, gross. Cartridges, B.B. Cap, Dom., 50 & 5% discount, Can. list.
Cartridges, B.B. Cap, Amer., 40% discount, Amer. list.
Cartridges, Central Fire, Military and Sport-ing, Amer., add 5% to list.
Cartridges, Central Fire, Military and Sport-ing, Dom., 15 & 5% discount.
Cartridges, Central Fire, pistol size, Dom., 30% discount.
Cartridges, Central Fire, pistol size, Amer., 10% discount. BUCKLES.-Duty 30%. See Wheelbarrows. Double Grip Trace, three loop, tinned and japanned, put up a dozen in a box, 14", 55 cents per doz.; 14", 66 cents per doz.
 Harness, japanned or tinned, 12 cents per lb.
 Shoe, japanned or tinned, 12 cents per lb. BELLS.-Duty 30%. Church, 35 cents per lb. Cow, 60% discount. Door, \$5.50 to \$12 per doz. Farm, \$1.75 to \$4.50 each, BUTTS.-Duty 30%. Cast Butts, 60% discount. Locse Pin, Bronze, 60 cents to \$2 per pair. Locse Pin, B. Bronze, 30 cents to \$1 per pair. Locse Pin, wrought, 50% discount. Wrought Brass, 50 " Wrought Iron, 60 " BELLOWS.—Duty 25%. Blacksmiths', Canadian, 10% discount ; Amer., 50% discount. Moulders', \$9.50 to \$15 per doz. BELTING (Leather).-Duty 20% discount. Cartridges, Central Fire, pistol size, Amer., 10% discount. Cartridges, Central Fire, rifle size, Amer., 10% discount. Cartridges, Rim Fire, pistol, Amer., 40% dis-count. Amer., Hoyt's, regular, 35% discount. Canadian, 55% discount. CANT DOGS .- Duty 30%. \$10 per doz. Cartridges, Rim Fire, pistol, Amer., 40% discount.
Cartridges, Rim Fire, pistol, Dom., 50 & 5% discount.
Powder, sporting, Can., \$4.50 per keg 25 lbs.
"Eng., "Eng., "... Statisting, \$2.50 per keg 25 lbs.
"Basting, \$2.50 per keg.
Primers, Dom., 30% discount.
Shells, Brass, Shot, 55% discount.
"Trap, loaded or empty, 25% discount.
"Rival and Nitro, net.
Shot, Buck, Seal or Ball, \$6.621 per 100 lb. net.
"Chilled, \$5 per 100 lb. net.
"Chilled, \$5 per 100 lb. net.
"Troomon, \$5.50 per 100 lb. net.
"St. John and Halifax. Terms 3%, cash, freights equalized. BELTING (Rubber) .- Duty 20%. count. CARBIDE, Bicycle.—Duty 25%. 50 to 60% discount. BITS.-Duty 30%. CS.—Duty 30%.
Boker's Center, 75 cents to \$2.60 per doz.
Countersink, \$1.50 per doz.
Gimlet, U.S., \$1 per doz.
Marple's Centre, \$1.30 to \$4.50 per doz.
Reamer, \$1.50 per doz.
Morse, blacksmiths', 45% discount.
Morse, traight shank, 45 "
Morse, taper shank, 45 "
Morse Bit Stock, 50 " CASTINGS (Iron).-Duty 30%. Carriage, in 5 ton lots, 5 coents per lb. 5 5 5 5 5 5 ** " ... ** " CASTINGS (Brass)-Duty 20%. BLANKETS.-Duty 35%. 21 to 25 cents per lb. Horse, \$18 to \$36 per doz. CASTINGS (Phosphor Bronze)-Duty 20%. 22 cents per lb. BLOCKS.-Duty 30% ANCHORS. Gin, \$3.50 to \$5 each. Hyper Acme, 15% discount. Weston Chain, 25 Wood Pulley, 60% discount. Wrought Iron, 25 Small, 30 to 50 lbs., \$7.00 per 100 lbs), 100 lbs. and larger, \$5.00 per 100 lbs). CASTORS .- Duty 30%. Bed, 55% discount. Plate, 55 " Truck. Payson's, 60% discount. ANVILS .-- Duty 30%. Boker & Co., 12 to 15 cents per lb. Brook's, 10 to 13 cents per lb. Peter Wright's, 12 to 15 cents per lb. BLUE STONE. CEMENT.-Duty 12} cents per 100 lbs. Cask lots, for spraying, 7 cents per lb. 100-lb. lots, for spraying, 7¹/₂ cents per lb. M.E.N.1. - Duty 12 cents per 100 lbs.
Belgian, Portland, \$2.60 to \$2.75.
Canadian, Portland:
Canadian, Portland:
""Beaver," \$2.35 to \$1.50.
""Beaver," \$2.10 to \$2.50.
""Ensign," \$1.90 to \$2.30.
The smaller figures represent car load lots, and the larger less than car loads, f.o.b., Toronto.
English, Portland, \$3. AUGERS .- Duty 30%. Frances.-Duty 30%. Frances. 60% discount. Forstner's, 30 " Irwin's, 30 " Jenning's, 30 " Ship Augers, 60 " BOLTS .- Duty 2 cents lb., & 25%. Bolt Ends, 621% discount. Carriage, 60 " Coach Screws, 70 " Elevator Bolts, 45% discount. Machine Sn Machine, 60 Plow, 60 Shaft, 45 Sink, 50 Sleigh Shoe, 72 Stove, 60 Tire, 55 .. AXES .-- Duty 25%. Bench, \$6.50 to \$14 per doz.
Broad, \$6.50 to \$14 per doz.
Broad, \$28.25 to \$40 per doz.
Double-bitted, \$11 to \$13 per doz.
Handled, \$8.50 to \$12 per doz.
Regular, \$6 to \$10 per doz.
Ship Carpenters, \$22 to 25 per doz. CHALK. Carpenters', colored, 45 to 75 cents per gross. Crayon, 14 to 18 cents per gross. Red, 5 to 6 cents per 1b. White Lump, 60 to 65 cents per 100 lbs. BOOT, CAULKS.-Duty 20%. AXLE GREASE.-Duty 25%. Small or Medium, ball, \$4.25 per M. Heel, \$4.50 per M. CHAIN.—Duty 5%. Ordinary, box, \$5.75 to \$6 per gross. Brass, Jack, 30% discount.
Coil, 3-16, \$11.00 per 100 lb.; ¹/₂, \$8.75 per 100 lbs.; ²/₅, 54.80 per 100 lbs.; ¹/₄, \$4.90 per 100 lbs.; ¹/₄, \$5.90 per 100 per 100 lbs.; ¹/₄, \$5.90 per 100 per 1 BOOT HEELS or Lifts (Leather).—Duty 25%. Large Size, \$1.15 doz. pairs. Medium Size, \$1.05 doz. pairs. AXLES.-Duty 35%. Half patent, short beds, 60% discount per set. BOOT HEELS (Rubber)-Duty 35%. Sizes 6 to 11 (Moris), \$3.50 doz. pairs. " 4 to 5 (Boy's), \$3.35 " 0 to 3 (Women's), \$3.25 doz. pair. BAGS.-- Duty 20%, Cotton, seamless, \$14 @ \$24.50 per 100. Jute, \$7.75 @ \$9 per 100. CHISELS .- Duty 30%. BANDS .- Duty 30%. BOOT SOLES (Leather).—Duty 25%. Heavy, \$3.60 doz. pairs. Medium, \$2.90 Calking, Socket, Framing and Firmer. P.S. & W. Extra, 60, 10 & 5% discount. Warnock's, 70% discount. CLEVISES .- Duty 30%. BORAX. Lump, 8 cents per lb. Powdered, 10 cents per lb. Screw, \$2.50 per doz. COLORS.—In oil, see Paints. BRACES AND BITS (Carpenters)-Duty 30%. -Dry, see Paints. Barber's best, 70 and 10% discount. Spofford's, 50 and 5% discount. Improved, 50 and 5% discount. CORD.-Duty 25%. Sash, Silver Lake (A), 50 cents per lb.; (B), 40 cents per lb. Baltic, 25 cents per lb. Heroules, 30 cents per lb. BRICK (Fire).-Duty 20%. Circular, \$35 per M. Square, \$30 per M. COTTON DUCK.-Duty 221%. BRUSHES.-Duty 25%. 36 in. wide, 38 cents per yd. 48 in. wide, 45 cents per yd. 60 in. wide, 57 cents per yd. Canadian list, 50% discount. When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

November 15, 1901.

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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

CROW BARS .- Duty 30%. 5 cents per lb. CRUCIBLES. Dixon's, 7 cents per number. DRILLS.-Duty 25%. Blacksmiths' \$6 to \$15 each. Jardine's, \$7.50 to \$20 each. DYES (Aniline). DYNAMITE. 30 to 50 cents per lb. EMERY. Coarse, 7 cents per lb. Fine, 5 cents per lb. EMERY CLOTH.—Duty 25%. Beader & Adamson, 40% discount. EMERY HONES.—Duty 25%. \$3 to \$5 per doz. EMERY STEELS .-- Duty 25%, \$2 per doz. EMERY WHEELS.-Duty 25%. 65% discount. EXPANDERS.-Duty 30%. Tube, Dudgeon, 331% discount. FAUCETS .-- Duty 30%. Brass, \$2.50 to \$5 per doz. Wood, 60c. to \$1.00 per doz. FENCING. Barb Wire, \$3.05 per 100 lbs. FENCING (Wire).-Duty 15%. FERRULES .- Duty 30%. Tool handle, 5c. & 6c. per lb. FILES.-Duty 30%. Black Diamond, 50 and 10% discount. Blobe, 70% discount. Grobet, net. Jowitt's, 25% discount. Nicholson, 50 & 10% discount. Stubbs', 15% discount. FITTINGS (Pipe) .--- Duty 30%. TTINGS (Pipe)...-Juty 30%.
Bushings, 55% discount.
Cast Iron, 55% discount.
Cocks, 60
Elbows, tees, crosses, couplings, lock nuts, return bends, 50% discount.
Flanges, 55% discount.
Nipples, 55
"
Unions, 55
"
Wrought Iron, 50% discount. FLUE SCRAPERS .- Duty 30%. Engineers' Favorite, 40% discount. Inglis, 20% discount. Wire, 50 FORKS, HOES AND RAKES.-Duty 25%. 50, 10 and 5% discount. FUSE. Blasting, Single tape, \$3.75 per M ft. "Double tape, \$5 per M ft. GASKETS.-Duty 35%. Rubber Insertion, 60 cents lb. GAUGE GLASSES.—Duty 30%. Water, 25% discount. GAUGES .-- Duty 30%. Steam, 50% discount. GLASS-Duty 20%. (Window-Box Price). Star, under 26 in., \$2.15 per 50 ft., \$4.15 per 100 ft.; 26 to 40 in., \$2.30 per 50 ft., \$4.45 per 100 ft.; 41 to 50 in., \$4.85 per 100 ft.; 51 to 60 in., \$5.15 per 100 ft.; 61 to 70 in., \$5.50 per 100 ft.; 71 to 80 in., \$6 per 100 ft.; 81 to 85 in., \$6.50 per 100 ft. per 100 ft. D. Diamond, under 26 in., \$6 per 100 ft.; 28 to 40 in., \$6.65 per 100 ft.; 41 to 50 in., \$7.50 per 100 ft.; 51 to 60 in., \$5.50 per 100 ft.; 51 to 70 in., \$3.50 per 100 ft.; 71 to 80 in., \$10.50 per 100 ft.; 81 to 85 in., \$11.70 per 100 ft.; 85 to 90 in., \$14 per 100 ft.; 91 to \$6 in., \$15.50 per 100 ft.; 86 to 100 in., \$18 per 100 ft. Glass Demijohns or carboys, empty or filled, bottles, decanters, flasks, phials, glass jars, lamp chimneys, glass shades or globes, cut, pressed or moulded crystal or glass table-ware, decorated or not, and blown glass tableware-Duty 30%.

GLASS LAMP CHIMNEYS-Duty 30%.

Common Crimp, per doz. 0, 43 cents.

Lead Glass,

MNEI		
per doz.	0.43	cents.
	A, 45	44
66	B. 65	66
. 44		**
44 4	A, 50 B, 75	66 .
	2, 19	

FRUIT JARS-Duty 30%. Standard pints, \$7.25 per gross. " quarts, \$7.75 per gross. " half gal., \$10.00 per gross. Imperial pints, \$7.75 per gross. " aguarts, \$8.75 per gross. " half gal., \$12.00 per gross. GLUE .- Duty 25%. Office-Duty 25%. Cabinet, sheet, 12 to 13 cents per lb. Common, 84 to 9 cents per lb. Coopers, 19 to 20 cents per lb. French Medal, 14 to 144 cents per lb. Gelatine, 22 to 30 cents per lb. Strip, 18 to 20 cents per lb. White, extra, 18 to 20 cents per lb. LaPages, 25% discount. Progressive, 25 GOVERNORS .-- Duty 25%. Gardners', 25% discount. GRANITEWARE.-Duty 35%. Firsts, 50% discount. GRAIN CRADLES.-Duty 25%. With Scythes complete \$33 per doz. Without scythes, \$18.50. GRINDSTONES.-Duty 25%. Large, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Mounted, \$3 to \$3.50 each. Small, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. HALTER MOUNTINGS .- Duty 30%. 1x11 inch, 10c. per lb. (Evans), 1x11 in., doz. set packages, \$8.00 per gross. HALTERS .- Duty 30%. Leather, 1- in. strap, \$3.874 to \$4 per doz. Leather, 14 in. strap, \$5.15 to \$5.20 per doz. Rope, 4, \$9 per gross. Rope, 5, 51, \$14 per gross. Web, \$1.87 to \$2.45 per doz. HAMMERS .-- Duty 30%. MMERS.—Duty 30%. Blacksmiths', 10 cents per lb. Carpenters', Madoles', \$6.40 to \$8.75 per doz. Carpenters', Warnock's, \$4 to \$7.50 per doz. Machinists', 22 cents per lb. Sledge, 10 cents per lb. Tack, 60 cents to \$1.20 per doz. Tinners', \$4 to \$6.50 per doz. HANDLES.-Duty 25%. NDLES.—Duty 202. Axe, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz. Chisel, \$2.50 to \$5 per gross. Cross-cut saw, \$2 to \$3 per doz. File, \$2 to \$2.50 per gross. Hammer, 60 cents to \$2 per doz. Pick, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz. Plane, \$3.50 per gross. HANGERS .- Duty 30%. Barn Door, round groove, \$4.50 to \$6.50 per doz. Lanes, \$6.75 to \$12 per doz. Parlor door, \$3 to \$6 per set. Stearns, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per doz. HARVEST TOOLS .- Duty 25%. Forks, 50 & 10% discount. Rakes, 50 & 10 Hoes, etc., 50 & 10 " HATCHETS .- Duty 30%. Canadian, 40 to 421% discount. HAY KNIVES.-Duty 25%. 50, 10 and 5% discount. HINGES .- Duty i cents per lb., & 25%. NG ES.-Juty 2 cents per 10., & 20. Blind, Parker's, 50 & 10 to 60% discount. Heavy T and strap, 4 in., 6j cents per lb. " 5 in., 6j " " " 6 in., 6 " " " 8 in., 5j " " Light T and strap, 65 & 5 off. Screw hook and hinge, 6 to 12 in., \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; 14 in. up, \$3.50. Spring, \$12 per gross pairs. HOES .- Duty 25%. Grub, \$5 to \$6 per doz. HOOKS.-Duty 30%. NRS.-Duty 30%. Brush, 57.50 to \$9. Reaping, 50, 10 and 5% discount. " Chain, wrought, round or grab, \$3 & \$4.50 per doz. Lumber Piling, \$7 to \$19 per doz. Malleable, wrote, \$1 & \$0 to \$2.50 per gross. Wire, \$\$1,25 to \$2 HORSE NAILS .- Duty 30% .- See Nails. HORSE SHOES .-- Duty 30%. Kisk ShOks.—Duty 30,. Lt. Med. & H., \$3.40 per keg. Snow, \$3.95 per keg. Steel, \$3.80 to \$5.25 per keg. Toe weight steel, \$6.15 per keg. HOSE.-Duty 35%. City Standard, 70% discount. Phœnix, 60% discount.

JACKS.-Duty 30%. Lifting, 40% discount. KEYS.-Duty 30%. Carpenter, 50 cents to \$1.26 per doz. Desk, 25 to 35 cents per doz. Mortise Lock, 25 cents to \$1 per doz. Padlock, 25 to 35 cents to \$1 per doz. Rim Lock, 25 cents to \$1 per doz. KNIVES .- Duty 30%. Butcher, \$2 to \$5 per doz. Pocket, \$1 to \$6 per doz. KNOBS .- Duty 30%. Door, Bronze, \$7 to \$12 per doz. "White Porcelain, 90 cents per doz. "Wood, \$4.50 per doz. LACING.-Duty 15%. Belt (Raw Hide Cuts), \$1 per lb. (Leather Side Cuts), 75 cents per lb. LADDERS .-- Duty 25%. Step, 10 cents per foot. Rung, 10 cents per foot. LAND ROLLERS .- Duty 20%. \$12 to \$15 each. LANTERNS .- Duty 30%. Cold Blast, \$7 per doz. Dashboard, cold blast, \$9 per doz. Japanned, 50 cents per doz. extra. No. 0, \$5.76 per doz. No. 3 "Wright's" \$8.50 per dez. Ordinary, with O burner, \$4 per doz. LAWN MOWERS .- Duty 35%. Pennsylvania, 50% discount. Stearns, 50 Woodyatt, 40 LEAD (Bar and Strip).-Duty 25%.-See Metals. Lead, pig.-See Metals. LEAD.-Duty 5%. Red and White, dry .- See Paints. LINES (Cotton).-Duty 25%. Chalk, \$2 to \$3.50 per gross. Wire, clothes, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per M ft. LOCKS .-- Duty 30%. CKS.-Duty 3vz. Cupboard, \$1.50 per doz. up. Desk, \$1.50 per doz. up. Drawer, \$1 per doz. up. Padlocks, 75 cents per dos. up. Rim and Mortise, Peterboro, \$1.50 per doz. up. "Amer., \$1.50 per doz. up. MALLEABLES.-Duty 30%. See Castings. MALLETS.-Duty 30%. Carpenters', hickory, \$1.25 to \$3.75 per doz. Caulking, 60 cents to \$2 cach. Lignum Vitae, \$3.85 to \$5 per doz. Tinsmiths', \$1.25 to \$1.50 per doz. MATTOCKS .-- Duty 30"/ ... Canadian, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per doz. MEAT CUTTERS .- Duty 30% Amer., 25 to 30% discount. German, 15% discount. ETALS.
Ingots. - Aluminium, 35 to 50 cents per lb. Antimony (Cookson's,) 104 to 11 cents per lb.
"Copper, "English," 18 cents per lb.
"Bar, 25 cents per lb.
"Tin, "Lamb & Flag," 32 cents per lb.
"Bar, 35 cents per lb.
"Etal, 52 cents per lb.
"Etal, 52 cents per lb.
"Coents per lb.
Babbit Metal (duty 10%).
Lewis, 7 to 10 cents per lb.
Spracues Smelting Works, dynamo, 29 cents per lb.; special, 25 cents per lb.
Stracues Smelting Works, dynamo, 29 cents per lb.; special, 25 cents per lb.
Sheets, Black, Duty \$7, per ton.
"12-\$2.75, "
"12-\$3.10, 100 lbs.
"22-\$3.50, "
"22-\$3.50, "
"22-\$4.50, "
"22-\$4.50, "
"22-\$4.50, "
"22-\$4.50, "
"22-\$4.50, "
"22-\$4.50, "
"22-\$4.50, "
"22-\$4.50, "
"22-\$4.00, "
Sheets, Tinned--7; cents per lb., Base price. METALS.

INJECTORS.-Duty 30%.

IRON.-See Metals.

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

When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTUREE.

1

COLORS (In Oil). -Duty 25%

1. 1. 1.

ETALS-Continued. Sheets, Galvanized Iron. "17-\$3.80 per 100 lbs. "12-\$3.80 per 100 lbs. "22 to 24-\$4.10 per 100 lb. "23 \$4.50 per 100 lb. "23-\$4.50 per 100 lb. "23-\$4.50 per 100 lb. "23-\$4.50 per 100 lb. "23-\$4.65 per 100 lb. "115-22.24-(Queen's Head), \$4.50 per 100 sq. ft. Sheets, Corrugated-Galv., \$4.50 per 100 sq. ft. Shafting, Bright Steel., \$5.50 per 100 lb. "24-\$4.65 per 100 lb. "25-\$4.65 per 100 lb. "25-\$4.65 per 100 lb. METALS-Continued. NETTING-Wire.-Duty 30%. Galvanized, 50% discount. Green wire, \$1.50 per 100 sq. ft. Poultry, 2x2 mesh, 150 ft. roll, 55 off Canadian List. NOZZLES.-Duty 30%. NUTS .- Duty # cent per lb. & 25% OAKUM. Navy, \$7.80 per 100 lb. Spun, \$9.30 per 100 lb. "
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 Best, \$5.80
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 Iosinaled Bar...\$2.60
 per 100 lb.
 Iron, Planished Bar...\$2.60
 per 100 lb.
 Iron, Galv. Sheet, see Sheets.
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 and Corrugated, see Sheets.
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 and Corrugated, see Sheets.
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 and Corrugated, see Sheets.
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 Io jpigs, imported, \$4.25 per 100 lb.
 Solder bar (duty 15%)...-Botmestic, \$3.75 per 100
 lb.
 Solder bar (duty 25%).-Ist, refined, 18 cents per
 lb., half-and-half, 18 cents per lb.
 Iron, Fig (duty \$2.50 per net ton).
 \$16.50 @ \$17
 per ton.
 Yert for.
 The sheet all best per lb.
 Iron, Plaglish Horse Shee...
 \$2.85 per 100 lb.
 Best, \$2.85 per 100 lb.
 Best, \$17
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 Sheet OIL.-Duty 25%. OILERS .- Duty 30%. \$1 per doz. up. Solder bar (duty 25%). -ist, refined, 18 cents per 1b.; half-and-half, 18 cents per 1b.
Iron, Fig (duty \$2.50 per net ton). \$16.50 @ \$17 per ton.
Iron, English Horse Shoe...\$2.85 per 100 lb.
Iron, Hand...\$2.05 per 100 lb.
Beams, Steel...\$3 per 100 lb.
Rods...Brass, 24 cents per lb., base price; hard sheets, 20 to 30 cents per lb.; soft sheets, 20 to 30 cents per lb.
Yot 50 Cents per lb.
Steel. Cultivator...\$2.50 per 100 lb.
"Channel...\$3 per 100 lb.
"Crescent...\$4 per 100 lb.
"Crescent...\$2 cents per lb.
"Crescent...\$2 cents per lb.
"Machinery...\$2.75 per 100 lb.
"Machinery...\$2.75 per 100 lb.
"Tire...\$2.60 per 100 lb.
"Tree...\$2.60 per 100 lb.
"Tree...\$2.60 per 100 lb.
"Tree...\$2.60 per 100 lb.
"Tree...\$2.60 per 100 lb.
"Steel, Cast...Firth's, 12 cents per lb.
Black Diamond, 12 cents per lb.
Steel, Black Sheet. Duty \$7 per ton.
"10...\$2.65, 100 lbs.
"12...\$2.65, 100 lbs.
"24...\$3.10, 100 lbs.
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"24... PACKING.-Duty 35%. Rubber Insertion, 60 cents per lb. Rubber Sheet, 22 cents per lb. PACKING .- Duty 25%. Asbestos, 35 cents per lb. Flax, 35 cents per lb. Hemp, 124 cents per lb. Jute, 8 cents per lb. PAILS .- Duty 25%. PAINTS.-Duty 25% PAINTS.-Duty 30%. Copper, \$3.50 per gal. LEAD, DRY WHITE.-Duty 5%. Pure, in casks, \$5.75 per cwt. Pure, in kegs, \$8.25 per cwt. No. 1, in casks, \$5.50 per cwt. No. 1, in kegs, \$5 per cwt. LEAD, WHITE. LEAD, RED.-Duty 5%. MOPS .-- \$1 per doz. NAIL PULLERS.-Duty 30%. German and American, \$1.85 to \$3.50 each. NAILS.-Duty, cut, ½ cent per lb.; wire, 3-5 cent per lb. DORS (Dry). - Duty 25%.
American Oxides, \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 lb. Brussels Ochre, \$2 per 100 lb.
Burnt Sienna, pure, 10 cents per lb.
"Umber, pure, 10 cents per lb.
Raw, 9 cents per lb.
Canadian Oxides, \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 lb.
Chrome Greens, pure, 12 cents per lb.
Drop Black, pure, 9 cents per lb.
English Oxides, \$3 to \$3.25 per 100 lb.
English Vermillion, 80 cents.
Fire Proof Mineral, \$1 per 100 lb.
Golden Ochre, \$2 cents per lb.
Motrar Color, \$1.25 cents per lb.
Motrar Color, \$1.25 per 100 lb.
Super Magnetic Oxides, \$2 to \$2.25 per 100 lb.
Ultamarine Blue, in 28-lb. boxes, 8 to 24 cents per lb.
Venetian Red (best), \$1.80 to \$1.90 per 100 lb..
Whiting, 12 cents, \$1.35 to \$1.40 per 100 lb. AILS.—Duty, cut, \$ cont per it., white, containing per lb.
Chair nalls, 35% discount.
Clout nalls, blued, 65 and 5%.discount.
Copper, 35% discount.
Copper nails, 52% discount.
Cut, 2d \$3.65; 3d, \$3.30; 4 & 5d, \$3.65; 6 & 7d, \$2.95; 10 & 12d, \$2.75; 16 & 20d, \$2.70; 30, 40, 50 & 60d (base), \$2.85; 16 & 20d, \$2.70; 30, 40, 50 & 60d (base), \$2.85; 16 & 20d, \$2.70; 30, 40, 50 & 60d (base), \$2.65.
Flour barrel nails, 30% discount.
Galvanizing, 2 cents per lb. net, extra.
Horse (C brand), 50 & 74% discount.
Steel cut nails, 10 cents extra.
Trunk nails, tinned, 65 and 10% discount.
Trunk nails, tinned, 65 and 10% discount.
Wire, 2d \$3.85; 3d, \$3.50; 4 & 5d, \$3.25; 6 & 7d, \$3.55;
Wire nails in car lots, \$2.77;
Miscellaneous wire nails, 70 & 10% discount.
ALL SETS—Duty 30%. COLORS (Dry).—Duty 25% Venetian Red (pest), \$1.80 to \$1.80 per 100 to Whiting, 12 cents. Yellow Ochre (J. C.), bbls., \$1.35 to \$1.40 per 100 lb. Yellow Ochre (J. F. L. S.), bbls., \$2.75 per 100 lb. Yellow Ochre (Royal), \$1.10 to \$1.15 per 100 lb. NAIL SETS-Duty 30%.

Assorted sizes, \$1.20 per doz.

When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Hose (Brass), \$3.5C to \$5 per doz. Finished, tapped, 25 % discount. Rough, square head, 4 cents per lb. from list. Rough, hexagon head, 44 cents lb. from list. Semi-finished, tapped, 25% discount. Solied Linseed Oil bbls., 86 cents per gal. Cylinder Oil, from 40 cents up. Lard Oil, bbls., 90 cents per gal. Lard Oil, bbls., 90 cents per gal. Machine. Prime White (Can.), 14 cents per gal. Prime White (U.S.), 164 cents per gal. Raw Lineeed Oil, bbls., 83 cents per gal. Sperm Oil, bbls., \$1.75 per gal. Water White (Can.), 15 cents per gal. Water White (U.S.), 164 cents per gal. Galvanized Iron, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per doz. INTS. — Duty 25%.
Elephant Snow White, 8 to 9 cents per lb.
Pure White Zinc, 8 to 9 cents per lb.
No. 1, 6 to 74 cents per lb.
No. 2, 5 to 65 cents per lb.
Prepared, in 1, 4 and 1-gallon tins, \$1.25 per gal.
Barn, in barrels, 75 to 85 cents per gal.
Canada Paint Co's Pure, \$1.25 per gal.
Sherwin-Williams Paints, \$1.45 per gal.
Sherwin-Williams Paints, \$1.25 per gal.
Zanzibar, all colors, 75 cents per gal., f.o.b. Toronto or Windsor. AD, WHITE. Pure, \$6.37 per 100 lb. No. 1, pure, \$6 per 100 lb. No. 2, pure, \$5.25 per 100 lb. No. 3, pure, \$5.25 per 100 lb. No. 4, pure, \$4.87 per 100 lb. Elephant and Decorators' Pure, \$7.12 per 100 lb. Brandram's B.B. Genuine, \$9 per 100 lb. ""Decorative, \$7.55 per 100 lb. ""No. 1, \$6.85 per 100 lb. ""No. 2, \$6 per 100 lb. AD, HED. — Duty 3%. Genuine, 560 lb. casks, \$5.50 per cwt. Genuine, 100 lb. kegs, \$5.75 per cwt. No. 1, 560 lb. casks, \$5.25 per cwt. No. 1, 100 lb. kegs, \$5 per cwt.

LORS (In Oil).-Duty 25%. 25 lb. tins, Standard Quality. Chrome Green, 8 cents per lb. French Imperial Green, 104 cents per lb. French Ochre, 5 cents per lb. Golden Ochre, 6 cents per lb. Marine Black, 9 cents per lb. Marine Green, 9 cents per lb. Venetian Red, 5 cents per lb. PAPER.-Duty 25%. PER. – Duty 20%. Brown Wrapping, 24 to 4 cents per lb. Manilla Wrapping, No. 1, 4 cents per lb. No. 2, 54 Plain building, 35 cents per roll. Tarred lining, 45 cents per roll. Tarred roofing, \$1.65 per 100 lbs. PEAVEYS.-Duty 30%. Round and Duck bill, \$2.50 and \$13 per doz. PIKE POLES.-Duty 30% \$10.50 per doz. PICKS .- Duty 30%. \$4.50 to \$7 per doz. PITCH 85 cents 100 lbs. PIPE. -Duty, \$8 per ton. Cast Iron Soil, Medium and Heavy, 65% discount Light, 60% discount. PIPE Brass, 25 to 35 cents per lb., base price. Copper, 25 cents per lb., base price. PIPE.-Duty 30%. PE. — Duty 50%.
Galvanized Iron.
\$, \$5.15 per 100 ft.; \$, \$5.50 per 100 ft.; 1, \$7.35 per 100 ft.; 14, \$10.80 per 100 ft.; 14, \$12.95 per 100 ft.; 2, \$17.35 per 100 ft. PIPE, BLACK IRON .-- Duty 30%. PIPE.—Duty 30%. Wrought Iron, 1 inch, per ft. 161 cents. PIPES.-Duty 30%. Stove, 5 and 6 in., \$7 per 100 lengths. 7 in., \$7.50 per 100 lengths. PLANES .- Duty 30°/ .. Bailey's, 40% discount. Canadian wood, 25% discount. Mathieson wood, 20 PLUMBERS' BRASS GOODS.-Duty 30°/.. UMBERS' BRASS GOODS.-Duty 30° Check Valves, 60% discount. Compression Cocks, 50% discount. Genuine Jenkins' Valves, 45 ... Imitation Jenkins' Valves, 45 ... Radiator Valves, 55% discount. Standard Angle Valves, 65% discount. Standard Globe Valves, 65 Stop Cocks, 65% discount. POLISH.--Duty 25% Liquid Stove, \$5 per gross. Paste, \$5 per gross. PULLEYS.—Duty 25%. Awning, 25 to 60 cents per doz. Clothes Line, 50 cents per doz. Dodge wood split, 50% discount. Sash, 25 to 27 cents per doz. PUMP CYLINDERS.-Duty 25% Regular patterns, 65% discount. PUMPS .-- Duty 25%. Cistern, 50% discount. Force, 50 PUNCHES (centre)-Duty 30%. Assorted sizes, \$1.80 per doz. PUTTY.-Duty 20%. [TTY.--Duty 20%. In bbls. (Biadders), \$2.10 per 100 lbs. In kegs, boxes or loose, \$2.25 per 100 lbs. In 25-lb. tins, \$2.35 per 100 lbs. In 124-lb. tins, \$2.65 per 100 lbs. In bulk or tins less than 100 lb., \$2.90 per 100 lbs. Bulk, in bbls., \$1.90 per 100 lbs. in less quantity, \$2.05 per 100 lbs. RASPS.-Duty 30%. Blacksmiths, Woodworkers, etc., see Files. REGISTERS.—Duty 30%. Floor and Wall, 50% discount. RIVET SETS .- Duty 30%. Canadian, 35 to 371% discount.

November 15, 1901.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

SOLDERING IRONS .- Duty 30°/.

20 to 90 cents each.

RIVETS AND BURRS .- Duty 30%. VETS AND BURRS.—Duty 30%.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, 35 & 5 off; cartoons, I cent per lb. extra.
Extras on Iron Rivets in 1-lb. cartoons, 1 cent per lb.
Extras on Iron Rivets in 1-lb. cartoons, 1 cent per lb.
Extras on Tinned or Coppered Rivets, 1-lb. car-toons, 1 cent per lb.
Iron Rivets, black and tinned, 60 & 10% discount.
Iron Burrs, 55% discount, ROPE, ETC.-Duty 25%. DPE, ETC.—Duty 25%.
Cotton, 3-16 in, and larger, 16 cents per lb.
* 5-32 in, 21 cents per lb.
* in, 224 cents per lb.
Crucible Steel Rope, 25% discount.
Galvanized Wire Rope, 25% discount.
Jute, 8 cents per lb.
Lath Yarn, 94 cents per lb.
Manila, 7-16 in, and larger, 134 cents per lb.
New Zealand Rope, 10 cents per lb.
New Zealand Rope, 10 cents per lb.
Sinsal, 7-16 in, and larger, 10 cents per lb.
* § in, 11 cents per lb. RUBBER. Reclaimed. RULES.—Duty 30°/.. Boxwood, 75 and 10% discount. Ivory, 374 to 40% discount. Lumbermans'. SAD IRONS .- Duty 30%. Mrs. Potts", No. 55, polished, 62½ cents per set.
 "No. 50, nickle-plated, 67½ cents set.
 "Sensible," 55 and 60 cents set.
 "Toy," \$13.00 gross. SAND AND EMERY PAPER.—Duty 25',. B. & A. Sand, 40 & 5% discount. Garnet, 5 to 10% advance of list. SAP SPOUTS .- Duty 30%. Bronzed iron, with hooks, \$9.50 per 1,000. SASH WEIGHTS .- Duty 25%. Sectional, \$2.75 to \$3 per 100 lb. Solid, \$1.25 to \$2.25 per 100 lb. SAWS .- Duty 30°/ .. WS.-Duty 307.
Crosscut, Disston's, 35 to 55 cents per foot.
Hack, complete, 75 cents to \$2.75 each.
Hack, frame only, 75 cents each.
Hand, Disston's, 124% discount.
S. & D., 40% discount.
S. & D., 35 off on Nos. 2 and 3. SCALES .-- Duty 30%. Champion, 60% discount. Gurney's, 40 Troenmer's, 30 " Ca Canadian list. SCREEN'S .-- Duty 30%. Door, \$7.50 to \$12 doz. Window, \$1.75 to \$2.75 doz, SCREWS.-Duty 35%. REWS.—Duty 35°/.. Bench, iron, \$4.25 to \$5.75 per doz. " wood, \$3.25 to \$4 per doz. Drive Screws, 874 & 10% discount. Hexagon Cap, 45 " Square Cap, 50 & 5 " Wood, F.H., bright, and steel, 874 & 10% discount. " F. H., bright, 824 & 10% discount. " F. H., brass, 80 & 10 " R. H., brass, 75 & 10 " F. H., bronze, 75 " R. H., bronze, 70 SCREWS, (Machine, Iron and Brass)-Duty 35%. Flat head, 25% discount. Round head, 20 SCYTHES .- Duty 25'/.. Grass, \$8 to \$10. Grain, \$12 to \$14. SHEARS. -Duty 30%. Tailors, 30 % discount Amer. list. SHELLS (Cartridge). - See Ammunition. SHOT, See Amunition. SHOVELS AND SPADES .- Duty 35%. Burns', 40 and 5% discount. Euris, so and so SKATES. - Duty 35%. American Hockey. Canadian " 40 cents to \$2.50 pair. SNAPS.-Duty 30%. Harness, 40% discount. SNATHS .- Duty 25%. Sythe, \$5.25 to \$8 per doz.

SOLDER (Plumbers').-See Metals.

SPIKES.-Duty 1 cent per lb. Rail, 20% discount. Ship, \$5 per 100 lb. SPRINGS.—Duty 35%. Bright Carriage, 61 per lb. net. STAPLES .- Duty 30%. Barb wire, \$3.75 per 100 lb. Bed, 50% discount. Blind, 25 Wrought iron, 75% discount. STEEL-see Metals. STOCKS AND DIES.-Duty 30°/. OCKS AND DIES.—Duty 30%. Blacksmiths', Lightning, 25% discount. "Green River, 25" "Reece, 30% discount. "Jardine, 33% "Pipe, Solid, 70& t10% discount. "Duplex, 33% discount. "Jarecki, 33% "Green River, 25% discount, Canadian list. STONES .- Duty 30°/ .. Arkansas, \$1.50 per lb. Hindostan, 6 to 7 cents per lb. " slip, 9 cents per lb. " slip, 9 cents per lb. " axe, 15 cents per lb. Scythe, \$3.50 to \$5 per gross. Turkey, 50 cents per lb. Washita, 28 to 60 cents per lb. Water-of-Ayr, 10 cents per lb. CKS, BRADS, etc.-Duty 35'/..
Carpet tacks, blued, 80 & 15% discount.
"inkegs, 40% discount.
Cheese-box tacks, blued, 85 & 124% discount.
Copper tacks, 50% discount.
Cut tacks, blued, 16 & 5% discount.
Cut tacks, blued, 16% discount.
Fine finishing, 40% discount.
Leather carpet tacks, 55% discount.
Picture frame points, 10% discount.
Picture frame points, 10% discount.
Strawberry box tacks, blued and tinned, in bulk, 80 & 10% discount.
Swedes, cut tacks, blued and tinned, in bulk, 80 & 10% discount.
Swedes, upholsterers', bulk, 85, 124% discount.
Trunk tack, blued and tinned, and japanned, 75 & 124% discount.
Trunk tack, blued and tinned, 85% discount. TACKS, BRADS, etc.-Duty 35%. TAGS.-Duty 25%. Shipping, 50 @ 70 cents per M. TAR. Coal \$2.75 bbl. Refined, \$4 per bbl. TENTS.—Duty 30% Canadian list, 20% discount. TONGS.-Duty 30%. Ice, **\$9** per doz. Pipe, "Brown's," net. "Brock's," 25% discount. "Trimo," 25 TRAPS .- Duty 30%. "Hawley & Norton's," 65% discount. "Newhouse," 45% discount. "Victor," 75% discount. TRUCKS.-Duty 30°/.. 1, \$3.75; 2, \$5; 3, \$6.75 each. "Handy" Canadian, \$16 to \$18. TUBES FOR BOILERS. 11, 11, 11, 12, 2, 21, 21, 3, 31, 4 15, 12, 12, 101, 13, 14, 141, 181, 241 ft. TURNBUCKLES.-Duty, & cent per lb., 25%; 33% discount. TURPENTINE.—Duty 5%. 55 cents per gal. TWINES.-Duty 25%. VINES.-Duty 25%. Bag twine, 3-ply, 20 cents per lb. "4-ply, 20 cents per lb. Colored, 27 cents per lb. Cotton hag, 30 cents per lb. Cotton, White, 20 to 30 cents per lb. "Colored, 30 to 40" Hemp, 20 cents per lb. Mattress, 45 cents per lb. Sewing, 45 cents per lb.

ARNISHES. --Duty 20 cents per gal. 20% off 5-gal. lots. Black Japan, \$2 per gal. ""No. 1, 75 cents to \$1.50 per gal. Brown Japan, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Carriage, No. 1, \$2 to \$3 per gal. " rubbing, \$2.50 to \$4 per gal. " rubbing, \$2.50 to \$4 per gal. Elastic Oak, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Furniture Brown Japan, \$1.25 to \$2 per gal. Furniture, extra, \$2 to \$2.50 per gal. Mo. 1, 75 cents to \$1.50 per gal. Hard Oil Finish, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Hard Oil Finish, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. Light Oil Finish, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gal. White, \$2 to \$2.60 per gal. VARNISHES.-Duty 20 cents per gal. VISES. - Duty 30%. Amer., 13; cents per lb. Brooks', 13; cents per lb. Peter Wright's, 15 cents per lb. WASHERS .- Duty } cent per lb., 25%. Buggy, 75% discount. Wrought iron, 40% discount. WASHING MACHINES.-Duty 35%. ASHING MACHINES.—Duty 35%. Re-acting square, \$51.00 per doz. "Round, \$48.00 " Rocker, \$48.00 per doz. Popular Brands, \$30.00 to \$42.00 per doz. Dowswell, \$3.75 each. Re-acting (Dowswell, \$5 each. WIRE.

 RE.

 Barbed Wire, see Fencing.

 Brass Wire, (duty 10%), 50 to 50 & 24% discount.

 Copper Wire, (duty 15%), 45 & 10% discount net cash 30 days, f.o b. factory.

 Smooth Steel Wire, (duty 20%), is quoted at the following net selling prices:

 No. 6 to 8 guage, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

 "9" 2.80"

 "10" 2.87"

 "11" 2.90"

 "13" 3.15"

 "14" 3.37"

 "16" 3.65"

 "0" 16" 3.65

 ¹⁴ 3.50 "
¹⁶ 3.65 Clothes Line Wire, solid 7 strand, No. 17, \$4.25; No. 18, \$2.65; No. 19, \$2.35; f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal. Hamilton and Montreal. WASTE (Cotton). Colored, \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 lb. White, \$7.75 per 100 lbe. "extra, \$8 per 100 lb. WHEELBARROWS.—Duty 30%. Garden, \$2 to \$4.50 each. Navy, \$19 per doz. "Iron wheel, \$22.50 per doz. Steel tubular, \$7.50 to \$10.50 each. WRENCHES.—Duty 30%. Agricultural, 60% discount. Alligator, 50 "P.S. & W., 30 Stillson's, 25 "Trimo, pipe, 25 "WRINGERS (Clothes).—Duty 35%. Trimo, pipe, 25 WRINGERS (Clothes).—Duty 35%. Ajax, \$66 per doz. Canadian, \$26 to \$30 per doz. Crescent, \$17.50 to \$20 per doz. Leader, \$30 per doz. Novelty, \$23 to \$27 per doz. Popular Brands, \$16.50 to \$22 per doz. Royal American, \$26 to \$30 per doz. Royal Canadian, \$26 to \$30 per doz. ZINC.—See Metals ZINC .- See Metals.

When writing to Advertisers kindly mention THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

TWINE-Continued.

Tarred Lath, 11 cts. Wrapping, 22 to 27 cts.

22

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Where the folio is not given the Advertisement appears at intervals.

Agriculture, Ontario Minister of Toronto Albert Mfg. Co., Hillsborough, N.B American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.	6	Gartshore, John J., Toronto Gartshore-Thomson Pipe & Foundry Co., Hamilton, Ont Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt, Ont	ibc 29	Northey Mfg. Co., Toronto
American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich Archbold, George, Prescott, Ont Armstrong Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn Atteaux, F. E. & Co., Boston, Mass. and To-	ibc 21	Gooding William, London, Eng Gordon, Drummond & Co., London, Eng Gray, R. A. L. & Co., Toronto Greening B. Wire Co., Hamilton Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., Toronto	32 32 31 30	Oakey, John & Sons, London, Eng
ronto Babcock & Wilcox, Montreal and Toronto Bale & Co., London, England Barber, Wm. & Bro., Georgetown, Ont Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., Montreal Bell Organ & Piano Co., Guelph (Dot	ifc	Hamilton Brass Mfg. Co., Hamilton, Ont		Packard Electric Co. St. Cathering Out
Benson, W. T. & Co., Montreal Bertram, John & Son, Dundas, Ont. Big Four Route, Boston, Mass Bourne-Fuller Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Bowden, J. W. & Co., Toronto Bradstreets, Toronto and New York. Bristol Co., Waterbury Conn. Brown & Co., Paris, Ont.	11C 3 ,27 29 36 31	Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ont. Hamilton Facing Mills Co., Hamilton, Ont Hamilton, Wm., Mfg. Co., Peterborough, Ont. Haughton's Patent Metallic Packing Co., London, E.C., England Hay, Peter, Galt, Ont Hore, F. W. & Son, Hamilton, Ont Howard, E. Clock Co., Boston, Mass., and New York City Hyde, F. & Co., Montreal.	27 4 ibc 23 31	Petersourough Canoe, Co., Peterborough Ont. 6 Peters, Ulrich, Philadelphia, Pa
Brown & Co., Paris, Ont Brush, George, Montreal	6 34	Imperial Oil Co., Petrolea, Ont	3	Queen City Oil Co., Torontoofc-34
Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich, Eng Buchanan, R. H. & Co., Montreal Budden, Hanbury A., Montreal Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio Butterfield & Co., Rock Island, Que	5 7 28 28 28 21	Jenckes Machine Co., Sherbrooke, Que Jones, J. L. Engraving Co., Toronto	24 ibc j-36 26 ifc	Reeves Pulley Mfg. Co., Toronto 17 Rehder Plating & Mfg. Co., Thorold, Ont
	obc 36 1bc 18	Kemp Mfg. Co., Toronto. Kerr Engine Co., Walkerville, Ont. Kingston Foundry, Kingston, Ont. Kinleith Paper Co., St. Catharines, Ont. Klipstein, A. & Co., New York, N.Y Leurie Engine Co. Mostrael		Royal Faper Mills Co., East Angus, Que
	ofc 24 15	Leslie, A. C. & Co., Montreal	21 32 22	Sylvester Bros. Mfg, Co., Lindsay, Ont 29 Syracuse Smelting Co., Montreal
Darling Bros., Montreal Department of Public Works, Ottawa Deseronto Iron Co., Deseronto, Ont Diamond Machine & Smort Co. Therest	6 30 ifc	Marion & Marion, Montreal	be 8	Thompson, E. B., Toronto
Dison, Jos., Crucible Co., Jersey City, N.J Dodge Mfg. Co., Toronto Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal	26 19 4 ofc 31	Meyerord Co., Chicago, III. Mica Boiler Covering Co., Montreal. Miller, J. Wallace, Bernharts, Penn Milnes, J. H. & Co., Toronto Mitchell, Corporation of, Mitchell, Ont Montreal Pire Foundary Co. Main States	23 16 25 30	Toronto Elevator Co., Toronto
Electric Construction Co., London, Ont		Morton Co. Toronto	61	United Electric Co., Toronto obc Vulite Syndicate, London, E.C., England 33
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