

# CANADIAN EXHIBITOR



# THE CANADIAN EXHIBITOR.

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### OFFICE LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

In 1882, the proprietor of the Shannon Letter File, an American invention, which has proved to be the nearest to perfection of any device known for filing letters, established a small agency in Toronto, for the Dominion of Canada. The business of the company developed, and other labor-saving devices for office use were brought within their sphere of operations, until now the firm manufacture independently in Canada and the States, and provide the most complete set of office supplies ever invented, a claim which may be inferred from the fact that many shipments are now made to England, Germany, Australia, and other colonies and foreign countries. The Canadian trade is now carried on by a joint stock company, composed largely of Canadian capitalists, who do all their manufacturing in this country, the head-quarters being still in Toronto, with offices at 31 Adelaide street east. The company is known as the Schlacht & Field Co. (Limited), of which Mr. J. F. Lash is manager. Among other things, the Schlacht & Field Co. make a letter filing cabinet, which, with the Shannon letter files, combines a system of filing letters, receipts, invoices, or any other document, that is perfect in itself, in simplicity, compactness, facility for reference, cleanliness and order. The cabinet and files were awarded the first prize medal at the Industrial Exhibition of 1884, and over 2,000 of them, with 250,000 separate Shannon files, are now in use. The company manufacture 14 different sizes and styles of cabinets, and besides the binding cases, which form books of office records, they make an Index Book, which, for universal use, is a marvel of ingenuity and compactness. Then they have an Insurance Book, for home office use, an Adding and Counting Register, a Literary Index Book, for editors, teachers, etc., Reversible Document Envelopes, a very neat device, for handy reference, with other contrivances. Their latest, and one of their most promising office helps, is a copier, which dispenses with the letter-press now in office use. It consists of a stand, on which is fixed a set of rollers, which, being set in motion by a handle, dampen and prepare a continuous web of copying paper, on which eight to ten copies can be taken off with ordinary copying ink. It is alleged for this new machine that it does in five minutes the work of half an hour or an hour's work with the copying press, while, using the cabinet files, copies of out-going correspondence can be filed away with the incoming, which would make the reference much handier. The Schlacht & Field Co's exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition, which was noticed in last issue, is looked upon here as a marvelously clever combination of office labor-saving devices, and many orders have been placed for their goods.

## THE CANADIAN EXHIBITOR.

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Colonial and Indian Exhibition.*

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THURSDAY JULY 1st, 1886.

## DOMINION DAY.

On the first of July 1867 the inauguration of the confederation of the provinces of Canada was celebrated by general rejoicings throughout the new Dominion. Military reviews, school reunions, festivals and fire works throughout every province signalized our first "Dominion Day," and the first of July has ever since been the great national holiday of the Canadians. We have almost completed two decades under this union, and although single provinces have at times been subject to that discontent so common to the lot of communities as of individuals, the era has been one of general prosperity and marked by an immense development of material resources and of the sentiment of nationality. The confederation was composed of four provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—and stood between the waters of Lake Huron and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Now it consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, the territories of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska and Kewaytin, the district of Algoma and yet unformed territories in the north; the whole Dominion stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific; occupying an area larger by 18,000 square miles than the United States, including Alaska, and having a coast line of 10,000 miles on each ocean. Its northern borders are embraced by the greatest lakes in the world; its eastern provinces rear the greatest forests in the world and its western regions comprise the widest prairie in the world. Canada has four tenths of all the land in the British Empire; and with her vast sea coast line and wonderful chain of lakes and rivers has become the fourth maritime power in the world.

In 1867 the Dominion had about 4,900 vessels, of which 70 were steamers, with a total tonnage of 700,000 tons. Now she has 10,000 steamers and in all about 7,500 vessels with a net capacity of nearly 1,500,000 tons. In 1868 her fisheries amounted to an annual value of \$8,609,341, now the total value is over \$18,000,000 of which over eight and a half million dollars' worth are exported. In 1867 our export of dairy products and cattle amounted to scarcely anything, now we export over \$8,000,000 worth of cheese alone, and \$7,500,000 worth of live cattle, besides other stock. The exports of all four provinces were \$57,500,000; now they average \$100,000,000. For the same provinces the imports increased in the same time from \$73,

500,000 to about \$120,000,000. The banking capital increased in the same time from twenty eight and a half million to over sixty one and a half million dollars, and the amounts on deposit from thirty million to one hundred million dollars; besides which the people deposit \$13,986,134 in the post office savings bank, and about \$26,000,000 in the government and other savings banks.

The post offices have doubled in this period. We have now 7,084 post offices through which about 74,000,000 letters and 13,800,000 post cards are sent in a year; and 20,000,000 papers and parcels, besides newspapers sent from the offices of publication, which amount to 150,000,000 a year, there being now about 700 papers published in the Dominion.

The progress of our country in railways has been phenomenal and shows more than anything the strides we have made. At confederation we had about three thousand miles, now we have eleven thousand miles open. Of this the magnificent system of the Grand Trunk has attained a length of 4,534 miles, stretching to Chicago in the west and to Portland, Me. and Quebec in the east.

Another great system known as the Canadian Pacific, connecting the two oceans and forming the shortest international highway between Europe and Asia and Australia, has been built up since confederation and as we write the first through train from Montreal is crossing the vast prairies of the Canadian northwest and at the end of the week will be rolling down the flowery slopes of British Columbia to the ocean of the west—the end of a journey of 2,000 miles and the terminus of a system 4,218 miles in extent.

Manufacturing and mining have doubled and in many branches quadrupled, since confederation, so that with all our troubles and difficulties the Dominion has made great progress since we became a nation, while with all this material development, our system of education has become one of the most complete in the world and Canadian educationists, artists and scientific men are taking high rank outside of the Dominion.

It is not alone in respect of material endowments that Canadians have made progress as a people but in respect also of that self-reliance which is the best evidence of a capacity to shape their own destiny in the communion of nations. This is seen in the spirit of the Canadian volunteers, not only in their loyalty to the Mother land (England) will not forget that her 100th regiment of line was raised entirely in Canada, and that the Canadian voyageurs served her on the Nile); but in their defence of the integrity of their own land. In twenty four hours the Dominion can bring in the field 37,350 volunteers, comprising horse, foot and artillery, all well equipped and as well disciplined as any volunteers in the world. Yet this we trust, is not our highest boast. It is with—pardonable pride therefore, that the exhibitors in this section of the Colonial Exhibition have taken the occasion of the Dominion Day to decorate their stalls. The work of decorating was begun and carried out this morning (1st July); a deputation of exhibitors and commissioners having made a raid upon Covent Garden at 3.30 in the morning, and with ferns, ivy, whortleberry, oak leaves—which made a fair substitute for our own maple leaves—and flowers made the Canadian court quite festive. Both the educational court and the other galleries had handsome floral designs. The EXHIBITOR office had two Beavers worked in fern and ivy as its contribution. The day's celebration is to be fittingly terminated by a dinner in the evening among the exhibitors.

We are glad to find that the id permanent Colonial and Indian mus- developed to in last issue, is gradually be- loped. Several English journals have their indorsation of the *Times* article the theme is taken up with approval at in Canada. The London correspond- the *Montreal Gazette*, discussing the give his opinion that "the result exhibition must be carried on to a p- Canadians say, and this can be best of the case of the Dominion by the est- ment of some well accredited bureau may become the medium in comm- matters, between us and England. In short, the proposal of Mr. Ira Co- who formerly in Canada, and now as re- active here of New Brunswick, is ena- speak with personal knowledge and ence. His proposition is that rooms be provided, say in London and Liv- where Canadian manufactures shou- exposed for the free inspection of B- dealers. Competent agents should charge of these centres to explain the exhibits. They would endeavor to Canadian trade by reporting regula- Canadian centres the peculiar and wants of foreign markets." On the *Gazette* editorially comments: "O- a bureau our former representative, Cornwall, has clearly set forth the tages, both in his pamphlets and when has had opportunity of making know- views to persons of prominence int- in the colonies," and adds that if p- results are to be looked for, it must- ried out by Canadians themselves- *Canadian Manufacturer* the org- the manufacturers associations of O- has also urged with clearness and fe- lar views with the object of extend- trade in manufactured goods. These have been endorsed by almost every- an exhibitor now in London who of Ca- faith in the commercial future of the- try, and at the recent meetings held- exhibitors office of the Exhibition, to- seemed to be unanimous that so- centres of information should be est- forthwith. At the last session of the- northern Parliament the sum of \$10- voted for the purpose of experimenting- organization of commercial age- broad, and we do not know of any be- of appropriating at least the larger- of this vote than in the direction in-

The museum in question shou- be made the curiosity shop, "under shal- state control and with none but an- man at the head of it" as proposed in *London Standard*. Our objects admi- ly commercial, and in such a matte- can do the business of Canadians best- themselves.

An international exhibition is to- at Adelaide, South Australia, in 18- will be fully as interesting an exhi- that held at Sydney some years ago- that the opening of the Canadian- Railway is bringing us many steps- to our brethren of the southern hem- it will be worth our while to be- resented there. We may mention- Canadians who may hope for a tr- Australia that the Canadian Pacific- are now endeavoring to make freig- ments that will be specially favor- nadians shippers who wish to ma- mental shipments of goods. We u- fore that our manufacturers and- will prepare immediately to mak- contribution to the Adelaide exhibi-

# THE CITY OF HAMILTON

## AND COUNTY OF WENTWORTH,

### ONTARIO, CANADA.

Their People, Industries and Institutions.

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*City of Hamilton Council of 1886:*

ALEX. MCKAY, MAYOR.

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**CITY OF HAMILTON COUNCIL OF 1886, ALEX. MCKAY, MAYOR.**

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**WENTWORTH COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1886.**

J. W. JARDINE, WARDEN.

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**THE CITY OF HAMILTON.**

HAMILTON is a city of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada. It is situated on the south shore of Hamilton (formerly Burlington) bay, the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It lies just east of the 80th degree of longitude, and just north of the 43d parallel of latitude. It is somewhat farther south than Marseilles and Florence—almost on the same line with Toulon and Leghorn.

Hamilton occupies an alluvial plain lying between the bay and the escarpment which forms the outer rim of the lake basin. This escarpment—locally known as "the mountain"—is the height over which the Niagara plunges at the Falls. The rock strata of the Hamilton escarpment belong to the middle Silurian geological system. Counting from their base upwards, they form three well defined groups known as the Medina, Clinton, and Niagara formations. Good building stone is found in both the Medina and Clinton groups, though a great part of the Medina series is a friable detrital shale, the detritus of which mainly forms the fine fruit growing lands between the escarpment and Lake Ontario. It is through the Medina formation that the Falls of Niagara have cut their stupendous gorge, and in feeble imitation each streamlet falling over the escarpment cuts through these pasty shales a gully of considerable size. From its summit a magnificent view may be had. The city immediately below, the squares in the centre as distinct as those of a chess board, while in other parts the luxuriant maples with which the streets are lined almost hide the dwellings from sight. The broad blue waters of Lake Ontario stretch away to the eastern horizon. To the northward the view is closed in by a continuation of the height on which the observer stands. The plain is covered in all directions with fruitful farms and dotted with thriving villages. The spires of Toronto may be dimly discerned on the north side of the lake, forty miles away; and on a clear day the smoke of Niagara, about the same distance, may sometimes be seen.

The agricultural productions of the country surrounding Hamilton are rich and varied. Besides all the cereals grown in temperate zones, maize is produced in considerable quantities. All the vegetables known to the British market are grown abundantly, and some which do not ripen in England are plentiful and cheap. At the proper season tomatoes are sold for from one shilling to two shillings sterling per bushel. Fruit is grown in wonderful variety and profusion. Apples, cherries, peaches, plums, pears and grapes are the most common. Last autumn very fine grapes were sold in Hamilton market, in quantity, at a half-penny a pound, but is materially below the ordinary price.

At the opening of the present century the ground on which Hamilton now stands was covered with forest. A dozen years later it was occupied by farmers, and gradually a hamlet grew up at the spot which is now the center of the city; but it was not till 1833 that a municipal organization was effected. In 1836, just fifty years ago, the inhabitants numbered 2846, and the assessed value of property was less than £35,000 sterling. Ten years later the population was found to be nearly 7,000, and a city charter was obtained. The growth of population since that year is shown in the following table:

1851.....	14,112	1871.....	26,716
1861.....	19,096	1876.....	31,708
		1881.....	35,961
		1886.....	(estimate) 41,000

The assessed value of property last year was £4,000,000 sterling.

Hamilton is in direct railway communication with all parts of the province, while she has by the great lakes and rivers water communication from Chicago, Duluth and Fort William at the west to the Atlantic seaboard.

The city is represented by two members in the Dominion Parliament, and by one in the Ontario Legislature. It has two daily newspapers. Its local affairs are managed by a city council composed of a mayor and twenty-one aldermen. It is amply supplied with excellent water from Lake Ontario. The present consumption is at the rate of about 80 gallons daily to each inhabitant. A police force of 50 men is found ample to preserve the peace; and a highly efficient fire department has been able to save the city from serious loss by fire. The streets are partly lighted by gas, and partly by electric lamps. It is no exaggeration to say that in all material interests Hamilton is now more prosperous and its progress more rapid than at any former period.

**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF HAMILTON.**

No other Canadian city has won for itself the industrial celebrity that Hamilton has attained. The city is often called the Birmingham of Canada, and though comparison with the world's great workshop in the English midlands is presumptuous, it is not altogether unwarranted. A place, within the memory of living men transformed from the wilds of a forest, can necessarily in but few things be compared with Birmingham. In one point, however, such a comparison may not be unseemly. Hamilton resembles the larger and older hive of industry in her thrifty application of skill



The Bureau of Industries of the Government of Ontario, publish particulars regarding the earnings of 2,853 employ. in the chief cities of Ontario. Their figures in all essential features agree with the returns of the Dominion census.

Many of the industries of Hamilton have made favorable progress since 1881. Several new factories and workshops have been built, and additions and improvements made to some of the old ones.

In textile industries, a cotton factory has been established running twelve thousand spindles. The mills and plant of this company cost \$475,000, and their output last year was nearly two millions and a quarter yards of cloth, and a quarter of a million pounds of yarn. These mills employ 390 hands, their annual pay list being \$104,000.

In iron working also, a new rolling mill was established last year. The capital outlay of this company is \$50,000; number of employes, 30; and the estimated value of annual output \$175,000.

New and larger shops have been erected for the chief engine works of the city, and a new factory has also been built by the Wanzer company for the manufacture of their sewing machines. The making of sewing machines has been for some years, and still is, an important industry in Hamilton. The Wanzer company recently invested, in extending their works, \$100,000 additional to their capital account. Since 1861 that company has made in Hamilton one million and a half of sewing machines. Their business, small and restricted at first, has become immense, and extends to all countries of the world. Every machine sold by the Wanzer company has been made in Hamilton. Their output of machines has reached 1,500 per week. For years their distributing house in London, England, has advertised their machines in more than twenty languages, and their wares go wherever English commerce finds its way.

Numerous other improvements might be referred to, but enough has been said to show that the manufacturing industries of Hamilton possess a healthy vigour.

THE TRADE OF HAMILTON.

The situation of Hamilton at the head of Lake Ontario affords special facilities for communication with western Canada, with the Great Lakes of North America, and with the River St. Lawrence. Such advantages for commerce the pioneer traders of Canada were not slow to appreciate, and through their foresight and energy, and the industry of their successors, Hamilton has become an important centre of Canadian trade.

The merchants of Hamilton organized a Board of Trade in 1845. That body, from its inception, has exercised a salutary influence over the mercantile affairs of the city, and has been on the alert to promote the construction of railways, canals and other works, for opening up the resources and trade of the country. The list of Hamilton merchants is an interesting, if not a long one. Several stand in the front ranks of Canadian trade, and some have won more than a Canadian reputation for their public spirit. If personal references were admissible here, an account of the early merchants of the city and their experiences would be an instructive story.

The following official returns correctly show the trade of Hamilton for last year:

Imports of Free Goods to Hamilton for 1885.....	\$1,180,635
Imports of Dutiable Goods to Hamilton for 1885.....	2,914,397

Total Imports for 1885..... \$4,095,032

Of the more important articles included in the imports of the year were:

Tea.....	2,430,764 lbs.
Coffee.....	86,868 "
Dried Fruits, (chiefly Raisins, Currants, etc.).....	1,998,884 "
Soda Ash, and Caustic Soda.....	493,101 "
Cotton (raw).....	1,953,795 "
Raw Leaf Tobacco.....	2,966,694 "
Pig Iron.....	10,000 tons.
Manufactures of Wool.....(value)	\$821,069
Earthenware and China.....(value)	60,933
Tin Plate.....(weight)	49,074
Settlers' Effects.....(value)	\$57,548

No portion of the official returns of the trade of Hamilton furnishes a more interesting illustration of the growth of the city than that relating to the consumption of coal:

In 1876 the amount of coal consumed in Hamilton was	26,493 tons.
" 1880 " " " " " "	58,962 "
" 1885 " " " " " "	110,914 "

The coal consumed in Hamilton last year, as by these official returns, was more than four times that used in the city in 1876, and was nearly a fourteenth part of the amount consumed in 1885 in the Province of Ontario, which by the Governmental returns was 1,560,000 tons. This increase is due in part to the gradual substitution of coal for wood as domestic fuel, and in part to the extension of manufacturing operations in the city.

MONETARY INSTITUTIONS.

Banking is carried on in Hamilton by the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Bank of Commerce, Merchants

Bank, Molson's Bank, Traders' Bank, and Bank of Hamilton. The Canada Life Assurance Company was organized in Hamilton in 1847, and its head offices are located there. Neither the position of these offices nor the handsome building in which they are situated is surpassed in the city. The latest returns of the Dominion Government show that this company assures at present 14,877 lives for insurances amounting to \$34,890,225; that its revenue last year was \$1,336,680, and its expenditure for that period was \$632,781.



CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Hamilton is the see city of the Diocese of Niagara (Church of England), and of the Diocese of Hamilton (Roman Catholic).

There are in the city six Anglican churches, viz.: Christ Church Cathedral, Church of the Ascension, St. Thomas' Church, All Saints', St. Mark's, and St. Luke's, the latter two being free and open churches.

The Roman Catholics have two large churches, one of brick, (St. Mary's, which is the Cathedral church), one of stone called St. Patrick's, and one smaller church of wood known as St. Joseph's church, used chiefly by Germans.

The Presbyterians number six churches, designated the Central Church, McNab Street Church, St. Paul's, Knox Church, St. John's and Erskine Church.

The Methodists have nine churches, called the Centenary, Wesley, First Methodist, Zion Tabernacle, Simcoe Street, Gore Street, Emerald Street, and the American Methodist Episcopal Churches.

The Baptists have one large and handsome stone church in the centre of the city with a mission church in a remote portion of it. There is also a Baptist church for colored people.

Besides the above religious bodies there is a Congregational Church, a Reformed Episcopal, Brethren of the One Faith, Believers, Evangelical Lutheran, Plymouth Brethren, and Salvation Army; the latter having just completed a handsome building of brick, called "the Barracks."

There are also in Hamilton a Jewish synagogue, a branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and a Young Men's Christian Association.

Many of the churches of the city are commodious buildings, chiefly of stone and brick, and more or less ornamental in design. The churches are all in their own way active in promoting the spiritual welfare of the community. The efforts of all are zealously directed to imparting religious instruction in Sunday schools, many of which are in a flourishing condition.

The Census Returns of 1881 give the following figures as the numerical standing of the various religious denominations at that time:

Church of England.....	9,605	Jews.....	177
Methodists.....	8,317	Brethren.....	175
Presbyterians.....	7,879	Disciples.....	98
Roman Catholics.....	7,134	Reformed Episcopal.....	31
Baptists.....	1,066	Unitarians.....	21
Lutherans.....	618	" Protestants ".....	2
Congregationalists.....	472	Universalists.....	50
Not designated.....	339	Quakers.....	4

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The school system of the city of Hamilton comprises the public schools and the Collegiate Institute, together with a Model School and a Training College for teachers.

In the public schools the course of study, beginning with the Kindergarten, comprises reading, writing, English grammar, composition, English literature, history, geography and arithmetic.



CENTRAL SCHOOL.

In the Collegiate Institute, which pupils enter at the age of about 14 years after having completed the public school course of study, preparation may be had for entering the Universities, the Medical schools, the Law schools, etc.

In the public schools there is an average attendance of 5,000 pupils and more than a hundred teachers, and in the Collegiate Institute and Training College there is a yearly attendance of between 500 and 600 students, presided over by a staff of 15 masters and teachers.

The schools are managed by a Board of Education consisting of twenty members, fourteen of whom are elected by the people, and six appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

In the public schools each pupil is required to pay from one dollar to two dollars a year, in return for which the School Board furnishes him with all the books, stationery, etc., required throughout his course. No charge is made for tuition.

In the Collegiate Institute the fees range from two dollars and a half to ten dollars a year, and students supply their own books.

The teachers employed in the different charitable institutions of the city are appointed and paid by the School Board.

In addition to the above public schools, there are also five separate Roman Catholic schools in Hamilton. The average number of pupils attending these schools is 823, and the number of pupils on their books is 1626. A ladies' school of high grade is also conducted by that denomination, and is held in high esteem.

The Wesleyan Methodists also control a ladies' college in Hamilton, devoted to the higher branches of education for young women. It has been in existence several years, and attracts pupils from various parts of Canada.

The Hamilton Association is an incorporated society for investigating the natural history, botany, geology, and Indian antiquities of the district. It has about one hundred and fifty members who hold monthly meetings. During the thirty years of its existence numerous papers relating to the *fauna*, *flora*, and rock conformation of the country surrounding Hamilton, have been published under its auspices.

Besides the public schools of the city, there are private institutions for commercial and business training, and for art tuition. A public Art school has also been established.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF HAMILTON.

Foremost amongst these are the National and Benevolent societies. They are, the St. George's, St. Andrew's, Caledonia, Irish Protestant, Catholic Mutual Benefit, and Emerald associations. These societies seek out and relieve cases of necessity and affliction. They render good service to the community, and receive corresponding appreciation and support.

The other charitable institutions comprise a Boys' Home, a Girls' Home, a Home for Aged Women, a Home of the Friendless, an Orphan Asylum, a House of Refuge, and the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. These have suitable commodious buildings, the outcome of private benevolence, and are sustained by voluntary contributions. The St. Mary's Asylum is in charge of Sisters of Charity, and the other homes are under the direct management of committees of ladies. The inmates of these homes are well cared for, and the children educated and instructed in the way to make for themselves a respectable living. Donations to these charities include, besides money, flour, meal, meat and vegetables. At Christmas, luxuries are not lacking. Last Christmas one home received fifty turkeys for its ninety inmates.

The number of inmates at present in these charitable homes is: Boys' Home, 95 boys, aged from 5 to 14 years; Girls' Home, 72 girls, ages from 3 to 13 years; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, 86 girls;



COURT HOUSE.

Aged Womens' Home, 24 aged women; Hamilton Orphan Asylum, 28 boys, 4 girls; House of Providence, 98 boys, 45 aged men, 60 aged women.

Hamilton possesses an hospital for the sick and injured. It was built a few years since at a cost to the city of \$53,685, and can accommodate 150 patients. The pavilion style of construction was adopted, with approved methods of obtaining a copious supply of light and air. Last year 673 patients were admitted. It is sustained by the city, aided by an annual grant from the Provincial Government, and by contributions from such patients as can afford to pay for maintenance. Last year the Government grant was \$7,458, and the amount paid by patients \$1,573. The management of the institution is under the direction of an Hospital committee appointed yearly by the city council. Gratuitous attendance is rendered by the medical practitioners of the city.

The new Court House is one of the most massive and stately of the public buildings of Hamilton. It was commenced in 1877, and finished in 1879, at a cost of \$124,000, including the furniture. It is of stone, 170 x 65 feet, having three stories and basement. It is the joint property of the city and county; and all the courts except the police court, sit here. The opening ceremony was performed in the presence of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

The first settlement was made in the County of Wentworth in 1786, just 100 years ago, and the population now, exclusive of that of the City of Hamilton, is 28,886, of which 24,237 is designated as rural. There are 274,348 occupied acres in the county, with an assessed valuation of \$12,161,463 for the real property, and \$827,104, for the personal property. Of the occupied land 210,384 acres are cleared, there are 47,467 acres of woodland, and 17,181 acres of swamp or waste land. Situated at the head of Lake Ontario, the climate of Wentworth County is well adapted to the production of fruit, and large quantities of apples, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, cherries, raspberries, etc., are produced for sale in the Hamilton market, and for disposal to the northern portions of the Province, which are easily reached by railway. The native woods are maple, beech, pine, cedar, oak, butternut, hickory, black walnut and chestnut, for all of which there is a large demand for fuel, furniture or building purposes. In 1884 the fall wheat raised in Wentworth County was worth \$689,400; spring wheat, \$84,137; barley, \$180,874; rye, \$11,238; peas, \$121,156. The estimated value of farm land was \$13,272,700; of farm buildings, \$443,457; of implements, \$1,106,687; and of live stock, \$2,018,067. The 30,542 acres sown with fall wheat produced 856,398 bushels; 5,047 acres produced 103,363 bushels of spring wheat; 11,185 acres, 337,451 bushels of barley; 29,261 acres, 1,311,771 bushels of oats, 1,157 acres, 18,824 bushels of rye; 8,295 acres, 188,131 bushels of peas; 4,239 acres, 339,120 bushels of Indian corn; 617 acres, 11,723 bushels of buckwheat; and 169 acres, 4,129 bushels of beans; 4,441 acres produced 687,543 bushels of potatoes; 442 acres, 222,472 bushels of mangold wurtzels; 225 acres, 91,607 bushels of carrots; 1,862 acres, 868,791 bushels of turnips; 43,357 acres, 73,707 tons of hay and clover, and there were 44,379 acres in pasture, and 9,340 acres in orchard and garden. Wentworth produced 28 bushels of fall wheat to the acre in 1884, when the average production for the Province of Ontario was 24 bushels; her barley crop was 30.2 bushels, when that of the Province at large was 27.3 bushels, and her hay crop was 170 tons against 139 tons for the Province. The County had, in 1884, 6,768 working horses; 1,880 breeding mares; 2,913 unbroken horses; 244 working oxen; 12,453 milch cows; 5,097 store cattle over two years old, and 13,568 young and other cattle, among them some valuable herds of thoroughbred Ayrshire Shorthorns and Jerseys. There were 28,650 sheep, 5,953 pigs, 8,238 turkeys, 8,590 geese, and 89,062 other fowls. The total wool produced was 101,877 pounds. The tent per acre for leased farms was \$3.29, and farm hands received \$164 per year, with board, or \$257 per year without board. Female domestics received \$1.49 per week, with board. The rate of taxation

for municipal and school purposes is \$2.80 per head of population, or \$5.60 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Lying within easy reach of a manufacturing city of 40,000 inhabitants, the farmers of Wentworth have a profitable market for perishable produce, and the roads throughout the county are kept in a good state of repair. The farmers are generally prosperous, and not a few old men of 70 were born on the farms where they now reside. Annual fairs for the exhibition of farm products and manufactures are held in Hamilton, and in each Township of the County; and for many years the wheat produced in Wentworth County has taken the first prize at the Provincial Fair.

FRUIT GROWING.

In addition to the reference already made to fruit growing, it may be as well to particularize some of the main features of this rapidly growing industry. Strawberries are grown in the open air in every part of the County, and large quantities are shipped annually to the leading cities of the Dominion. The berries begin to ripen about the middle of June, and yield from 4,000 to 10,000 quarts per acre. The market price varies from 2d. to 10d. per quart, the latter price being obtained for the early ripening varieties. No sooner has the strawberry season reached its height than the black and red raspberries begin to ripen, and following immediately in the wake of these is the blackberry, better known as the thimble berry. Raspberries yield from 2,000 to 5,000 quarts per acre, and sell readily at 3½d. to 12d. per quart, while the blackberries sell at from 6d. to 15d. per quart. As high as £360 per acre have been realized as gross receipts, but this was an exceptional case. Large quantities of currants and gooseberries are grown, and a ready market is found. In fact the demand for these latter fruits is greater than the supply.

Besides these small fruits, grapes are extensively cultivated. Fully 100 different varieties are grown in the open air. Large vineyards that were planted a few years ago are now bearing abundantly and are proving to be very profitable investments. The market price varies from 1½d. to 10d. per pound, according to kind and quality. Fully 400 tons were shipped last year, besides large quantities that were used in making jam and wine. The Niagara, Concord and Delaware are the leading varieties. Grape growing and the cultivation of small fruits are yet in their infancy in this County. The quantity grown, and the area of land devoted to these purposes, are increasing from year to year with amazing rapidity. Experience has shown that there is no part of this Province in which both soil and climate are so well adapted to fruit growing as that section of country that surrounds the head of Lake Ontario, and extends along the southern shore. Every facility for shipping is furnished by the railway companies, and this industry bids fair to become a very profitable one.

Of the large fruits, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarines and quinces are successfully grown, the three latter, however, being more for home use than for market purposes. On every farm there is an orchard, varying in size from one to twenty-five acres, and containing apple, pear, plum and cherry trees. These orchards are found to be quite as profitable as any department of the farm, for after supplying all the fruit required for home use a large supply is left for which there is always a ready market. Large quantities are shipped to foreign markets. The apples grown in this section of country being superior in color and flavor, command the highest market price. Peaches can only be grown profitably in favored localities. The best peach district lies east of Hamilton, along the southern shore of Lake Ontario. When the locality and season are favorable they are very profitable, as they can always be sold at remunerative prices. Orchards in the prime of bearing yield a profit per acre of £20 and upwards.

Another fruit that can be very profitably raised is the melon. All varieties of this delicious fruit can be successfully grown in the open air. Enormous crops of the finest quality, both in regard to size and flavor, are harvested annually. The demand is good and the prices remunerative.

Hops have been cultivated successfully for upwards of a quarter of a century in this County, and the soil and climate have been found by experience to be particularly well adapted to their cultivation and growth. The principal market so far has been the home one, but large shipments have been made to the New York and English markets, and the prices realized have been as high as those received for the best American hops. The average profit per acre makes this a very desirable addition to the list of profitable farm products.

EDUCATION.

For educational purposes the County of Wentworth is divided into 73 school sections, in each of which is situated a comfortable and commodious schoolhouse. Of these schoolhouses, 43 are brick, 16 stone, and 14 frame. They are so situated that no child has to travel more than two miles to reach one of them. The number of pupils enrolled is 6,250. These are taught by 92 teachers, giving to each teacher an average of 68 pupils. The school year consists of 220 teaching days, and the average time the schools are kept open varies from 210 to 215 days. The salaries of male teachers average £90, and of females £60 per annum. Pupils are regularly

instructed in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, history, music and drawing, object lessons, lessons on useful knowledge, temperance and hygiene, while drill for boys, and calisthenics for girls are taken up as occasional subjects for instruction. Nor is the moral education of the pupils neglected; each teacher is required to inculcate both by precept and example, those principles which underlie a well formed character. Scripture readings are used daily. These schools are supported by a grant from the Ontario Legislature, a grant from the Municipal Council of the County, interest on invested funds, and a tax levied upon the assessable property of each School Section. The average annual cost for education in the Public Schools, which comprises tuition, and the necessary schoolroom accommodation, is £1, 7s., 6d. per pupil. Books and stationery are not included in this amount. All the teachers employed have attended either the County Model School, or one of the Normal Schools, and are therefore trained to the work of teaching. In 18 of the 73 sections, two or more teachers are employed, one as head teacher and one or more as assistants. The pupils attending these schools are well grounded in the elements of an English education, and possess sufficient knowledge when they have passed through the Public School course to enable them to transact the ordinary business of life, and discharge the duties of citizenship properly. Those who desire it are prepared for admission into the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and from them they pass into the University. All of the Public Schools are under the supervision of the County Public School Inspector, whose duty it is to see that the law and regulations are properly observed and the schools conducted in accordance therewith.

THE TOWN OF DUNDAS

Is situated in a beautiful valley, about five miles to the west of Hamilton, and is noted for its extensive manufacturing industries, the principal of which are: The Dundas Paper Mills, the Drop Forging Co.'s Works, The Gurney Agricultural Implement Works, The Wilson Foundry and Engine Works, McKechnie & Bertram's Tool Works, Maw & McFarlane's Foundry, Wilson's Axe Factory, Lennard & Sons' Knitting Factory, The Dundas Stove Co.'s Works, The Screw Factory, The Dundas Cotton Works, Bowman's Planing Factory, and the Wentworth Flour and Oat Meal Mills. These give employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers.

The different religious denominations are well represented, and the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists and Roman Catholics have comfortable and commodious churches. In educational matters, the town is fully abreast of the times, for it supports a High School, with two teachers, a Public School, with nine teachers, and a R. C. Separate School, with three teachers. The Public and High School building is one of the best in Ontario, and is well lighted, heated and ventilated. There are upwards of 600 pupils enrolled in the Public Schools, between 70 and 80 in the High School, and about 200 in the Separate School. In the Public Schools the foundations of a good English education are laid, and pupils are prepared for admission into the High School. Pupils in the High School are instructed in Classics, Modern Languages, Advanced Mathematics and Higher English, as well as being trained in a Commercial Course. The Separate Schools do about the same work as the Public Schools. There are two weekly newspapers published in the town, the *True Banner* and the *Standard*, both of which circulate in the surrounding country. The town is lighted with gas, the streets are well paved, and comfortable sidewalks are provided. There is a station on the main line of the G. W. Div. of the Grand Trunk Railway at which all trains stop. The Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway connects it with Hamilton. Its population is estimated at about 4,000, and there is an excellent library of nearly 8,000 volumes in connection with the Mechanics' Institute.

WATERDOWN

Is an incorporated village, lying about six miles to the north of Hamilton. It is beautifully situated upon an elevated plateau, and commands a fine view of Hamilton and Lake Ontario. The country surrounding it is an excellent agricultural district. This village is famous for its good High and Public Schools. The pupils from this School have won distinguished honors at the Departmental Examinations, and the people have just reason to be proud of its record. There are some 300 pupils attending these Schools, and of these about 80 are in the High School Department, the balance being in the Public Schools. There are four teachers in the Public School Department, and two in the High School. The Public Schools prepare pupils for admission into the High School, while the High School gives instruction in Classics, Modern Languages, Advanced Mathematics, Higher English, and the rudiments of Commercial education. In the village are half a dozen churches owned by the leading religious denominations. Situated on a fine stream of water, and within the limits of the village is the Robson Brothers' Flouring Mill. This mill has a capacity for turning out 100 barrels of flour per day. A short time ago the proprietors fitted up their mill with improved roller machinery, for producing flour of the finest quality. There is also a Rake Factory along the stream, from which rakes are sent to all parts of the Province.



WESLEYAN LADIES' COLLEGE.

CANADA'S SEWING MACHINE TRADE.

Who that considered the subject fifteen years ago, would say that Canada could compete, in her own market, with the United States, much less with England, in any line of hardware or iron ware? Yet, to-day, there are specialties, such as circular saws, axes, stoves, etc., in which Canadian goods have not only filled our own market, but are beginning to go abroad as the best articles of their kind in the world.

Who, fifteen years ago, thought Canada would compete, in neutral markets, with foreign manufacturers in sewing machines? Yet the name of the Wanzer sewing machine is known in every civilized country. They find their way into the far interior of Russia, and the writer, travelling through the frontier districts of South Africa, has felt proud of his country to find the Wanzer better known, and better liked than almost any other machine, for they could be found among the natives of Basutoland, and in the far northern borders of the Transvaal Republic, as well as the British colonies. The firm of R. M. Wanzer & Co. was established by Mr. R. M. Wanzer, in Hamilton, in 1860, being the first sewing machine factory in Ontario, and was successful from the start. Being possessed of great mechanical ingenuity, a fine constitution and good business capacity, Mr. Wanzer has kept pace all through with the various improvements in machines, and has of late years added other branches to his factory. The business out-grew the capacity of his place, and within the past three years he has erected a vast factory on Barton street. The new establishment covers an area of four acres, has a frontage of about 900 feet, and has 151,570 square feet of flooring in its various departments. The firm now make five different styles of machines: the Wanzer "A," a lock-stitch machine, to work by hand or foot, with automatic winder; the "B," a small family machine; the "C," a light running family machine, suited for a great range of work; the "E," with wheel feed, for leather work and heavy manufacturing; and the "F," adapted for families and light manufacturing. Probably no other sewing machine manufacturer has been so fortunate in obtaining honors at foreign exhibitions as Mr. Wanzer. He received the gold medal at the Centennial; the gold medal at the Health Exhibition in London, and two medals at the Vienna Exhibition, besides being made a Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph. He was the only machine manufacturer of Great Britain and the Colonies who received that honour. His office is now decorated with other medals and diplomas of note, numbering over fifty. His catalogues are printed in twenty different languages, including Japanese, Chinese and other oriental languages.

STRAWBERRY BASKETS.

Besides his immense machine business, Mr. Wanzer now operates a wooden basket factory, which turns out 12,000 to 15,000 baskets a day, the baskets being entirely made by machinery, with superior ingenuity and skill. These baskets are used for shipping strawberries and other Canadian small fruits to the city markets. They are made very cheaply and might no doubt find a market outside of Canada, providing they could be closely packed and cheaply shipped. Mr. Wanzer has a screw factory for making set screws, in which he does a large trade, and has begun the manufacture of a new kind of lamp, with some peculiar features. The light is remarkably clear, yet no chimney is used, the lamp thus being free from one source of trouble and expense, while the light burns without soot or smoke or smell.

WESLEYAN LADIES' COLLEGE.

Situated on King Street, facing the Gore, in the most beautiful part of the city. This grand five story building of a composite style of architecture, with Corinthian pillars, will attract the stranger's eye as being something more than common. Originally erected for a grand hotel, at a cost of \$110,000, it was found to be too large for the city, and was purchased by a few enterprising citizens, and converted into a Ladies' College. It was the first Ladies' College in Canada to prepare a regular curriculum and confer degrees; and although its success has caused the rise of several others, it is still the best in the Dominion, in every respect. It is without doubt the finest and most extensive Ladies' College within a thousand miles. The building contains over 150 rooms, besides magnificent parlors, recitation rooms, dining room 70 x 10, and several bath rooms. Its ceilings are high, halls wide, Gymnasium and play grounds insuring to its pupils everything conducive and necessary to recreation and health. Established in 1861, it has had a noble career, having educated between two and three thousand young ladies. Its graduates in the regular literary course number over two hundred. It has drawn its pupils from every part of the Dominion, and from nearly every State in the American Union. Its course of study is most comprehensive, embracing literature, science, art, languages, both ancient and modern. It has special advantages in music, and drawing and painting. Its faculty includes about twenty highly accomplished ladies and gentlemen, and is presided over by the Rev. A. Burns, D.D., LL.D., though, through much of its history it was presided over by the late Rev. Dr. Rice, the Senior Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada. Dr. Burns who succeeded him eight years ago, is an experienced educator, having presided for years over the faculty of a university, and having devoted most of his life to lecturing and teaching. As the head of this splendid institution the principal is exceedingly popular, and the success which is crowning his efforts is a source of extreme satisfaction to the citizens of Hamilton, who have so wisely devoted their means to the good work. One thing should not be omitted in this brief notice, that is, while the name of the College is denominational its doors are open to all; and its graduates and pupils belong to all religions. Higher education of the young ladies is the sole aim of the institution, and while the strictest watch is kept over the conduct of the pupils by Mr. Burns and her assistants, they are in no wise convent-bound or biased by creed or theory. Culture in all that is beautiful and useful is the one aim of the College, and the highest praise for its performance of its work is none too good. The officers of the Board of Directors consist of the following gentlemen: Dennis Moore, Esq., President; W. E. Sanford, Esq., Vice President; A. Burns, D. D., LL. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Twenty-five years ago our young men had very limited facilities for fitting themselves to competently fill positions they might aspire to. Few of our schools then gave young men a practical business education.

No city of any size is now without its Business College, and Hamilton can proudly boast of having in the Canada Business College, the peer of them all, in point of equipment, and the pioneer in point of





He is the Local Examiner for the Civil Service Board in Hamilton, and Vice-President of the Business Educators Association of United States and Canada.

MODERN PHARMACY.

FLUID EXTRACTS may be claimed as strictly American products, and probably no class of Pharmaceutical Preparations has ever sprung into such well-deserved prominence in so short a time. Previous to 1850, when they were first introduced into the United States Pharmacopoeia as a distinct class of preparations, there was only one Fluid Extract mentioned in either the British or United States text books. Now there are many of them, while hundreds of unofficial kinds are prepared in the laboratories of manufacturing pharmacists in Canada alone.

Their distinctive features are the concentration of the active ingredients of a crude substance into a small bulk and liquid form, and their advantages consist in the greater convenience of administration, and in not being subjected to so great or prolonged a heat as their near relatives the solid extracts, thus avoiding the dissipation of volatile active principles incurred in the necessarily protracted evaporation of the latter named bodies.

Another feature in their favor is that they are generally prepared from fresh and sound drugs by competent workers, who devote their time wholly to this branch, and whose education, training and continual practice render them thoroughly fitted to produce preparations upon which much greater dependence can be placed than upon the tinctures, etc., prepared by the too often careless apprentice in the back shop of a country drug store. In fact the medical profession generally favor the adoption of this class of goods in the place of such primitive and unreliable compounds as decoctions and infusions frequently made from old and therapeutically inert substances, while the retail pharmacist finds that he can prepare his tinctures, syrups, etc., almost instantly by adding the corresponding quantity of fluid extract to the proper menstruum or diluent, thus effecting a saving of time and labor, besides yielding a product much superior to that generally dispensed, and abolishing the necessity of carrying a large stock of vegetable drugs which rapidly deteriorate and become a source of disappointment, if nothing worse, to the prescriber. In the manufacture of these goods percolation is the general process employed, and may also be claimed as American, for although it is said to have originated in France during the eighteenth century, yet it owes its development to the New World, where it has been generally adopted as the best method of extracting the soluble portions of a large proportion of drugs, while the older European countries seem to cling to the less modern and satisfactory methods of maceration and expression now fast becoming obsolete in America, where even simple percolation and evaporation is being superseded by the more effectual mode of Repercolation or Fractional Percolation in preparing liquid concentrations.

By the skilful use of the last named process it is quite possible to produce an extract of which a fluid ounce fully represents an ounce by weight of the crude drug without the use of any heat whatever, and thus present to the consumer the active principles of the substance acted upon in their natural state as supplied by nature, and which is justly conceded to be the best possible form in which they can be exhibited.

So great is the demand for this class of goods that many large firms devote almost their entire establishment to the manufacture of these and allied products. Foremost among the leading Canadian houses is that of ARCHDALE WILSON & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton, Ontario, whose very complete line of Fluid Extracts has attracted general attention for a number of years.

This house spares no effort nor expense to keep pace with the rapidly progressive age in which we live, and have recently found it necessary to quadruple their apparatus and procure a larger building in which to carry on the manufacture of and supply the ever increasing demand for their thoroughly reliable preparations.

Beginning some years ago with a few staples, their trade has rapidly grown until their catalogue now embraces nearly all drugs used in modern pharmacy, and their out-put swelling from a few to many thousand pounds annually. Their great success may be attributed to the care bestowed on these lines, their close connections with leading English, French, German and American houses, enabling them to procure the very best quality of crude drugs so necessary for the required result, and in their long experience in the business, where practice and careful study have taught them the requisite process of manufacture as well as the correct menstruum for exhausting each of the articles operated upon, which in itself is no unimportant adjunct, and only to be determined by strict observation. In addition to the above mentioned goods they also supply a full line of elegant and palatable Elixirs, Syrups, Medicinal Wines, Oleates, and general pharmaceutical, chemical and special preparations.

The attention of those interested is directed to Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co.'s exhibit of these goods at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition now open at Kensington, London, England

age. Established twenty-two years ago it has steadily advanced, and to-day offers educational facilities to young men and women that are not equalled in the Dominion.

The training in this college is pre-eminently practical, the pupils actually transacting business of all kinds here, just as they will find it done in mercantile establishments. Book-keeping is properly one of the most carefully conducted studies, and banking is practically taught, the pupils having actual transactions with each other. Commercial arithmetic receives special attention and the success of the methods taught is proven by the fact of the graduates of this college holding positions as accountants in many of the large concerns on this continent. Good penmanship being an actual necessary to every individual, this College has taken especial pains to procure the best exponents of this art, and that it was successful is proved by the numbers of teachers of writing in other schools who received their training in this institution. Commercial law, the art of letter writing and phonography and type-writing classes are all conducted by competent instructors. The College is pleasantly located in the business centre of the city, and has without exception the finest appointed rooms now devoted to the purpose in the Dominion. The building is heated by steam, is supplied with fire escapes, hat and cloak and wash rooms, and is furnished throughout without regard to expense, giving it a most elegant and artistic appearance.

The Canada Business College about seven years ago passed into the hands of Mr. R. E. Gallagher, its present principle and proprietor. Mr. Gallagher is a true business educator and his heart and whole interests are in the work, making his pupils his friends, and carrying his interest in them beyond the college walls. Previous to his assuming control of this institution he was a practical accountant, and for some time commercial master in the Normal and Public Schools at Ottawa.



EMERY WHEELS.

In the industrial world, emery wheels are now all but universally used. Their adoption has been gradual, and superintendents of iron working establishments have found by experiment from time to time that the use of emery wheels are very much more varied than they at first supposed. A gentleman at the head of a large manufacturing firm said not long since: "I have been trying to recall how we managed to get along before the introduction of emery wheels, but I cannot conceive how we managed to turn out work. The fact is, the quality of finish made possible by the use of emery wheels was not demanded by the public because such finish was unknown." The introduction of sewing machines has not lessened, but it has increased the number of articles to please the better cultured tastes of the day, and the adoption of emery wheels has begotten an appreciation of elegance of form and finish that now demands gratification.

There is in this city a comparatively small industry—a manufactory of emery wheels—small as regards the size of the premises, but of considerable importance to the manufacturing industries of the country. The Hart Emery Wheel has become a familiar name to all iron and wood workers in the Dominion. It is known and highly appreciated from Halifax to Victoria, and the good name it has earned has aided in keeping the City of Hamilton favorably before the people of Canada. The manufacture of the Hart Emery Wheel in Hamilton was commenced by Mr. Barnard who bought out the good will and patents of Mr. Gilbert Hart of Detroit, the inventor of the wheel, and associated with himself Mr. Samuel Briggs of this city, who has since superintended the making of the wheel, while Mr. Barnard attended to their distribution. The efforts of these gentlemen have been very successful. Nearly the whole trade of Canada, notwithstanding keen opposition, having fallen to their share.

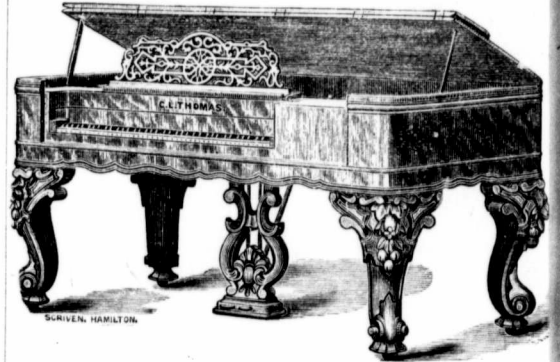
The business is now in the shape of a joint stock company, but is still under the same management. Not satisfied with the limited home field, they have taken the opportunity afforded by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be opened in London, England, to seek a larger market, and Mr. Briggs, who has undertaken the introduction of the Hart Wheel into Europe, goes home to his native land followed by the best wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The Hart Wheel commenced very moderately. The inventor made his first wheel in his own kitchen some 16 years ago. To day Mr. Hart is the acknowledged largest single consumer of emery and corundum in the world, and his wheels are to be found in more than half the workshops of America.

We think there is no Canadian industry to be represented at the Colonial Exhibition, which has a fairer prospect of establishing a connection in the old country, than the Hart Emery Wheel Co. of Hamilton.

BROOMS AND WHISKS.

One of the oldest and most successful manufacturers of corn brooms and corn-broom whisks in Hamilton is Mr. T. Mitchell, 81 King St. West. Mr Mitchell has on exhibition six or seven different grades of house floor brooms, of hearth brooms, and of whisks for brushing clothes. The broom corn used in the manufacture of these articles is grown to a limited extent in Canada, but chiefly in the Western States, whence it is laid down in Hamilton as cheap, if not cheaper than it can be laid down in New York. As none of this corn can be grown in Europe, and as these articles are made by machinery, and labor is cheaper in Canada, it would follow that foreign merchants introducing such goods could buy with advantage in Canada. The corn broom will sweep a room twice as quick and efficiently as any other kind of sweeper, although the hair broom, which is much dearer, is still used in England and most of the colonies. The samples shown by the exhibitor under notice range from \$2 to \$4.50 per doz. The "whisk" for cleaning apparel is another article which must be adopted by England and the colonies sooner or later. It brushes clothes cleaner, quicker, and with less damage to the nap of the cloth, than the English hair brush. At the same time it is much cheaper, an ordinary hair brush costing 40 cts., while a whisk of the same grade costs but 15 cts.



PIANO MANUFACTURING.

The Thomas Piano has the honor of being the oldest manufactory in the Dominion, the first instrument being made by the father of Mr. C. L. Thomas, whose name is now so well known in this trade. This establishment, situated at 92 King St. West, was founded in 1832 by the father of the present proprietor, who was the first to conceive and introduce the metal frame into the interior of the instrument instead of wood, for which a patent was granted to the firm in 1840. This was the first departure of material importance from the old style pianos, and it led to the great and progressive changes in the quality and construction of this instrument which now gives employment to thousands, and inspires some of the finest mechanical talent in the world. The Thomas piano from the outset was destined as a piano to be not merely of fine glossy exterior, but an instrument in which the purchaser might invest and feel satisfied that with fair treatment it would last a lifetime. From the first days of public exhibitions these instruments have been subjected to the test of impartial comparison with pianos of other makers. In 1864 received silver medal at Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, also a silver medal, 1865, at Provincial London, and gold medal at Great Central, Hamilton, 1885, and it seems to have been the policy of the house to invite criticism and impartial comment from all sources, so that their instruments might be improved and perfected by this method, and the retention of as nearly as possible the same staff of workmen (some of which latter have been for over a quarter of a century in their employ). Small improvements have been steadily introduced from year to year, which has enabled this piano to build for itself a standard reputation, which time and special adaptation to this branch of industry art alone could realize. The Canadian Commission at the Centennial Exhibition were specially struck with the splendid workmanship and unusually high musical order of this piano, and proposed very flattering eulogiums upon this as the result of Canadian skill and enterprise, awarded it a diploma and grand medal of honor. The first diploma ever given a Canadian piano was awarded to the Thomas piano. This was in 1850 at Montreal, at the first exhibition open to all British America, the instrument being afterwards sent to the World's Fair at London the following year. The deputation who some years back were engaged in the collection of noted Canadian products with a view to afford official information to Great Britain upon the development of Canadian industries, selected the Thomas Piano as their representative instrument. Over 3,000 of these pianos have been turned out by this house, consisting of square, grand and upright, they have been shipped to England and the United States, where they have given unqualified satisfaction.

BRUSH MANUFACTURING.

The manufacture of Brushes and Brooms is an important industry in Hamilton, there being half a dozen factories engaged in it, employing a large number of hands and considerable capital. The largest, as well as the oldest establishment in this line in the city—and indeed in the whole Dominion—is that of Meakins & Sons. This business was started 34 years ago, and the firm have been engaged exclusively in Brushes for 20 years. They opened on the smallest scale without any employees, but the business developed till it outgrew their premises twice. They recently erected a fine brick factory on King St., 100 x 80 ft., four stories high, and have also a large warehouse in St. Paul St., Montreal, where it has been under their name for 40 years. They make about 130 different styles of Brushes, which find their way under the firm's well known trade marks, to every province in Canada. These goods, which are gradually displacing foreign articles, include artists' and jewellers' brushes, feather dusters, boiler tube cleaners, curriers' brushes, hat and hair brushes, tooth brushes, shoe and stove brushes, and all sorts of brooms, and manufacturers' brushes and dusters.

HAMILTON PROVIDENT & LOAN SOCIETY.



One of the most prominent and important institutions in the city is "The Hamilton Provident & Loan Society," the largest and most prosperous loan company in this part of the province. It was instituted in 1871 with a subscribed capital of \$250,000 and \$100,000 paid up. Its subscribed capital is now a million and a half, with over a hundred thousand paid up. Its borrowed capital is nearly a million dollars, of which about eight hundred thousand is represented by debenture bonds held in England. Its local savings department contains over a million dollars deposits, although the rate of interest now paid is only three per cent, shewing the public confidence in the stability of the institution. Its total assets in round figures, three million, two hundred thousand dollars, these are all invested upon mortgage on real estate valued at one million, five hundred thousand dollars. In 1885 the Dominion Parliament passed an act (48 Vic., cap. 30) entitled "The Hamilton Provident & Loan Society's Act of 1885," in which the borrowing powers of the company are consolidated. Amongst other provisions in said Act, the society is authorized, in addition to their power to borrow upon debenture bonds payable on the expiry of a term of years, to issue perpetual debenture stock bearing a fixed dividend—a power and privilege not then possessed by any other company in the Dominion. The society's financial agents in this Dominion have issued a portion of this stock with a fixed dividend of five per cent, payable in London, half yearly, and as this stock is of a legally guaranteed (being secured by the company's paid up capital, as well as \$400,000 of subscribed but unpaid stock, and \$15,000 reserves), it will no doubt become a favorite investment with capitalists. In 1881 the society erected in the city of Hamilton a magnificent cut-stone Head Office building, which is one of the most imposing and beautiful architectural structures in Ontario. The progress of the society has been steady and marked since its incorporation. The Board of Directors is composed of nine members, and it includes amongst these the most successful and wealthy merchants in the city. President, Geo. H. Gillespie; Treasurer, D. Cameron. The London Financial Agents are Messrs. Methwick, Wark & Co., Throgmorton Street, and the Scotch Agents are Messrs. Gillespie and Paterson, Writers to the Signet, Edinburgh.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

The local financial interests of the city, are represented by the Bank of Hamilton, which from its foundation has had the loyal support of the merchants and citizens. It was opened for business in 1827 with a capital of \$1,000,000, and now has a rest fund of \$1,000,000. What a thoroughly good local bank can contribute to the building up of a home industry, has been well illustrated in the case of this institution. Starting out with a long list of the best business men of Hamilton as its stockholders, it has always commanded the confidence of the community. The first president was Mr. Donald McInnes, and the first cashier Mr. H. C. Hammond, formerly of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. John Stuart succeeded as president in 1881, and has been re-elected each year since. On the resignation of Mr. Hammond in 1882, Mr. E. A. Colquhoun was appointed cashier, and Mr. H. S. Steven assistant cashier. Under the present officers the prosperity of the bank has continued, and in addition to its local business it has established agencies at the following places in Ontario: Alliston, Georgetown, Hagersville, Owen Sound, Milton, Orangeville, Port Elgin, Tottenham, Wingham. The Board of Directors consists of John Stuart, Esquire, president; Hon. J. M. Turner, Esquire, vice-president; A. G. Ramsay, Esquire; J. M. Gurney, Esquire; Dennis Moore, Esquire, John Proctor, Esquire, and George Roach, Esquire. Agents in New York, the City of Montreal; in London, Eng., the National Bank of Scotland; in Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. Sterling Exchange bought and sold, and letters of credit issued.

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company which has its head offices in the City of Hamilton, has a guarantee capital of \$700,000, and has deposited with the Receiver General of the Dominion upwards of \$54,000 for the security of policy-holders. Though a young Company, it is one of the most vigorous and progressive life insurance companies of the Dominion.

To furnish pure life insurance on scientific and economical principles, avoiding on the one hand the errors and weaknesses of what is commonly called co-operative insurance; and on the other, the unnecessary element of investment, which is combined with insurance under the level premium system, and in so doing to provide insurance at the lowest possible cost to the assured, which safety would permit,—this Company offered to the public less than two years since, a new plan or system of insurance prepared and endorsed by the best known insurance actuary on the American Continent, whose name and reputation guarantee the correctness and safety of the system, which is now known as the Homans plan, taking its name from its author or deviser, Mr. Sheppard Homans.

The Homans plan is confined to pure insurance, for which at the beginning of the year, half-year or quarter, a sufficient premium is required to cover the risk assumed, and on renewal, the surplus of such premium beyond the actual mortality experience of the expired term, is credited to the assured, excepting a stipulated portion placed to reserve for a given time to serve as a compensating balance to fluctuations of mortality. Hence the assured has never at risk much more than a single premium. For expenses a small fixed annual charge is made, and no more exacted from the assured.

This plan does not involve the continual heavy reserve deposits by the assured, and consequent liability and hazard, necessitated by the level premium system, hence is not dependent upon the varying and lessening rates of interest.

The foregoing are the principal features, distinguishing the Homans plan of this Company from the plans practiced by the level premium companies.

The system is endorsed by actuaries, experts and insurance men, and has not been successfully criticised. Its author says of it: "It is the safest, cheapest and fairest attainable." The growing popularity of the system naturally arouses a great amount of opposition on the part of the other insurance companies, with which some of the journals professing to guide the public in insurance matters, lend their sympathies and assistance.

Notwithstanding great opposition and misrepresentation the Federal Life Assurance Company wrote \$2,304,000 of new insurance in the year 1885, and has written a larger amount in the first four months of 1886, than in the corresponding months of last year.

In amount of new business this Company stands nearly if not quite second among the Life Insurance Companies in Canada.

HAMILTON FORGING CO.

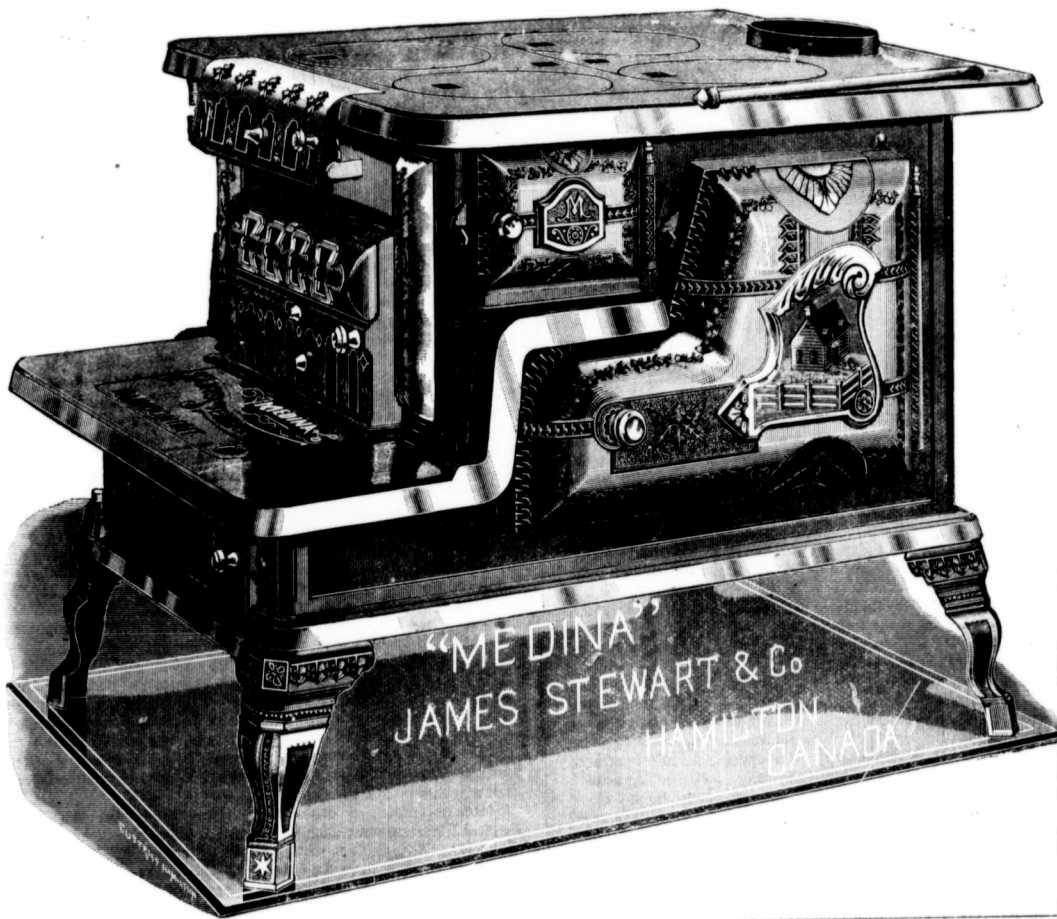
The Hamilton Forging Co. was started in 1875 with a capital of \$24,000, which was afterwards increased to \$35,000, for the manufacture of railway car axles. A stagnation in car building having occurred, the company turned their attention to making bar iron of all kinds from scrap metal, and have been so successful in making a good bar that their products are demanded by the Canadian iron trade in preference to imported bars at the same price. This company, of which Mr. James Walker is president, employ about 35 hands, and make bar iron of almost every size and kind, as shown by the samples in their exhibit.

DOMINION HAT COMPANY.

The Dominion Hat Co., of Hamilton, who exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition a couple of dozen fur felt hats, both soft and stiff, of different colors and styles, began operation in 1881. After a struggling existence for a short time, it was taken in hand by Mr. James Walker, and the business gradually developed till it is one of the most successful hat factories in Canada, turning out a great variety of excellent hats—the latest out-put being 60 to 70 dozen a week—and employing some 50 hands. The prices of the hats on exhibition range from \$16.50 to \$24 a dozen.

WALKER'S SOAPS.

The exhibit of soaps by Mr. James Walker, Hamilton, is interesting, not merely as representing this branch of industry, but as the product of one of the oldest soap factories in the Dominion. Mr. Walker has been engaged in the manufacture of soap and candles continuously since 1833, the only contemporary manufacturer of his early days in Ontario being Peter Freeland, of Little York (Toronto), who is now dead, and whose business ceased with him. In the first days of the business Mr. Walker had to draw a large proportion of his tallow by wagon from the States. A good deal was got at Buffalo, but sometimes it had to be brought from places as distant as Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Walker's exhibit consists of samples of his ordinary family soaps, which have so long been favorably known to the trade of Ontario.



CANADIAN STOVES.

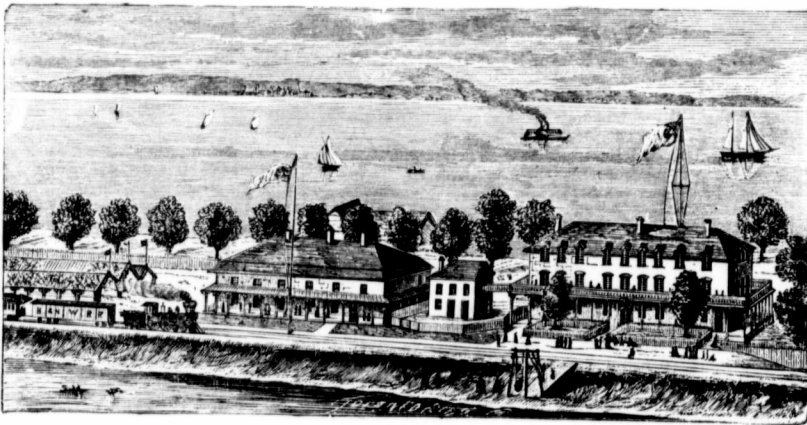
Since the days when the idea of an iron stove for house-heating and cooking was elaborated by Benjamin Franklin, Canada has made remarkable progress in this line of manufacturing. The necessities of the climate, the extensive use of both wood and coal and the aptitude of her people in invention have placed her in the front rank in this trade, and the Canadian style of stove is becoming known in every foreign country. Hamilton is the great centre of stove making in Canada. Her foundries employ over 1,000 men and turn out goods to the value of over \$1,500,000 a year.

One of the oldest and best known of these foundries is that of James Stewart & Co., founded in 1845 by one of a family of noted iron founders, the firm have built up a reputation unequalled in the Canadian trade. Their representatives throughout the Dominion are the best class of men in the trade. That a stove dealer represents James Stewart & Co. is of itself a prima facie evidence of good business character. The foundry, warehouse and offices front on four streets occupying nearly the whole block, the offices being 63 to 75 McNab street. Though the firm make over 220 different styles and sizes of stoves and heaters, there are three or four special styles which appear to combine every attainable quality for common use. The "Sultana" base burner coal stove is one of these, and has become so famous as to form a model for others. There are now 15,000 of these stoves in use, being the largest under any one name in Canada. The "Sultana" is made in different styles, with or without ovens, as a "double heater" and designed with great elegance. The firm, of course, manufacture a large variety of stoves, ranges and heaters suited for every special requirement of the trade. But a stove which calls for special mention and is made the subject of an illustration in these pages is the "Medina." This is the first stove that can be said to be perfectly adapted to wood and coal. It is built so that the coal bed is small enough not to be wasteful, and yet takes a long stick of wood when the coal linings are taken out. It has the best device known for shaking the coal or emptying the grate; it is made to attach hot water pipes, or with an extra hot water reservoir and warming closet, and has many minor features

that make it the most complete cook stove for all kinds of which the writer has ever seen. The stoves shown by James Stewart & Co. were taken according to the practice of the firm at other exhibitions, from their ordinary stock, and not in any way prepared for display; so that the visitor may form a correct opinion of the character of the goods. These stoves will be conspicuous in the Canadian department of the Colonial Exhibition, where the firm will be represented by Mr. A. A. Stewart.

FLATT & BRADLEY.

The timber business of Canada is one of its most important industries, requiring immense capital and giving employment to thousands. One of the most prominent and successful firms in the province is that of Flatt & Bradley, Hamilton, who commenced cutting out and rafting timber to Quebec in 1874. A large portion of the timber they manufacture in Canada, is brought to Hamilton, Toronto by rail and there put together in drams, each containing from twenty-four to thirty thousand cubic feet, which, when finished, are strung together form a raft, and in this way are towed to Quebec and there remeasured and shipped to the European market. The quality of their timber and the careful manner in which it is selected and made, always insures for them a ready sale. Each season they make and deliver to Quebec about 300,000 cubic feet. Besides manufacturing timber and staves, this firm is the largest one shipping into Quebec masts and spars, where they are trimmed to suit customers, and a large number sent on to Halifax, St. John's, N. S., and other eastern ports. This firm own in fee simple a large tract of land at Casselman on the Canada Atlantic Railway where they have just completed a saw-mill, with capacity for cutting 100,000 feet a day, as well as shingles and laths. Their head office is located at the corner of Barton and Wellington streets, in the handsome two-story building with yard accommodation of about one hundred acres; their stock, composed of over one million feet of all kinds of hardwoods, dimension timbers, shingles, laths, cedar, telegraph poles, etc., comprising an assortment of almost every description of domestic lumber.



BURLINGTON BEACH.

**BURLINGTON BEACH.**

The most attractive feature in the surroundings of Hamilton, is Burlington Beach, a long stretch of sand dividing the waters of Lake Ontario from those of Hamilton Bay, formerly known as Burlington Bay, and forming a wide, clean and beautiful beach on either side. The beach extends from the village of Burlington to the vicinity of Toney Creek, making a graceful curve, interrupted in its entire sweep by the Burlington canal, which cuts it in the centre and forms the venue and for all the water traffic of Hamilton. In the summer breeze is ever playing between these two lakes, the air is comparatively dry and cool at all times, and as the Beach Road is one of the smoothest, prettiest drives the pleasure seekers could wish, it is not to be wondered at that the Beach attracts visitors from all parts. This sort has recently been rendered more attractive by the extension of the Northern and North Western Railway over it, and by the erection of many private summer residences and splendid summer hotel, the Ocean House built on a beautiful site near the Canal. The house, of which the above is an engraving, is equipped with all the accessories of first-class hotel, and is capable of accommodating nearly 200 guests. Steamers and suburban trains stop at the Ocean House at almost any hour in the day. Summer visitors register at this hotel from nearly every part of the continent.



**ROYAL HOTEL.**

One of the handsomest buildings in Hamilton is the Royal Hotel, the leading one of the city, situated on James street. The hotel is considered one of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the Dominion of Canada. It is centrally located on one of the principal streets, in close proximity to banks, wholesale houses and office. It is elegantly furnished throughout, rooms en suite, with bath-rooms, etc., attached on every floor; electric bells in each room; telephone, telegraph, and other modern improvements within the St. J. building. Terms for board, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, according to the season of rooms. With parlors and baths attached, \$1.50 per day. Messrs. Hood Bros. are the proprietors.

**AGRICULTURAL SEED TRADE.**

The Niagara peninsula being "the Garden of Ontario" the fruit and vegetable and the seed trade of Hamilton have always been of importance. The county of Wentworth is one of the best, if not the best, sources of seeds in the Dominion. One Hamilton firm—that of John A. Bruce & Co., is in fact the pioneer of the seed trade in Canada, having started in 1850 as the first who dealt regularly and

exclusively in this business. This trade developed till it extended beyond the limits of Canada, and for the last twenty years they have been exporters of clover seed and to a limited extent of other seeds. Their thirty-fifth annual seed catalogue (1886) shows a great variety of seeds, including all the kinds of grain and fruit for which Canada is famous, clover and grass seeds, vegetable seeds and tree seeds, the latter including varieties of the Canadian sugar maple. For very many years the principal members of the firm have been among the most public spirited promoters of the Great Central Fair held annually at Hamilton, which for displays of Canadian fruit and grain have excelled anything in Canada. Messrs. Bruce & Co. are practical growers of seeds, having extensive trial grounds where they test new varieties of seeds and make experiments in all that pertain to their business. They are credited with having the most completely equipped seed warehouse in the Dominion.

**PORK PACKING.**

Pork packing is carried on in Hamilton, not so extensively as in Cincinnati or Chicago, but extensive enough to take a prominent place among the industries of the city. A tour through a pork house for the purpose of inspecting the process by which the pig is made into pork, does not promise much pleasure to those who are in search of the beautiful, but to those of a practical turn of mind it is interesting. In order to give the public an outline of the pork packing process, a writer called at Mr. F. W. Fearman's packing house, and was conducted through the extensive establishment by Mr. Chester Fearman.

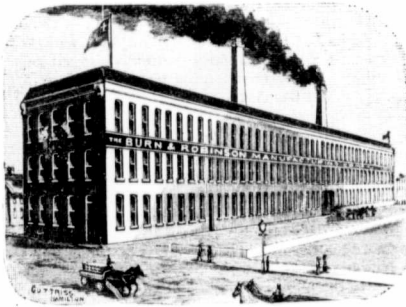
The hogs are weighed in the yard, from which they are driven up a series of gangways until they reach the top flat. This is one of the points in modern pork packing. The hog walks to the top flat where he is killed, and every move after this being a downward one, the attraction of gravitation is the motive power. Fifteen to twenty-five at a time the hogs are admitted to the striking pen, where each hog is stunned by a blow from a peculiarly shaped hammer. The hog then is slung by one leg to a hook which moves along the bar to the sticker, a couple feet below the striker. After the sticker gets through with him, the hog, now quite dead, is again moved along the bar, which brings him over the scalding vat. The trip by which the hog is suspended is acted upon by a lever in the hands of the scalding, and the hog is dropped into an immense vat of boiling water. When the hair is sufficiently loosened, the carcass is dumped out of the vat upon a table. It then passes through the hands of the scuttlers or scrapers, who, when they do their work properly, leave no hair on the hog. The porker is kept moving. The next into whose hands he falls is the "gambler"—probably corrupted from gambrel—whose title does not necessarily indicate just his habits. The gambrel's business with the hog is to slit the hind legs and introduce a stick called a gambrel under the arm strings. By this gambrel the hog is again suspended on another bar on an incline, along which its slides, passing under a stream of cold water to the shaver, who takes off the remaining hair. The pig next encounters the man who, in technical phrasology, is called the gutter, who removes the viscera and washes the inside of the carcass. The hog then passes along the bar to another part of the building, where it is split down the back. The sides remain hanging for ten hours, until thoroughly cold. After the cleaver has divided them into hams, bacon and shoulders, these pieces are spread upon the trimming tables. After they are cut into proper shapes they are sent into the cellar. If intended to be smoked, the meat is put in pickle, and if for sale-curing it is dry-salted. If intended for the English market,

the meat is cured with salt and sugar, and not smoked. The hams for the English market are different in shape from those intended for home consumption. The English market demands long cut hams, while those for home consumption are generally short and round. The bacon is sometimes put up and smoked in rolls, after the ribs have been cut out. The trimmings are separated, fat from lean, the fat to be made into lard and the lean into sausage meat. The fat is taken from the trimming tables and placed in iron tanks, where it is rendered by steam. The lard is then drawn off and refined by a patent process. After being properly chilled, the lard is run off into pails, tubs, tierces and other vessels, for shipment and retail use.

Every part of the hog is useful. The entrails are used for sausage casings and the offal for manure. Mr. Fearman does not clean the casings used in his sausage department, those used by him being imported from England. Large quantities of sausages are made of the very best quality and sold in all parts of the country. Bolognas are also made and disposed of to the trade. Mr. Fearman has put in machinery capable of making two tons per day.

Thirty to forty hands are employed in the building, and in the busy season from four to five thousand hogs are handled each month. Mr. Fearman carries on a pretty extensive export trade to the English markets, where his goods command good prices. A large number of dressed hogs, sold by farmers on this market, are packed at his establishment. He exhibits a fine collection of hams, bacon and lard at the Colonial Exhibition.

The different cuts of meat made at this establishment are celebrated all over the Dominion for their excellence. They consist of hams, shoulders, spiced rolls, breakfast bacon, backs, mess pork, short cut pork, lard, sausages and bologna, large quantities of which are shipped to the trade everywhere. This house has been established thirty years, and does the largest trade in this line in the Dominion, and is constantly increasing its business. Mr. Fearman also deals largely in cheese, of which he is known to be one of the best judges in the country.



THE BURN & ROBINSON MFG. CO.

This Company, which is the outgrowth of two or three manufacturing firms, one of whom had been in business for forty years, is engaged in the manufacture of stamped metal wares, wire bird cages, and other specialties. Their factory, of which an engraving is here given, is 300 ft. in length, and is the best equipped of its kind in Canada. The Burn & Robinson Mfg. Co.'s exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition consists of bird cages only, of which they show about 150 samples, varying in prices from \$6 to \$35 per dozen net. These cages are made of wire and tin, and are put together and finished with such taste and skill that they not only command the home market, but sell abroad at better prices than those of foreign make.

They will be found eminently suited to the colonial markets. An examination will show that these articles are not only more tasteful and lighter than any other kind, but that they possess many little devices—such for instance as the draw bottom, which enables one to clean the cage while hanging and without taking it down—held under patent solely by this firm, giving them a great advantage in the trade. The firm manufacture a patent insect catcher, which, it is said, will completely free a bird from insects and prevent these pests from attacking a clean bird. A specialty of this firm is the manufacture of tubular lanterns, of which they turn out immense quantities, and which are so much superior to all other lanterns in convenience and brilliancy, of light, that they are now finding their way to foreign countries. The firm have lately started, under patent, the making of the celebrated Rochester lamp. This lamp, which they are turning out by the thousand, gives a flame equal to 65 candle power, consuming only twice the quantity of oil used up by a  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch flat wick. A cylindrical wick is used, giving a cylinder of flame, fed by a current of air both from within and without, making the combustion complete. The construction of the burner is such that no gas vent is required; and it is non-explosive. In power, its light is the nearest approach to electricity of any lamp ever produced.

In connection with this branch, the firm makes all kinds of lamp and lantern burners, in which they do the principal business in the Dominion. The copper used in the metal for these goods, comes from the celebrated Lake Superior mines, which are the richest in the world. The burners are made by the best machinery. A Canadian firm such as this, would be in a position to supply foreign markets to the best advantage.

One of the most successful specialties made by the Burn & Robinson Mfg. Co., is a sash support and sash lock for house or car window. As indicated by its name, this device is designed to hold a window sash at any height, the same as a weight, and it will lock either upper or lower sash at any point, whether opened or closed. This lock can be applied to any kind of window, and to odd as well as new sashes.

The firm make pressed, stamped and spun ware, plain and retined japanned ware, sheet brass and zinc, and nickel plated goods, one class of their tubular lanterns being made in this style. Their catalogue gives a total of over 300 lines of their own manufacture. On several of these, medals and prizes have been obtained at foreign exhibitions, as well as the principal Canadian fairs.

For the information of those interested, we give some of the items in the catalogue of 1886. Bird cages of brass and japanned wire, for squirrels, parrots and other birds, in about 100 styles. Bird cups, nest brackets, cuttle fish bone holders, bird baths, etc.; burners, lamp and lantern; broilers; cans for oil and milk; water coolers; cake cutters; egg beaters; flour sifters; lanterns, tubular and bull's eye; potato mashers; coffee mills; corn poppers; snow shovels; fire shovels; toasting forks; traps for mice, rats, flies and insects; wire dish covers; vegetable skimmers; tea and coffee strainers; ornamental wooden flower stands, etc., etc.



W. G. DUNN & CO.

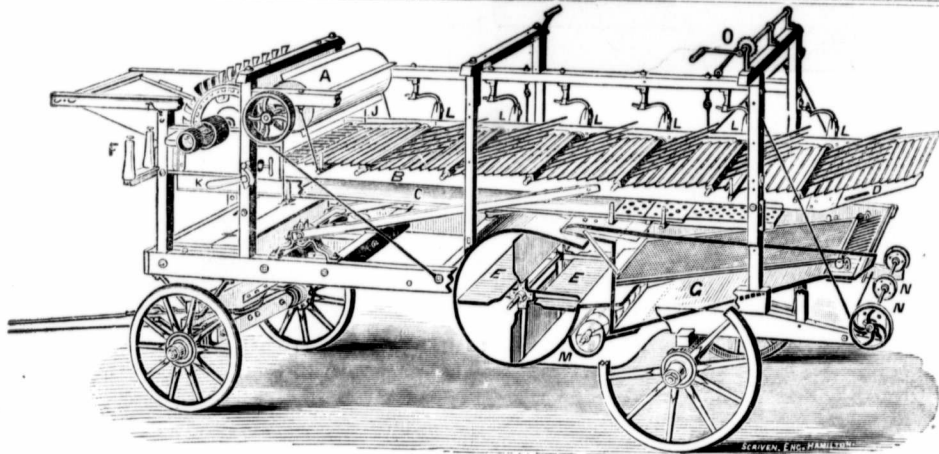
The firm of W. G. Dunn & Co. started the manufacture of coffee spices, baking powders and mustard in Hamilton about twelve years ago, and have done a large and increasing business up to the present time. They import the finest varieties of spices, coffees, etc., and have all the latest improved machinery for grinding and preparing for the trade. Their manufacture of mustard has to a great extent taken the place of English goods.

Dunn's baking powder, The Cook's Best Friend, is known in every household. In this line they do an immense trade, which has been increasing at the rate of 25 tons per year.

Baking powder is used by the housewife to a greater extent in Canada than in England, owing to the fact that all the best staple flours are far more certain in producing light, sweet and nutritious food than those manufactured in England. We learn that the above firm is about starting in London, England, to manufacture their baking powder for that market, and as their success has been so great here, there is no doubt that it will crown their efforts there.

WHIP MAKING.

There are three firms engaged in the manufacture of whips and lashes in Hamilton, which is considered the Westfield of Canada. These firms the largest in the city, and indeed the largest in the Dominion, is the Hamilton Whip Co., successors to the Canada Whip Co. whose works and office are situated at 81 Mary St. This firm manufactures 300 different kinds of whips, embracing every style from the common cart whip to the English and American bone and holly. The factory is equipped for every variety of work, and special styles can be made for a foreign as well as a home trade. Mr. T. M. Griswold, the superintendent of the works, has had an extensive experience as foreman of the largest whip factories in the States. The Hamilton Whip Co. is the only firm in Canada making whips with what is known as "malleable rubber finish." This firm exhibit at the Colonial Indian Exhibition 175 styles of whips, ranging in prices from 65 cents per dozen to \$1.00 per dozen. The officers of the company are Mr. J. Lavery, President; Mr. John Patterson, Vice-President; and Mr. T. D. Murphy, Secretary and Manager.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF L. D. SAWYER'S "GRAIN SAVER."

"A," the Beater. "B," Upper Shaker. "C," Lower Shaker. "D," Shaker Extension. "E,E," Fanning Mill. "F," Belt Guide. "G," Shoe and Sieve. "J,J," Straw Guide. "P," Lever for adjusting Straw Guide. "L,L,L," Cams for moving the Lifting Fingers. "O," Windlass for Raising Carriers. "K," Lever for raising and lowering Conceave and Grate,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Messrs. L. D. Sawyer & Co., who were the first to manufacture the Vibrator Style of Threshing Machines in Canada, are the successors of McQuesten & Co., who started in Hamilton in 1836, on the site of the present Royal Hotel. They now employ 150 hands, and turn out machines to the value of \$250,000 a year. Their large factory on Wellington St. produces the "Grain Saver" threshing machine, the "Peerless" thresher, Pitt's Improved Horse Powers, tread powers, the improved undershot Clover Thresher, the "Iron Clad" mower, the "Iron Duke" Mower, and the celebrated "L. D. S." Engines for Threshing Machines. These Engines, embracing the best features of the leading styles of American Engines, as well as many points brought out by the firm in their long experience in this line of business, are pronounced as near perfection as it has been possible to attain. The number of testimonials spontaneously given by leading farmers and threshing men throughout Canada, afford the most convincing evidence of this. In all the large sales of the past season the firm report that not one unfavorable comment has been brought in. The "L. D. S." Engine is compact, light, durable, and what is of importance to a farmer, safe and simple in construction. They use what is known as a return tubular boiler, made of steel, short in length and large in diameter, a combustion chamber entirely surrounded by water being used. It also has a contrivance for preventing damage from low water.



The "L. D. S." was awarded First Prizes at all the leading Exhibitions in the Dominion, in 1885. The "L. D. S." engine is mounted on broad tired wooden wheels, and the smoke stack turns down when the engine is in transportation. A steam dome is used, furnishing drier steam, and increasing the power without adding to the bulk. It is said that it will produce more steam from a given quantity of fuel, with less risk, than any other. There are many other minor points about the engine, which insure for it a universal popularity.



Of the Sawyer "Grain Saver," thresher it is enough to say that more were sold last year than by any firm in Canada. It made its

way against the early prejudices of threshermen themselves. It is on the vibrator principle, which has since been generally adopted by other makers. Although the "Grain Saver" has been such a great success, the makers have not stopped in their efforts to keep ahead, and they present in their machine of this year, twelve distinct points of improvement over former styles. This machine is called the "Grain Saver," because it wastes or loses so little grain in threshing, and because it will do its work specially well on wet or bad conditioned grain. Says their circular:—"Not alone in the coarser grains is the vast superiority of the "Grain Saver" manifest, but it is also most strikingly shown in threshing, separating, cleaning and saving timothy, flax, clover, millet, and other seeds. There are no pickers, raddles, and accompanying shafts and fixtures to warp, wind and clog. Flax, which is such an insurmountable obstacle in other machines is easily handled by our "Grain Saver," because there is nothing in the way. The superior principle which makes it the only machine to successfully handle wet grain, also makes it perfectly successful in flax, timothy, millet, etc. All such small seeds are cleaned ready for market, without changing a thing, except the sieve, and is a perfect pea thresher. In the sections of the country where flax and timothy are most extensively raised, the "Grain Saver" is fully recognized as the only successful thresher, cleaner and saver of these valuable seeds."

These machines have some valuable attachments, such as the "bagger," for sacking the grain as it is threshed; the "grain tally," for measuring it off; the "barley bearder"; the "clover seed attachment," etc.

Regarding their clover seed mill, Messrs. Sawyer & Co. say:—"The wonderful success of our improved Undershot Clover Mill is unparalleled, and with the improvements of 1884 and 1885 it has no superior in the world. It has been considerably widened, thereby adding greatly to its capacity for work. It has only seven belts, the conveyors being run with gear, and having two pitmans, the crank shaft is done away with. The elevator carries all it elevates directly to threshing cylinder, thus doing away with many useless traps. We use Open Bar Iron Cylinder Undershot with steel shaft. The huller revolves in the same direction as endless belt, making it impossible to stick or clog it."

Messrs. Sawyer & Co. were awarded silver and bronze medals at U. S. Centennial Exhibition, 1876; bronze medal, Sydney, Australia, 1879; bronze medal, World's Fair, Paris, France, 1878.

They have shipped machines to South America, Australia, and Europe, as well as to all parts of Canada.

Their Mowers and Reapers on exhibition at the Colonial Exhibition, which have had a large sale, are not excelled by any made, and we would call special attention to them.

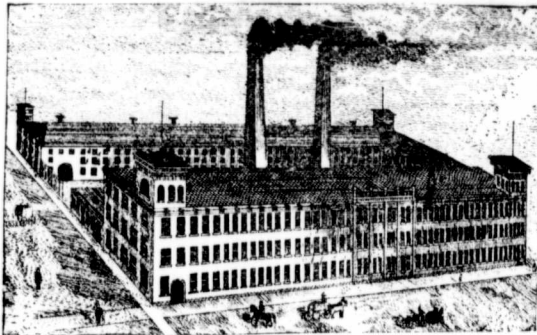
F. E. KILVERT.

S. D. BIGGAR.

KILVERT & BIGGAR,

Barristers and Solicitors.

Canada Life Chambers, Hamilton, Canada. Special attention given to the investment of Trust Funds and Collections.



ONTARIO COTTON COMPANY.

This company, who are among the foremost of the cotton manufactories of the Dominion, show at the Exhibition some sixty pieces of goods, embracing shirtings, cottonades, denims, white and dyed duck, sail duck, seamless bags, twines, etc. They also manufacture beam warps, candle wicks, and some other specialties. Their colored goods find a market in every province in the Dominion, and comprise over 1,200 patterns. Canadian cottons are pre-eminently honest and durable goods, and had it not been for this quality they would not have displaced English and American fabrics to the extent they have done. The goods shown by the Ontario Cotton Company are taken from their ordinary stock in hand, so that their character may well be judged by these exhibits. Mr. C. B. Snow, the manager, was the first manufacturer in Canada to make colored goods, the first productions in this line being in 1869. Mr. Snow also enjoys the distinction of being one of the first who brought to perfection the manufacture of seamless bags, having invented a loom for the purpose. This mill was started in 1882 and employs 450 hands. Mr. John Bell is Secretary-Treasurer.

BEACH FILE WORKS.



Fourteen years ago this firm, of which Messrs. R. Spence & Co. are the proprietors, established themselves in business in Hamilton. They started out to recut files alone, but gave such good satisfaction to their customers, that they were encouraged to start a factory to manufacture, and now are the largest manufacturers of files and rasps in Canada. They employ twenty-five hands and have all the latest machinery and appliances to turn out a first-class article in every respect. They make a specialty of horse rasps, which along with their files are known all over the Dominion of Canada.

J. & R. KILGOUR.

This firm started the manufacture of organs 19 years ago, being the oldest in the line in Hamilton. Their trade increased till from making two a week, they now make eight a week and ship regularly to Great Britain as well as throughout Canada. They have the following regular agencies in the old country: Van Grusen & Son, Liverpool, Muirhead & Turnbull, Glasgow, Logan & Co., Inverness, and have also sold through a leading London house. The points of excellence about the Kilgour organ, are that the trap work or stop action is of the simplest kind, and it can be opened and examined for repair by any novice; while the instrument has not the "reedy" sound of most organs, but a very soft and mellow note, like a pipe organ. Each organ is made so that a chime of bells can be attached to any of their make. The firm have eleven different styles of organs on exhibition, varying from one set of reeds to ten, and from eight to eighteen stops. Prices range from \$80 to \$500, and the cases, some of which are finished in Queen Ann style, are models of elegance.



ADAM BROWN.

As chairman of the Hamilton Committee for the Colonial Exhibition, no better choice could have been made than that of Mr. Adam Brown, who has been for the last 35 years identified with the commercial progress of the city. Born in Scotland in 1826, he came to Canada in 1833, and started life as a clerk in a Montreal dry goods house. While there he was one of the youthful founders of the Athenæum Club of Montreal, and exhibited a talent for debate, which developed until he became one of our most eloquent and forcible public speakers. Shortly after coming to Hamilton he became principal partner in the wholesale grocery firm of Brown, Gillespie & Co., now Brown, Balfour & Co., and has been a prominent figure in the mercantile interests of the city. He was president and secretary of the Hamilton Board of Trade, president of the Dominion Board of Trade, president of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, of which he was a chief promoter, president of the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway, and a Director of the great North-Western Telegraph Co. When during the Civil War the American government prohibited the importation from Canada of live hogs, Mr. Brown went to Washington and was successful in procuring the cancellation of the decree. In 1865 Mr. Brown went to England where he was the first of our merchants who introduced to the English Market, Canadian cheese as Canadian—or cheese having been sold under American brands—and from this time our cheese exports grew from almost nothing to an annual value of \$800,000.

JAMES WALKER.

The career of Mr. James Walker is one full of instruction to young Canadians or young Englishmen seeking a home in Canada. He came to Canada when 27 years old. Having heard from his father, who had gone out before him, that there was a good field for soap and candle making, he went to London, worked a while at a soap factory, where he soon learned enough of the soap business to start on his own account when he came out. He plodded on alone, and for years carried on his work in the cellar of a cottage on Main street, selling his own goods as he made them. By frugality and patient industry—he might often be found in the cellar at 10 or 11 o'clock at night—he made his way in the world, till he became at last one of the most respected citizens of Hamilton. He is now the proprietor, or financial manager of three large businesses, and is treasurer or director of a dozen charitable and religious institutions of the city, giving to all of them generously of his income as well as his time. He maintains the industrious habits which built up his business early in life, and even now, at the age of 80, he may be found in his office almost any evening up to 10 o'clock, working at his own books or the affairs of the institutions with which he is connected.

Among the exhibits from the city of Hamilton is a pair of mill-stones shown by Mr. Archibald McKellar, Sheriff of the County of Wentworth, and made by his father from a boulder found on the farm at the time of the settlement of the district some seventy years ago. Of the experiences of the early settlers Mr. McKellar gives some interesting experiences which will be given in the Memorial Volume of the Exhibition.



## THE HAMILTON EVENING TIMES.

For a quarter of a century the *Hamilton Evening Times* has been the leading newspaper of the "Ambitious City" of Hamilton, situated at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. During the earlier years of its history the *Times* had its ups and downs like all similar enterprises, but the outbreak of the American war in 1861 created a new demand for evening newspapers, on account of the war telegrams, which were nearly all received in the daytime. The *Evening Times* supplied that demand, and the managers were careful to make a speciality of the collection and publication of local news, a department in which the *Times* has never been excelled in its locality. From 1864 to 1874 the development of Hamilton as a manufacturing centre was very rapid. An evening newspaper is the only one that can be read by men who work in factories from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., and the only one that can be read with care and thoroughness by business men of any class. The *Times* understood its constituency, and has never been tempted to venture out of its chosen field of evening journalism, nor has its prosperity been affected by the competition of ephemeral rivals which envied its success and sought to share it.

The *Times* is a thirty-six column paper, well printed and carefully edited. Its aim is to be clean rather than sensational, and nothing is permitted to appear in its news or advertising columns that cannot be read without offence by ladies and children. This policy has made the *Times* the favorite journal for the family circle. Its advertisements are neatly displayed, and except when pressure of advertising makes condensation absolutely necessary, the ordinary type for reading matter is not smaller than brier. Interesting serial stories are given in both the daily and the weekly editions.

In politics the *Times* takes Advanced Liberal ground. It strives to bring about such a state of political organization that every man shall have for his own use and enjoyment the full product of his own industry, and to that end it opposes protective tariffs, the granting of public land to speculators, and monopolies in general. The *Times* was an uncompromising Free Trader when Free Trade was far less popular in Canada than it is to-day, and it has never failing faith in the ultimate triumph of the principles it advocates. Any change in the relationship of Canada to Great Britain or to the United States it considers of less immediate importance than the obtaining of such fiscal and other reforms as are possible under existing legislative conditions. The editorial articles of the *Times* on social, economic and political questions are quoted by exchanges in all the Provinces of Canada, and matters of local or municipal interest are discussed promptly and intelligently in its columns. *Evening Times*, \$6.00 per year. *Weekly Times*, \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates on application to *The Times*, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

## F. F. DALLEY &amp; CO.

This business was established in Hamilton in 1846 by the father of the two brothers now composing the firm. From a comparatively small beginning the business has kept constantly increasing, until to-day the firm of F. F. Dalley & Co. rank second to no establishment in their line. The factory and ware rooms of the firm are contained in one of the handsomest buildings in Hamilton, situated on James Street, north of Vine Street. No expense has been spared in the inside furnishing of the building, which is heated by steam throughout, having Automatic Sprinklers, Elevators, Hoists, Gas, etc. It is the best adapted building for the purpose now in Canada. The first flat is divided into general and private offices and sample rooms, and the rear half is the packing and shipping department. The different compartments in the front are composed of rich wood-work and glass. The ceiling is sixteen feet from the floor and is made of oak panelling. The speedy growth of the business of the firm is due to the excellence of their manufactures, and to the untiring efforts of the Messrs. Dalley to always be abreast of the times. Their business extends throughout the Dominion, keeping five travellers constantly on the road. The specialties manufactured are Dalley's Blacking, favorably known for nearly forty years, Inks of all kinds, writing fluids, red, black, or blue, put up in all sizes from an one ounce bottle to a barrel, Mucilage in all sized packages, Patent Medicines of various kinds, among which Dalley's Pills, Dalley's Cholera Mixture, Dalley's Salve, Pain Extracting Fluid, Syrup of Horehound and Elacampency are well known and have a deservedly high reputation for efficiency. They also make Flavoring Extracts, Fruit Flavors, Essential Oils, Hair and Castor Oils and Extracts. Toilet Soaps (foreign and domestic), Spices, Dye Stuffs and Druggist's Sundries. Messrs. Dalley & Co. are also sole agents in Canada for Elm City Harness Oil, Serrano's Spanish Blacking, Spanish Satin Gloss and Spanish Glycerine Oil, dressing for leathers. The latter goods have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the firm, the sales being tenfold greater than were anticipated.

## CANADA TOOL WORKS.

MCKECHNIE & BERTRAM, MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINISTS' TOOLS  
AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

This firm whose exhibits occupy a section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, commenced business in 1861, and from the production of small tools, suitable for machine shops and planing mills, very soon established a reputation for a superior class of machinery than that hitherto introduced into Canada. Being practical machinists, and starting as the pioneers in this line their business rapidly increased until it embraced every tool from the small lathe or plane in the local machine shop to the ponderous machinery now used in the car and locomotive shops. The buildings of this firm cover an area of between four or five acres and comprise two story brick shops, two departments containing lathes planers, drilling machines, wheel cutting machines milling machines &c., for heavy and light work, three erecting shops, with suitable cranes for handling up to eight tons. The moulding shop, which had to be enlarged on account of the demand for heavy machinery, contains a large and small cupola with cranes and tuckle in proportion, brass furnaces for all kinds of bronze and composition metal now extensively used in the modern machinist's tool. A pattern shop, pattern room, a blacksmith's shop with steam hammer and forges and case hardening furnace, and ware rooms for storing finished machinery, and the whole being connected with a tramway, completes the equipment of this firm which can be worked up to a capacity of 250 men. The products of this establishment can be seen in every machine, car and locomotive shops in the Dominion, and though no effort has been made in the foreign market, have found their way to Cuba and Australia. In the selection of materials, they have adhered to standard qualities, which produce the strength and high finish so requisite in machine tools, having accurately scraped surfaces and machine cut gearing. Being alive to the demands of the age for labor saving machinery they have always kept to the front in improvement laying aside old forms and styles for the modern and massive tools now used in the machine shop.

## DUNDAS COTTON MILLS.

The Dundas Cotton Mills, situated in the town of Dundas, have a fine exhibit of about 100 pieces of cloth. This mill is a four story white brick building, and contains 16000 spindles, and 508 looms, besides all other machinery required for preparation. Number of hands employed about 450. Class of goods manufactured:—Fancy Check Shirtings, Gingham, Ticking, Awnings, Denims, Twists, Drillings,  $\frac{3}{4}$  Sheetings, Yarns, Warps, and Seamless Cotton Bags. The Dundas Cotton Mill was incorporated in 1872, and its capital is \$500,000 or about £103,000 stg. The officers of the company are: President, David Law; Vice-president, Alex. Murray; Directors Hon. John Hamilton, Robert Anderson and Geo. H. Gillespie; Superintendent, J. R. Perry; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Birkett,

## CANADIAN HOSIERY.

Messrs. S. Lennard & Son, Dundas, Ont., have one of the largest, if not the largest hosiery factories in the Dominion. They make all classes and grades of goods, fancy and plain, cotton and woolen, and manufacture various other lines of knit goods, such as caps, tuques, sashes, etc. In hosiery alone, they make about 100 different lines, including cashmere goods, and some of these comprise articles of the finest and most expensive character, that are called for by the trade in competition with the higher grades of imported goods. The firm employ about 120 hands, and manufacture 2 500 dozen a week.

## WORSTED YARN MANUFACTORY.

Probably the largest firm in Canada devoted to the spinning of Worsted Yarns is Messrs. J. C. Dixon & Bros., Dundas. This establishment, which is equipped with the best English machinery, manufacture fingering yarns for the whole sale trade, and worsted hosiery yarns for textile manufacturers, employing some 40 hands, and working up 200 lbs of yarn a day. They use both Canadian and imported wool, and dye all their own yarns. The quality of their colors and the finish of their goods are such as stand comparison with the best Scotch and English yarns.

# "Truth" Bible Competition

NO. 16.

## THE BIBLE QUESTIONS :

Where are the following three words first mentioned in the Bible?

**1st, PEN.      2nd, INK.      3rd, PAPER.**

Each person competing must send with the answers one dollar and eighteen cents, for which *Truth* will be sent to any desired address for three months, and also one half dozen extra silver-plated teaspoons, free of postage and other charges.

In addition to the spoons, which are given to all competitors, whether their answers are correct or not, there will be distributed the prizes named in the three following lists in the order the correct answers come to hand. To the sender of the first correct answer will be given number one of these rewards; to the sender of the second correct answer number two, and so on till these rewards are distributed.

### THE FIRST REWARDS.

1. One Fine Square Rosewood Piano, by a celebrated maker . . . . . \$500
2. One Fine Cabinet 12-stop Organ, by Bell & Co. . . . . 250
- 3 to 7. Five Fine Extra Silver Plated Tea Services, four pieces. . . . . 250
- 8 to 12. Five Fine Gold Watches, ladies' or gentlemen's, as may be preferred. . . . . 350
- 13 to 16. Five Gentlemen's Coin Silver Hunting or Open Face Watches. . . . . 125
- 17 to 23. Seven Family Bibles, beautifully bound in morocco, with places for portraits, family registers; contains Cruden's Concordance, weights and measures of Bible times, also the old and new versions of the New Testament side by side; 3,000 pages about the size of *Truth's*. . . . . 140
- 24 to 26. Two Eclipse Family Knitting Machines. . . . . 120
- 27 to 31. Five fine Wanzer Sewing Machines. . . . . 300
32. One fine English breech-loading double barrel Shot Gun. . . . . 75
- 33 to 40. Eight extra quadruple Silver Plate Teapots. . . . . 80
- 41 to 44. Two Gold Neck Chains, with Locket complete, and one Silver Neck Chain. . . . . 40
- 45 to 50. Five Alarm Clocks; one Walnut Clock. . . . . 25
- 51 to 62. Twelve Extra Silver Plate Cruet Stands. . . . . 120
- 63 to 179. One hundred and eighteen fine extra silver plated Napkin Rings, 590
- 180 to 225. Forty-seven Fine Solid Gold Gem Rings, size to fit winners. . . . . 470

After this list the sender of the middle correct answer of the whole competition, from first to last, will receive the first reward in the following list of middle rewards. The sender of the next correct answer, following the middle one, will receive number two, and so on till they are all distributed.

### THE MIDDLE REWARDS.

1. One Hundred Dollars in Gold. . . . . \$100
- 2 to 5. One Cabinet Organ 12-stop, by Bell & Co. . . . . 250
- 6 to 9. Four fine extra silver plated Tea Services, four pieces, newest design. . . . . 200
- 10 to 15. Six Ladies' Fine Gold Watches, hunting cases handsomely engraved, 420
- 16 to 18. Three sets Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 vols. to set, well bound. . . . . 180
- 19 to 22. Four English breech-loading double barrel Shot Guns. . . . . 280
- 23 to 56. Thirty-five Satin Lined Imitation Morocco Cases, containing complete dessert set of half-dozen Extra Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Teapots. . . . . 425
- 57 to 90. Thirty-five beautiful Extra Silver Plated Butter Coolers. . . . . 150
- 91 to 135. Forty-six elegant Silver Plated Pickle Cruets. . . . . 184
- 136 to 200. Sixty-six Fine Silver Plated Butter Kives or Sugar Shells. . . . . 66

So as to give even the most distant persons an opportunity, the following list of consolation rewards has been arranged. To the sender of the *last correct answer* in this competition, envelopes post-marked not later than the 30th June, (the closing date,) will be given number one of these rewards; the next preceding the last one will get number two, and so on, counting backwards, till all these rewards are given out.

### THE CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1. One Rosewood Square Piano, by the Dominion Piano & Organ Co., of Bowmanville, or a Piano equally as good. . . . . 500
- 2 to 4. Three Ladies' Fine Gold Hunting Case Watches, extra good movement. . . . . 180
- 5 to 7. Three Extra Silver Tea Services (four pieces). . . . . 150
- 8 to 21. Fourteen Fine Extra Heavy Silver Plated Cake Baskets (new design). . . . . 156
- 22 to 35. Fifteen Extra Silver-Plated Cruets. . . . . 150
- 36 to 51. Seventeen Fine Heavy Silver Plated Teapots, chaste design. . . . . 170
- 52 to 151. One hundred Extra Fine Rolled Gold Brooches. . . . . 300

Fifteen (15) days after closing date, 30th June, will be allowed for letters to reach *TRUTH* office from distant points, that is if letters

bear the postmark of the 30th of June, they will be eligible to compete.

### THE EXTRA PRIZES.

Five thousand, or more if required, half dozen sets extra silver plated teaspoons . . . . . \$5,000

These extra prizes are the spoons that are to be given to every person competing, whether their answers are correct or not.

You will be wise, no matter where you live, if, the moment you read these offers, you *at once* send in your answers, enclosing in the same envelope one dollar and eighteen cents for postage and packing of spoons. You will not regret the investment, as you will get the value for your money in *Truth*, and to say nothing about the spoons or any of the larger prizes. Address S. FRANK WILSON, *TRUTH* OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

### SPECIAL.

For two dollars I will send you, per express, an elegant butter cooler, extra heavy silver plated, and mail *Truth* for three months.

For five dollars I will send you, per express, one elegant satin lined imitation morocco case, about 9 x 12 inches, containing half-dozen each extra silver-plated knives, forks and teaspoons, and mail *Truth* for three months. A very choice present for any lady, and a dessert set that would adorn any table.

For seven dollars and a half I will send you a magnificent Family Bible (and *Truth* for three months), superbly bound in morocco, beautifully embossed and gilded, containing over 2,000 fine illustrations of Bible History, Cruden's Concordance, (a very useful addition, as it enables anyone to find any word referred to in the Bible as easily as you can find a chapter or page in any book). This Bible has never retailed under twenty dollars. You will regret it if you let these opportunities go by.

Those who avail themselves of one or all of these special offers, and who answer the Bible questions correctly, are also entitled to all the privileges which pertain to those who send only the dollar and eighteen cents. That is, their names are placed among those who are eligible for the prizes enumerated in the foregoing lists of First, Middle, and Consolation rewards. But whether answers are correct or not, the Butter Cooler, Morocco Case, or Bible, as the case may be, will be forwarded AT ONCE on receipt of money for same.

## A Few Sample Testimonials Among Thousands in the Possession of "Truth."

I have received by express this morning the Silver Ice Pitcher I was fortunate to win in last Bible Competition. It is very handsome, and far surpasses anything I had anticipated. E. RANKIN, 19 Hanover Street, Montreal.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of my prize for correct answers to Bible Questions, a Gold Watch. I am very much pleased with it. THOMAS W. CRAIGHAD, Campbellford.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Cabinet Organ you kindly sent me as my prize for Bible answers. I am highly pleased with it, and return you my sincere thanks for such a handsome instrument. W. S. WALKER, Galt.

Rev. S. H. Dyke, late publisher *Canadian Baptist*, Toronto, acknowledges receipt of two Gold Watches won by himself and wife in a recent competition.

W. J. Turnbull, Paris Manufacturing Co., Paris, Ont., acknowledges receipt of a handsome, square, Rosewood Piano of magnificent tone and compass.

E. E. Phillips, St. Catharines, acknowledges receipt of one hundred dollars, gratefully, etc., etc.

The piano won by my son Benson in Bible Competition No. 6, and which came to us a year ago, proves to be in every respect a superior instrument. The tuner, a Toronto gentleman, says its tone and finish are complete. A large number of people during the year have called at the name, examined and tried it, and are surprised at its excellence. It is just as advertised. Mr. Wilson has too much at stake to depart in any measure from his offers, which are both numerous and liberal. T. SMITH, Pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Markham, Ont.

Jennie R. Smith, Cape Town, South Africa, acknowledges receipt of Solid Gold Watch.

MARRINERST, Man.—S. Frank Wilson, Esq., Toronto: You shipped me six weeks ago a beautiful Cabinet Organ. I received the same yesterday; it came without a scratch. Thanks also for the five years warranty sent along with it. MAGGIE JACKSON.

Geo. Zincker, Cape North, Nova Scotia, thankfully and delightedly acknowledges receipt of an elegant Gold Watch.

Kingston *H/ig* says: Among the winners of prizes in this locality under the Bible Competitions are: J. Galloway, Jennie Galloway, E. Wilson, Mrs. W. Small, E. M. Wiley, Kingston; Stanley Grant, Collinshy; Viola Hunt, Birmingham; Jennie Price, Newburg.

J. Brydon, Okonagon Mission, British Columbia, sends thanks for beautiful Gold Hunting Case Watch.

Elderslie, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland.—I must apologize for not acknowledging the receipt of the beautiful Gold Watch which I won in the Consolation Rewards in competition No. 9.

JAMES HENDERSON, Oswego, New York, says: Dear Sir.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a Gold Hunting Case Elgin Watch for prize No. 8 in *TRUTH*. I have shown it to a good number and they all pronounce it fine, "a daisy C." I wish *TRUTH* the best of success.

C. M. STARK, New Haven, Connecticut, JAMES GORDON, Lancaster, Pa., also wonderfully and delightfully acknowledge receipt of Ladies' Solid Gold Elgin Watches; also, in the same strain, MR. JENES, Minneapolis, Minn.; MR. MARSHALL, Ada, Ohio, acknowledges receipt of elegant Silver Tea Services. C. GROVER, Seattle, Washington Territory, L. RIDGLE, Kansas City; and G. ROBERTSON, 414 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal., received Gentlemen's Fine Gold Hunting Case Watches, with which they were very much pleased.

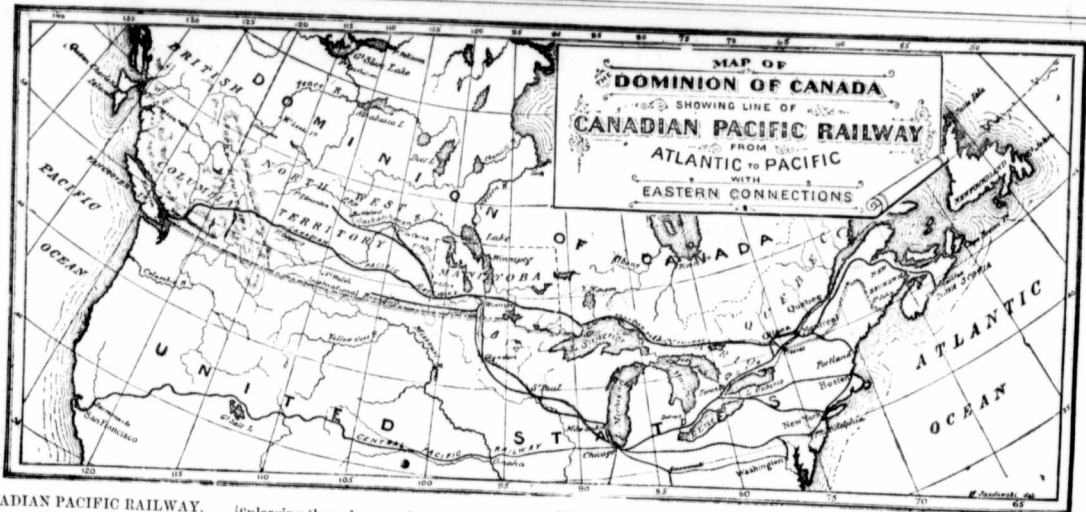
Address in all cases

**S. FRANK WILSON,**

"TRUTH" OFFICE,

TORONTO, CANADA.

# THE CANADIAN EXHIBITOR.



## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

### OPENING OF THE LINE.

Today is the anniversary of the formation of the Dominion, and it may also be taken as a day memorial of the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which reference is made in our leading article. The first

through train is now on its way from Montreal to Vancouver city on the Pacific, and will probably make the journey in 120 hours. This period the company hope soon to reduce to 90 hours, or say four days, which will be two days and eighteen hours shorter than the present time by the American line from New York to San Francisco. It will shorten the route from England to Japan, by 20 days as the time from London to Yokohama by the C. P. R. is estimated at 25 to 29 days; and it will be as short a journey from London to Brisbane by this route as from London to Adelaide by way of Brindisi.

The railway was begun in 1881, and it was calculated it would be finished in ten years. It has actually been completed within five. The main line is 2,895 miles long, and with branches makes 4,218. We print here a map of the main line.

A friend of the CANADIAN EXHIBITOR suggests that conferences should be held between the practical men of the Canadian section and the practical men of the other leading colonies each in turn, with the object of enlarging our commercial relations. At these conferences ideas on commercial matters could be exchanged and many new venues of trade opened up, thus materially

enlarging the volume and scope of our inter colonial trade. This is certainly a practical form of federation and one that will pave the way for the federation that pertains to the higher sphere of political economy.

In certain lines of preserved fruits and vegetables a foreign trade ought to be done by our manufacturers. The evaporated apples shown here have attracted a good deal of attention; as also have the evaporated vegetables shown by Messrs. S. G. Kerr & Son, of Ganning, N. S. These vegetables have been proved on a test to be superior in purity to either Scotch or German vegetables, have been recommended for adoption by the British navy, and are in use by the United States army and the Canadian militia.

CANADIAN thorough-bred cattle are now being exported for breeding purposes, even to England. Two of such shipments of cattle were made last summer to a Liverpool firm, and now a Hamilton, Ont., breeder has shipped a Jersey bull calf to Mr. H. S. Watt, of Yeoville, Somersetshire. The sire of this bull is a brother to Mary Ann of St Lambert, the Canadian Jersey which made the highest butter record in the world.

The following are the totals of the Canadian entries up to the date of the first edition of the catalogue—

Ontario	580.
Quebec	400.
Nova Scotia	220.
New Brunswick	120.
Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia	190.
Prince Edward Island	95.
Miscellaneous	25.

The total is 1630, but to these must be added the Government exhibits which contain some thousands of items—there being in the products of the forest over 1,000 specimens—while in the ordinary exhibits, about 100 exhibits have been received since the issue of the first edition of the catalogue.

An Emigration Bureau is to be opened in the Exhibition, where persons can obtain information on all matters relating to Emigration to British Colonies—Mr. J. E. Cracknell who has been connected with the emigration department of the Canadian Court, is to be placed in charge and those who make application may depend on reliable information.

Although tobacco is not grown to a great extent in the Dominion it is a fact worthy of note that the Canadian manufacturers of the article are rapidly gaining a name in the outside world. Since the voyageurs used Canadian myrtle navy tobacco on the banks of the Nile our brands have attracted more attention abroad, and since the opening of the present exhibition a number of large firms have ordered Myrtle Navy. Messrs George E. Tuckett & Son, of Hamilton Ont., manufacturers of this brand, and Mr. J. M. Fortier, Montreal, who shows some excellent brands of cigars, are both represented at the exhibit, by Mr. G. L. Sait, who has taken several orders for his firms, and who has enough faith in the superior skill of Canadian tobacco manufacturers to believe a regular trade can be opened up in England.

Mr. W. J. Lavery, president of the Hamilton Whip Co. has arrived by the Circassia. Mr. Lavery like most Hamiltonians, feels proud of the position taken by his native city at the Colonial Exhibition. The exhibit

shown by his company has already been described in these columns; and we are glad to learn that the goods have found appreciation among foreigners. Before setting foot in England, he had taken an order for the Hamilton whips in Belfast, Ireland, and a German firm has already made a proposition to handle the goods on the continent of Europe.

### MAPLE SUGAR

We are glad to hear that Canadian maple sugar has been taken hold of by at least one London firm to introduce to the British public. Messrs. Jackson & Co. 172 Piccadilly have purchased a consignment from Mr. P. Brown, St. Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal. As it sometimes happens that this sugar is adulterated, it will be satisfactory to those who wish to test it, to know that this consignment is perfectly pure. The following is a brief account of the manufacture of this sugar in Canada. During the months of March and April incisions are made in the tree known as the Canada Sugar Maple, from which flows a sweet water or sap. This is collected in pails and boiled in the open air in large kettles, until it is of the consistency of a thick syrup. To make it crystallize it is then taken off and rapidly stirred until sufficiently cool and thick as porridge, when it is poured in moulds of various sizes and shapes—this is known in Canada as 'sugaring off.'

Maple sugar is beyond doubt the sweetest and most delicately flavoured that nature produces. Although in the backwoods of Canada it replaces all other sugars for household purposes, in the cities it is used more as a sugar candy or desert. When powdered and dissolved in hot water it forms a rich, palatable, delicate sauce or syrup for puddings, blanc mange pancakes, &c., &c. In Canada it is supposed to be an excellent remedy for colds accompanied with a cough, it is a well known fact that persons never take cold while collecting and boiling the sap, notwithstanding that they are frequently up to their knees in snow and water on their rounds from tree to tree.



SCENE IN THE NORTH WEST,



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

CANADIAN VISITORS' GUIDE.

London Offices of Dominion Government:—No. 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.; Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner.

Officers in Colonial Exhibition:—Sir Charles Tupper's Office, Old London Street; Secretaries, Frederic J. S. Dore and Thomas Cross; Superintendent, E. Arthur; Superintendent of Machinery Hall, James Clarke; Superintendent of Marine and Fisheries Department, Phillip Veale; Superintendent of Fruit Department, C. R. H. Starr. Office of S. C. Stevenson, Superintendent of Exhibits, East Quadrant; Col. Ross, Paymaster, adjoining Exhibitors' Room.

Representative for New Brunswick, Ira Cornwall, (Honorary Agent in Great Britain) Office, Educational Court.

Agent for Quebec, W. J. Maguire; Agent for British Columbia, H. C. Beaton; Agent for New Brunswick, R. A. Payne; Agent for Nova Scotia, W. D. Dinwiddie; Agent for Prince Edward Island, R. Hunt, Supt. Ontario Educational Department, Dr. May.

Supt. Quebec Education Department, Hon. G. Guimet; New Brunswick Education Department, Ira Cornwall; Librarian, Dominion of Canada, J. E. Marquette.

Press Exhibit, comprising files of all Canadian papers, Ira Cornwall, Supt. Geological Dept., Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, Prof. J. Macoun, Mr. F. Adams and Mr. C. Williams.

Office, Post-Office and Consultation Room for Canadian exhibitors, Annexe Central Gallery, Canadian Section.

Office of CANADIAN EXHIBITOR, Exhibitor's Rooms, Annexe Central Gallery and Educational Department; Printing Office, Canadian Machinery Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C. Bank of British North America, 3 Clements Lane, E. C.

Bank of British Columbia, 28 Cornhill, E. C.

Grand Trunk Railway, Dashwood House, New Broad St. E. C.

Canadian Pacific Ry., 88 Cannon St., E. C. Allan and Dominion Line Mails made up every Thursday evening, closing in the Exhibition Post Office at 5:30 p.m.

Canadian Mails, via New York, despatched every Tuesday and Saturday, closing at the same hour. The Exhibition Post Office is in Old London Street; Hours for Money Orders and Savings Bank, 9 a.m., to 6 p.m.; Hours for Registration of Letters, 9 a.m., to 8 p.m. Postage to Canada, 2d.; Post Cards, 1d.; Papers, 1d. for each 2 oz. Registration Fee, 2d.

Telegraph Office operated in connection with Post Office; Hours, 9 a.m., to 8 p.m.; Messages of for first 12 words, 1d. for each additional word, address and signature charged. Cable messages, 6d. each word.

WM. PARKS & SONS' EXHIBIT.

Among the fine exhibits of textiles, the exhibit of Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son (limited), cotton manufacturers of St. John, New Brunswick, occupies a prominent place in the central part of the main Dominion gallery. Messrs. Parks & Son are the only manufacturers of "water twist" yarns in Canada and the *Canadian Journal of Fabrics* speaks in high terms of their goods, which are even more popular in Ontario and the west than in the Maritime Provinces. The following sketch of the firm and its exhibits appears in the *St. John Sun*:—

"About 25 years ago Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son, in a small way, began the manufacture of a variety of cotton goods in St. John. A little later another factory was put in operation at Merriton, Ontario, but previous to this time all the cotton goods used in the British American provinces were of foreign production. To-day the bulk of these goods used in Canada are of domestic manufacture. The factory of Wm. Parks & Son gives employment to between 200 and 300 hands, and is one of the leading industries of St. John. The demand for their productions extends from Victoria, British Columbia, to St. John's, Newfoundland, orders from each of which places are now in course of execution.

Their exhibit—which is entirely of ordinary stock—includes thirty-six patterns of checked, striped and Galatea shirtings; six pieces of Lansdowne tweeds, in mixtures and stripes. Parks' warps will be shown in five pound bundles, in orange, green, red, brown and blue; as well as their no less favorably known hosiery yarns, all numbers, two and three ply, in all the leading shades. The firm also exhibit in ten pound bundles their two ply, 16 double yarns, made for the trade in western Canada, where they are used in place of their ordinary warps. Parks' carpet wares have long been considered beyond the bounds of possible improvement, both in make and permanency of color. Parks' knitting cotton is put up in two oz. balls, and forms one of the most attractive features of their exhibit. These goods, in the manufacture of which several improvements have been recently made, are universally acknowledged to be superior to any other goods of their class manufactured in Canada, and are shown in the most attractive colors."

This enterprising firm are represented at the exhibition by Mr. Ira Cornwall, Honorary Agent for the province of New Brunswick.

THE CASE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Speaking of the recent vote of the Nova Scotia legislature by which a majority of that house declared in favor of withdrawing from the confederation, the *Montreal Star* says:

"But there is no danger of war. Even if the people do declare for repeal nothing can or will be done to carry it out. And after all it is likely that the majority of Nova Scotians will declare against repeal for they are generally thought to be a common sense people and the arguments are all on the side of the opponents of repeal. The Halifax  *Herald* has published official returns showing that besides assuming the Nova Scotia debt of about nine millions, the Dominion has spent over twenty-one million dollars in public works within that province since confederation. It has shown that the shipping of the province has increased 57 per cent; the coal output from 595,000 tons to 1,400,000 tons; exports of animals and their products 250 per cent; fisheries from \$2,499,000; and the total exports from \$4,563,368 to \$8,636,638. It has shown that the paid up capital invested in banks has increased 200 per cent; specie, 200 per cent; deposits, 500 per cent; and Government savings bank deposits, 1147 per cent. It has shown that the import of raw materials has increased from one-twentieth to one-fifth of the total imports, while the province manufactures five million dollars more of goods and pays out annually one million more in wages to mechanics than in 1875. It has shown that the coal sent to the other provinces of Canada now exceeds the whole export of coal before Confederation, and that interprovincial trade in other lines has grown correspondingly. Surely with such facts before them a majority of Nova Scotians will not declare for secession at the polls."

Among the iron exhibits the fire and burglar proof safes of Messrs. J. & J. Taylor of Toronto have been looked upon as showing a wonderful advance in skill,—indeed many English business men admit that these Canadian safes are the first really fire and burglar proof article they have seen. In point of perfect workmanship and artistic finish critics pronounce them far ahead of any English safes. Several leading English bankers have complimented the firm on the production of so many improvements which had not before come under their notice.

Canadians requiring signs and exhibit cards cannot do better than send their orders to Messrs. G. Sheard & Co., 34 Chapel St. Edgewater Road. This firm have done a large amount of sign writing, label work, etc., for the exhibition and have given the best satisfaction, at very reasonable prices.

Many visitors to London will take advantage of their trip to get a new outfit. The establishment of Mr. G. Sloan, tailor and habit maker, Selwood Terrace, Onslow Gardens, Kensington, is within three minutes' walk of the exhibition. This is an old house, having been established for 60 years, and will be found a reliable one.

LETTER FILES & CABINETS

The SCHLICHT & FIELD Co. (LIMITED) TORONTO - - - CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE Shannon Letter File & Letter Filing Cabinet, Document Filing Cabinet, Rapid Roller Copying Machine, And other labor saving office devices, the most perfect in use.

EXHIBIT, MAIN CANADIAN COURT, NEAR FUR TROPHY.

REPRESENTED BY GEO. H. RICHTER. All business men—particularly those having a large correspondence or many business papers—should examine these goods. Also the very novel, handsome and convenient office desks exhibited by the same company for W. Staehlschmidt & Co. of Preston. The "office King," on exhibition, sold to Morgan and Co. Hamburg, is undoubtedly the finest desk ever exhibited in London. Orders for any of the goods shown are taken to be filled from the factory immediately.

EDUCATIONAL COURT OF ONTARIO.

Minister of Education: HON. GEO. W. ROSS, LL.B., M.P.P. Commissioner of Education at Exhibition: S. PASSMORE MAY, M.D., C.L.H.

This Court contains Educational Appliances, Pupils' Work, Photographs of Buildings, Text-Books, Reports, etc., representing the Public Schools, High Schools, Colleges and Universities, Schools of Art, Mechanics' Institutes, Ontario School of Agriculture, Veterinary College, Institution for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution, etc.

Teachers and others interested in Education can obtain catalogues and pamphlets gratuitously, on application to the Commissioner.

PATENT "DOMINION" STEEL-WIRE SPRING MATTRESS, CLEAN! COMFORTABLE! NOISELESS! DURABLE!

THE CANADIAN PERFECT SLICER In operation and on sale in the Central Gallery annex.

PRICE £1.—MANUFACTURED BY GEO. GALE & SONS, WATERVILLE, QUEBEC. (See Exhibit)

New Brunswick, (CANADA.) All information regarding exhibits from New Brunswick, also relating to prospects for settlers, etc., can be obtained from IRA CORNWALL, Jr.

Honorary Agent in Great Britain, Also Commissioner at C. & I. Exhibition for New Brunswick. Office, Educational Court, Canadian Sec.

ENGLISH AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MODEL WASHER And Bleacher, the only Automatic Washing Machine yet invented. Over 5,000 sold in Canada. Apply to E. B. BROAD, Machinery Hall, Canadian Department, Colonial Exhibition.

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COLONISTS IN ENGLAND

HAMPDEN RESIDENTIAL CLUB Hampden Street, London. PRESIDENT:—LORD HAMPDEN, G.C. TREASURER:—THOS. ECCLESTON GIBB SECRETARY:—R. T. S. DALGAR, M.P. The hospitality of this Club is of unanimous decision of the Committee colonial gentlemen visiting England. Exhibition. There are 80 bedrooms in the Club House at the disposal of Members; their guests: the residential accommodation being the most convenient and economical in London. The general appointments of the Club are all first-class, and the food is very select. Colonists coming to be invited to send their visiting cards to the Secretary, when they will be presented cards of Honorary Membership.

INDIAN BAZA

St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. Will be found very attractive. Goods manufactured by the various Indians are on sale for immediate export. Notable among them are Sweet Herbs, Fans, and Table Mats, which are their delightful work, Feather Fine Quill work, etc. CANADIAN COURT, NEAR MURPHY HALL. Catalogues on application.

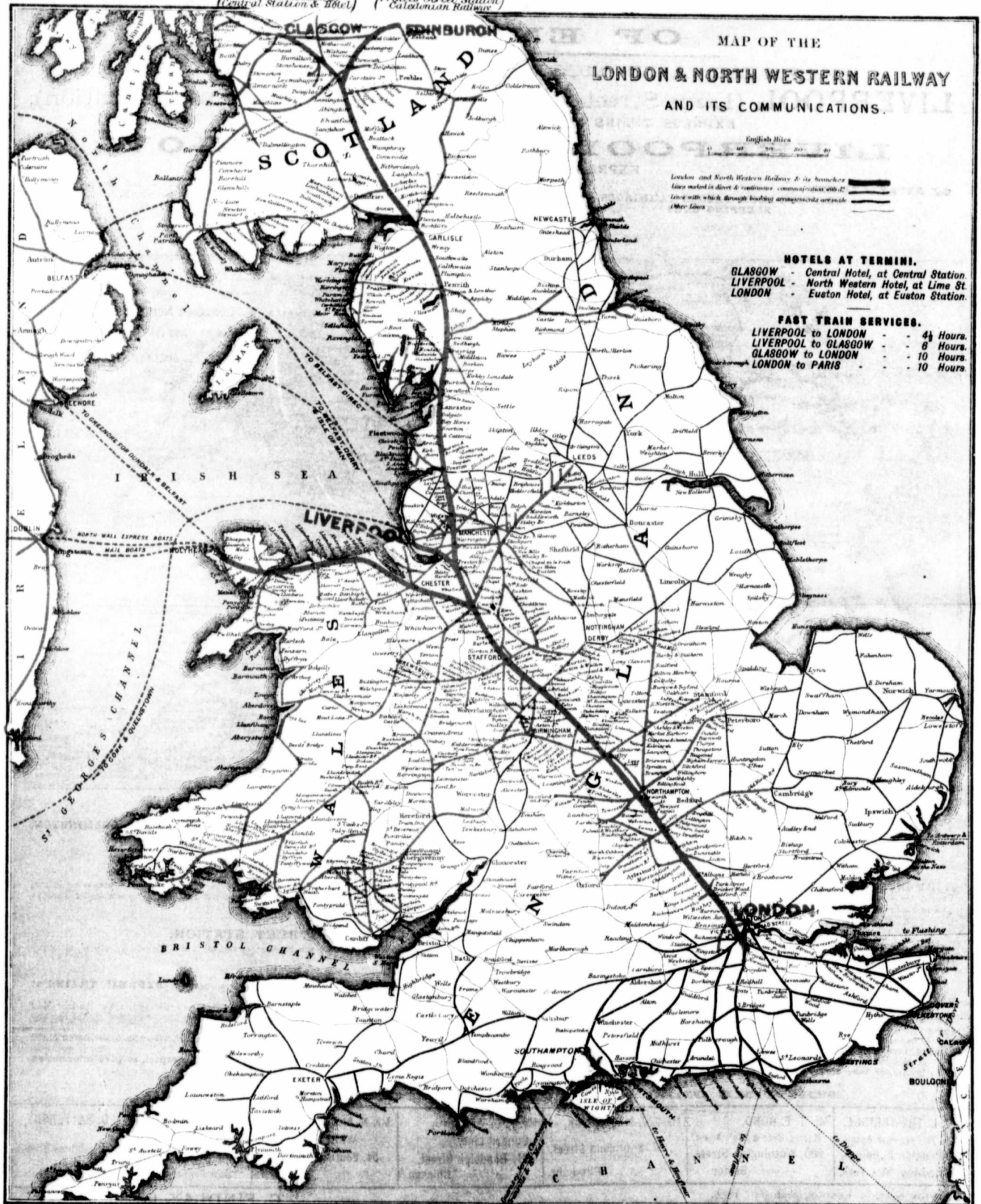
CHEESE In the Canadian Court, exhibit T. D. MILLAR, INGERSOLL, Ont. Two large Cheeses, 1,228 Pounds from the Milk of 1,228 Cows; weight 12,280 lbs., equal to 614 gallons, etc.

J. & J. TAYLOR TORONTO, ONT. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF Our Exhibit is on view at end of gallery between the Fur Display and Canadian Machinery Hall.

84 682 - 4 mm August 20 in public

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(Calcuttan Railway Central Station & Hotel) (Princes Street Station) Calcuttan Railway

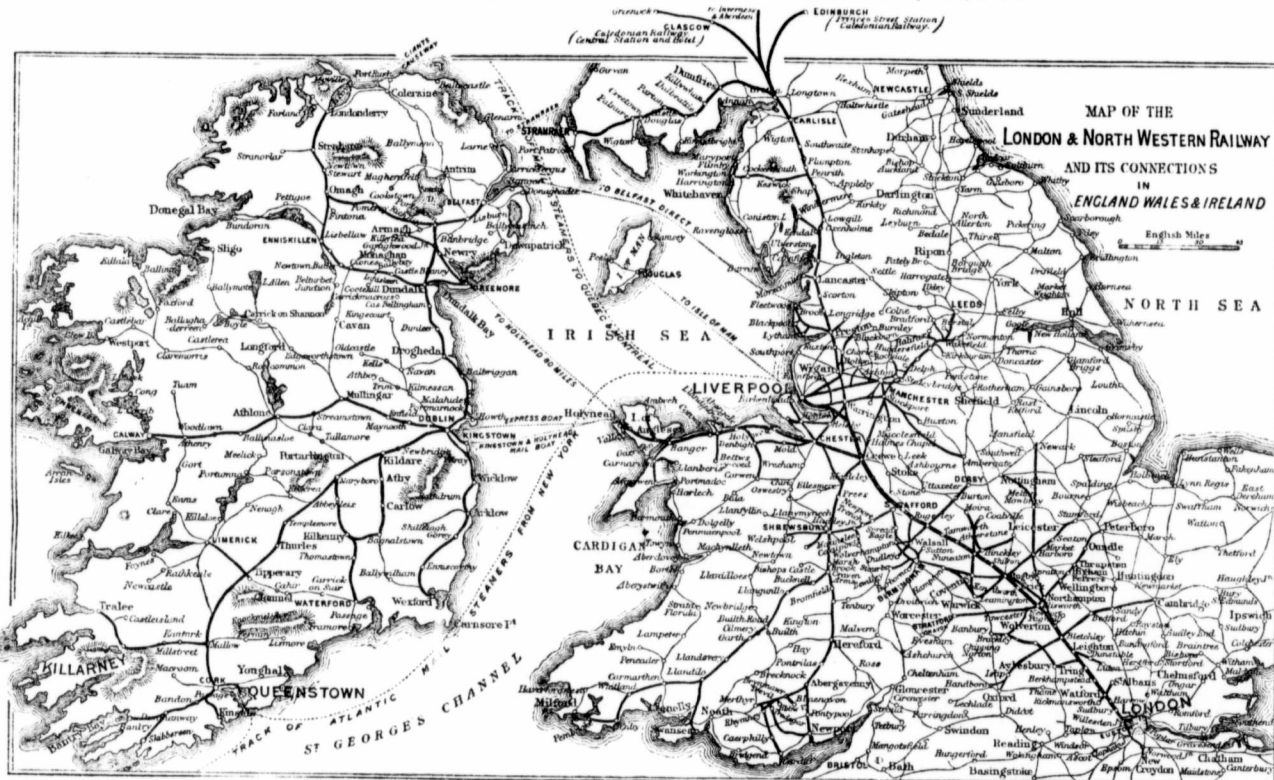


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**THROUGH TICKETS** for the railway journey to **LONDON**, and to **PARIS** and all parts of the **Continent**, can be obtained at the offices of the Company's Continental Tourist Agents—Messrs. GAZE & SONS, 260, Washington Street, Boston; and 136, St. James' Street, Montreal. Passengers booking to Liverpool only in the first instance may obtain similar Through Tickets at the Lime Street Station. The Steamship Companies' Orders for Tickets to Paris will be exchanged at Lime Street Station.

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A Representative of the London and North Western Railway Company will meet passengers on their arrival at the Landing Stage, Liverpool, to give information as to trains, or take orders for Saloon Carriages.

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EUSTON STATION, LONDON, September, 1886.

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