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NUFACTURER

AND INDUSTRIAL WORLD -

DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST OF THE DOMINION.

Vol. 16.

TORONTO, MARCH 15, 1889.

No. 6.

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SEE ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 205.

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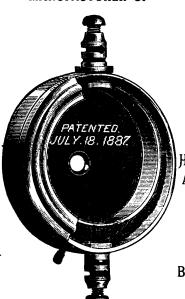
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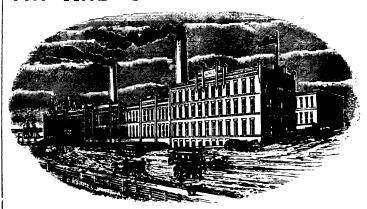
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MR. FREDERIC NICHOLLS is Secretary of

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association,

The Woolen Manufacturers' Association, and

The Tanners' Association.

His Office is at the Publication Office of the

CANADIAN MANUFACTURER,

6 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at their offices in Toronto, March 7th instant, President W. H. Storey in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

A letter from Consul Nordheimer, of the German Empire, inviting manufacturers to take part in the forthcoming Hamburg Exhibition, was read and received.

PRESIDENT STOREY'S ADDRESS. .

MR. SECRETARY AND GENTLEMEN, -

On the occasion of our annual meeting it is customary for the retiring President to deliver an address. I assure you, however inadequate I may feel myself for the task assigned, I am pleased to know that I have the pleasure of addressing an assembly of practical men, who will pardon any imperfections of utterance, provided I deal with facts and discuss subjects relevant to the occasion.

Our esteemed officers, the Secretary and Treasurer, will lighten my duties by giving you the details connected with their respective positions. I believe it will be shown you that the year just completed has been marked by an increase of membership and consequent improvement in our financial position. A pleasing feature of our Association is the increased interest manifested by manufacturers from every Province in the Dominion; and on this occasion I take pleas-

ure, on behalf of our Ontario manufacturers, in extending a hearty greeting to those representatives from sister Provinces.

The year just ended has been marked by increased competition in many industries, and, though the output of our factories has been on the whole up to former years, profits have been diminished in staple lines. However, while such has been the case, there have been but few failures in manufacturing enterprises during the past year, a fact upon which we have reason to congratulate ourselves. And if profits have been diminished experience has been gained in methods of meeting competition.

The notable cry of the day is for cheap goods; and honestly made Canadian goods, of honest material, have, in many instances, been replaced by shoddy imitations produced by foreign manufacturers. Apart from this cause, in staple products, and to this source may be traced the cause of diminished imports during the year that is past; our people buying more of Canadian, and less of foreign manufactures.

I am aware that some traders profess to assign as a reason for lessened imports, the diminished purchasing power of our people; a reason which has no foundation in fact.

The latest statistics exemplify a substantial and steady improvement in every department of Canadian enterprise and resource. I do not wish to take up your time with statistical arguments, nevertheless I cannot resist the temptation to quote some figures illustrative of the boon conferred on this country by the adoption of what is known as the National Policy, or, in other words, a political tariff.

In 1878 there was overdue in notes and debts \$4.56 on every \$100 borrowed from chartered banks, showing the dependent condition of trade in this country; while in 1887 the ratio of overdue notes and debts to chartered banks was only \$1.61 to every \$100 borrowed, indicating the better paying capabilities of the people, and a well-defined evidence of thrift and prosperity under protection. A further evidence of the conservatism of wealth and the ability of legitimate business to pay its liabilities, may be found in the recent bank statement for December, a statement which cannot fail to inspire trust in Canadian business and Canadian banking institutions.

Notwithstanding the shock felt by the sudden collapse of one recklessly mismanaged banking institution, during the early part of last year, it had no appreciable or disastrous effect on business, owing to the financial strength and recuperative power of the country. It is fortunate that the banking institutions of our country are generally well managed and prosperous, and that such incidents in our history but seldom occur. Perhaps no more convincing evidence can be had of the earning power of the people than that contained in the returns showing the deposits in the savings banks, the chartered banks, and the savings department of building and loan companies, there being an increase, as shown by the latest published reports, of \$11,720,000 over that of the previous year. And yet we are told by the adversaries of protection and by disgruntled pessimists that the country is not prosperous, and that the people are unhappy and ready to sell themselves and their country to the highest bidder. Let me refresh your memory further by a retrospect of the past. total amount of the people's deposits in the various saving

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institutions in 1878 was \$89,094,000. In 1887 it was \$179,477,000, showing a gain of nearly one hundred per cent. in ten years—and being \$38.82 per head of population. Let us look at the business barometer, as indicated by the failures under free trade, or a revenue tariff, as compared with protection. If we take the five years preceding the introduction of the National Policy we find the business failures for that period amounted to the enormous aggregate of \$133,138,000, while the failures during the first five years of protection amounted to only \$56,637,000. I may further illustrate the confidence of the people in a protective tariff by stating that the failures during the last year of the revenue tariff amounted to \$29,347,000, while they dropped under the restored confidence of the people during the first year of the National Policy to only \$7,938,000.

This transformation from wrecked homes and blighted prospects, to hope, confidence and prosperity, which has since reigned, affords a forlorn hope, indeed, that any stratagem devised by sinister diplomats, or free trade doctrinaires—whether posing as commercial unionists or unrestricted reciprocity advocates—will ever succeed in luring the people of Canada to adopt a free trade policy.

Let me further cite a few facts unmistakably illustrating the prosperity of our people, and, as indicated by the life assurance returns, no better example of thrift and frugality can be found than that exhibited by their investments in life assurance, the wisdom of which, as a provision for wives and families, stands unquestioned. In 1878 there was \$84,000,000 of this class of business in force in Canada, \$56,000,000 of which was held by English and American companies, while Canadian companies carried but \$28,000,000. The latest returns we have in this department show a marked change in volume as well as attachment to Canadian institutions, there being in 1887, \$191,000,000 of life assurance in force, \$89,000,000 of which was held by English and American companies, while Canadian companies carried the enormous sum of \$102,000,000, clearly exhibiting Canadian enterprise, the accumulation of wealth, and the confidence of our people in Canadian institutions; surely these facts are so plainly indicative that he who runs may read.

How startling these results, as compared with former times. Under the fostering and benign influence of protection to native industry, new life has been infused into every department of trade, wealth has been created by the retention of profits at home, which heretofore found their way into the Pockets of foreign producers, to pay foreign labor and foreign taxes, while our own mechanics were suffering for lack of employment. How widespread has been the influence of this change in policy since then. Our artisans have been well employed, and have found a liberal reward for their labor, and to-day the home of the industrious and frugal mechanic is furnished with comforts and luxury, as compared with many lands. Nor is this the only result of the policy of which I am speaking. The increase in population has enhanced the value of real estate, created a home market for the agriculturist, and for the consumption of those products which are perishable, and not available for export, while much of that which was hitherto exported is now required for

by our agriculturists in the exportation of animals and animal products, a trade which, within the last few years, has assumed gigantic proportions, and which, during 1887, reached an aggregate of \$24,000,000, the export of Canadian cheese alone being \$7,065,000, all but \$30,000 of which went to Great Britain.

I shall not occupy your time by entering into statistical reference respecting our manufactured exports. From the fact, however, that many of our manufacturers have enlarged their premises to supply the demand in foreign markets for such goods as are peculiarly the product of this country, it is known that our exports are yearly increasing.

I have no desire to cast any reflection on Canadian enterprise when I say we are not sufficiently aggressive; there are many fields yet unexplored by us, and which we must go in and possess as the channels of communication are opened up.

I am uttering no prophetic declaration when I say we are but on the threshold of the world's industrial development. The changing conditions in other lands will require constant vigilance on the part of this Association. Civilization is making rapid changes in oriental thought, and developing in those countries a spirit of enterprise hitherto unknown; and the day is not far distant when the agriculturist and the artisan, as well as the manufacturer, will have to face in our own and foreign markets the products of India, China and Japan, where ten cents a day for labor does the duty of a dollar here. Those of us who had the pleasure of visiting the London and Colonial Exhibition could not fail to be struck with the marvellous products of British India. As I stood amid the varied and grand exhibits of that country, and of the other possessions of that realm on which the sun ne'er sets, I felt proud of my birthright as a British subject, and grateful that I lived in the nineteenth century. With the march of progress so evident, one could not suppress the conviction that never in the world's history was there greater necessity not merely for elementary, but technical education It is as true to-day as it ever has been that "knowledge is power," and the nation which pays the most regard to the education of its people will be most prolific in the variety and character of its manufactures. Let us take pleasure in the reflection that this is a land of intelligence and culture-that our people are fertile in resource and in evolving new ideas. While this is true, permit me to guard you against a practice too prevalent with many of our manufacturers; I refer to the unwise custom of too many producing the same identical class of goods, a fruitful source of competition and small profits. The inventive genius of our people should be stimulated by the most liberal rewards possible to secure by our patent laws, so as to encourage diversity of product. I think it is the experience of every successful manufacturer that specialties in his particular line amply reward originality of thought and design.

I cannot close this address without adverting to the unpamany lands. Nor is this the only result of the policy of which I am speaking. The increase in population has enhanced the value of real estate, created a home market for the agriculturist, and for the consumption of those products which are perishable, and not available for export, while much of that which was hitherto exported is now required for the home market. It is pleasing to note the interest taken

of the line, and disloyalty on the other. Taffy for Canadians progress and taxation, that I shall make one more comparison and shekels for Americans. We certainly have had the benefit and then conclude The population of the United States in of some cheap advertising on the resources of our country; and let us hope that while

" Mingling truth with falsehood, Sneers with smiles; A thread of candor With a web of wiles."

His advocacy of commercial union has done us no greater harm than to make us more united, more patriotic and selfreliant, with a determination to be Canadians and British subjects.

The special characteristic of this agitation points so clearly to an unjust discrimination against the mother country, as to stamp it with disloyalty-a disloyalty in which no true Canadian will take a part. While true to ourselves we need fear no attempt to barter the true interest of this country for the pro tection of an alien flag.

The advocacy of commercial union has been opposed by a sentiment so national in its character and expression, as to leave no doubt of our intention to maintain a distinct Canadian nationality on this continent. Let us guard sacredly the interests committed to our trust, and hand them down to our posterity without a stain to blot the escutcheon of British fame and national honor.

We have no quarrel with our neighbors across the line, with whom we wish to live on terms of amity and good will. For the representative type of true Americans we entertain the most kindly feelings and highest respect; and though political demagogues, during election times, may lead them to think more of votes than honor and true statesmanship-yet such utterances do not by any means represent the true nobility of the American people, any more than the advent of one swallow necessarily produces summer.

We graciously wish our neighbors God speed in working out their own political destiny on this continent, but as Canadians and lovers of our country, we will brook no interference in the management of our own affairs, or abate one iota of that which constitutes the elements of a people noble in spirit, self-respecting and patriotic.

We live in a land as fair and fertile as the hand of God has given to man. We are as free as the air we breathe, in all that makes men free. We have abundance, and an inheritance in the North west practically inexhaustible. We have a territory 18,000 square miles larger than the United States, with Alaska thrown in. We are the fourth shipping power on the earth, possessing 100,000 tons more than our neighbors across the line, and standing next to the German Empire. We are as little taxed, our privileges considered, as any people on earth. We have peace and prosperity, and ought to be thankful when we consider that the United States pension list for 1888 amounted to \$78,000,000, which, capitalized at five per cent., represents a funded investment of \$1,560,000,000! This vast sum annually spent is the result of a lamentable and fratricidal war. Let us congratulate ourselves that the debt of Canada has been contracted only in the interest of peaceful pursuits. The acquisition of the North-west, the construction of public works, the opening up of the country, and the building of a national highway, belting the Dominion from sea to sea.

1780 was 3,070,000, with a debt of \$75,000,000, irrespective of the various issues of continental currency, amounting to \$359,000,000, showing a total debt at that time of \$454,000,-000 incurred in the war of independence. Canada's net debt to-day is about \$227,000,000, with a population of between five and six millions. Our population is increasing in a greater ratio than that of the United States during the first twenty-five years of their independence. The rapid growth of our cities and towns bears testimony to this fact, and last, but not least, the emigration from Dakota and Minnesota to Manitoba and the North-west, furnishes ample evidence of the fertility of Canadian farm lands.

In conclusion, let us inculcate a spirit of patriotism and devotion to our country and her interests. Let us own no allegiance, save the allegiance we owe to that land that has covered us with the sheen of her glory, and thrown about us the mantle of her protection in the infant days of a grand nationality. Let us cultivate more of a national feeling and love of country in our young men, and teach the value of it to our children as a national characteristic; and let us hope that the day is not far distant when men possessing a contrary sentiment will cease to be listened to with respect.

"If such there be, go mark him well, For him no minstrel raptures swell. High though his titles, proud his name, Boundless his wealth as wish can claim. Despite these titles, power and pelf, The wretch concentered all in self, Living shall forfeit all renown, And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from which he sprung, Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

SECRETARY NICHOLLS' REPORT.

A FEW days since I had the pleasure of reading an advance copy of our President's able address, and as he has so exhaustively treated of several subjects which are of great moment to such an assemblage as I am now addressing, it is only necessary for me to refer to some matters which I think should, in the future, engage the attention of the Association. In the first place, however, I am pleased to be able to report that last year our membership increased more largely than in any year previous, and that our aggregate membership is more numerous than at any previous period in the history of the Association. The Treasurer will, no doubt, submit the exact figures, but without anticipating his statement, I may say that he is entitled to your hearty thanks for the manner in which he has always endeavored to conserve our interests. He has given us much of his valuable time without fee or reward, other than the consciousness of having done his utmost in our behalf, and it is my pleasant duty to bear witness to this fact.

THE FACTORY ACT.

In my last report I forbore dealing with the workings of the Ontario Factory Act, for the then expressed reason that its provisions had so recently become operative that criticism would have been premature. At the present, after over a year's experience, I think it will be generally admitted that its provisions are neither irksome nor unnecessary, and that the wisdom of So much has been said by our adversaries respecting national this Association in not opposing a reasonable measure, has

been justified. Under the Act three inspectors were appointed, one each for the western central and eastern districts of Ontario, and their first annual reports have recently been published and submitted to the Local Legislature. Notwithstanding the many remarks that have appeared in the press from time to time, as to the unfortunate condition of operatives in our manufacturing establishments, more particularly when the agitation for the passage of the Act was on foot, I am pleased to learn that the inspectors admit not only having been received with every consideration, but bear witness to the fact that our factories, as a rule, are well arranged; that the health and comfort of the work people are well cared for, and that the hours of labor are not excessive. Mr. Barber, the inspector of the western district, says: "I wish to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy and civility of factory owners in my distric, and to their willingness to act upon my suggestions." Mr. Brown, inspector of the central district, says: "I am pleased to be able to report that in all cases I have been courteously received." Mr. Rocque, inspector of the eastern district, says : "In submitting my first report I consider it my duty, and I am happy to bear witness to the courtesy extended to me by the owners and managers of factories which I have visited during last year." These quotations prove that manufacturers are desirous of studying the comfort and well-being of their employees; and whenever the inspectors have suggested any improvement, such suggestion has been met in a reasonable manner and acted upon. The inspectors appear to have been impartial, and there is no doubt that their experience enables them to be of service to the community.

LABOR COMMISSION.

It is understood that the Labor Commission has handed in to the Government both a majority and a minority report. As up to the present moment I have not seen either, I am unable to discuss their findings. I may say, however, that when the Commission was in St. John, N.B., last summer, it was reported in the press that at least one member was active in organizing several assemblies of the Knights of Labor in that It is the general belief that the Commission was appointed in the interests of the public to enquire into and take evidence upon specific questions, and I have yet to learn that the organization of such assemblies was part of the duties of any member of the Commission.

INTIMIDATING WORKMEN.

A case of considerable interest has recently been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench.

In April of last year, at a meeting of the Hamilton, Ont., Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, the following resolution was carried: "That this Bricklayers' and Masons' Union boycott the new City Hall building, and that any member working on said building while the corporation retains Buscombe in the city's employ be fined fifty dollars." This remarkable resolution was directly aimed at a non-union bricklayer named Buscombe, who had been subjected to considerable persecution at the hands of union workmen, and had previously been prevented from working at his trade. A charge of criminal conspiracy was laid against the mover and seconder of the resolution, and, at the preliminary trial, a third person, who had been active in supporting the resolution, was made a party to

the charge. The learned Judge found the prisoners guilty of the charge of conspiracy, and an appeal from his decision having been set aside, a sentence of three months' imprisonment has been imposed upon the defendants. Ignorance of the law is no defence at law, and perhaps these unfortunate men were not aware that their conspiracy to prevent a fellow-workingman from earning an honest livelihood, made them amenable to the law; but a precedent has now been established which will deter others from committing similar errors. I regret the severity of the sentence for the first offence, and wish that the requirements of justice could have been met by judicial clemency in this case.

COMBINES BILL.

The now celebrated Combines Bill will shortly command the attention of Parliament, and I think the time is opportune for the members of this Association to place themselves on record in reference thereto. The principal support of this Bill comes from labor organizations, which in themselves are perhaps the most notable instances of combines on record, for, although they may not seek to control natural or manufactured commodities, the Hamilton conspiracy case would prove that they seek to control the labor market, and, in some instances, to make it difficult or impossible for any one without their special "combine" to earn his bread by the sweat of The greatest developments in commerce and industry have been effected by means of honest combination of interests, and the trade of this or any other country would be stagnated without such combinations. Every joint stock company is a combination of capital and individuals, as is every other mercantile corporation. Such enable the many to embark in larger enterprises than could possibly be engaged in by individuals, and a combination of identical or allied interests is often necessary to meet competition of various kinds, by affording a means for more economical production and improved methods of distribution. Business men throughout the country are almost unanimous in their opposition to such unnecessary legislation, and, through various Boards of Trade and kindred institutions, have already acquainted the Government with their views on this ques-

INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.

For several years it has been the custom of this Association to offer medals for industrial designs, to be competed for by pupils of the Ontario Art Schools. This year the committee specially charged with this matter have decided to enlarge the scope of the competition and increase the number of medals; and a few weeks since it was announced that ten each silver and bronze medals would be awarded as the first and second prizes, respectively, for the most meritorious designs sent in, of the following subjects:

- 1. Figure or group modelled in clay.
- 2. Carved panel suitable for sideboard.
- 3. Model for sailing yacht.
- Design for wall paper.
- Design for hearth-rug. Design for stained glass window for hall or library.
- Design for gasalier suitable for public building.
- 8. Design for epergne.
- Design for diploma for use by the Association.
- 10. Design and working drawings for workman's brick cottage, estimates for which shall not exceed \$600 in value.

The medals are in themselves works of art, and the steel dies from which they are made are cut from a first prize design adopted by the Association in 1887.

The following rules will govern the competition, which is open to all residents of Canada at the time the work is executed, and who are now residing here:

1st. Each design or model must be original and executed by the designer.

2nd. Each design or model must be marked in a distinctive manner, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope, which shall contain the correct name and address of competitor, and the outside of which shall be marked in the same distinctive manner.

3rd. Experts will be selected by the Association as judges. 4th. Each model or design must be addressed to Mr. Frederic Nicholls, Secretary Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, and must reach the office of the Association, 6 Wellington Street west, not later than May 1st, 1889.

5th. Preference will be given to designs of a national character.

The competition will close on the 1st of May next, and it is anticipated that a spirited competition will result; and it is to be hoped that this action of the Association may result in many young Canadians giving more special attention to a branch of art in which at present Canada is sadly deficient. In most other countries special technical colleges have been established, with industrial designing as a principal subject, and it is to be hoped that the recent meeting called by the Hon. the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, may result in some practical scheme whereby a commencement towards a like end may be made.

THE TARIFF.

During the session of 1886, many alterations were made in the tariff, most of them incidental to the "iron policy" of Sir Charles Tupper. Last year saw no revision other than minor customs' rulings, effected by Orders in Council; again this year no changes have been recommended by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech, and I regret to say that certain modifications of the tariff which my experience has led me to believe to be necessary, have been omitted or overlooked. I can quite understand the reluctance of the Government to disturb and possibly unsettle trade; but it seems to me that, having adopted a policy of protection to native industry, a policy which has been thrice endorsed at the polls, when it can be reasonably shown that certain changes are necessary to effect an equalization of that policy, serious consideration should be given such representations.

UNDER-VALUATIONS.

The recent disclosures published in reference to systematic and fraudulent under-valuation practiced by a firm of hardware importers in this city, serves to emphasize, what has often been remarked during sessions of our Tariff Committee, that large quantities of goods annually pass the customs without paying duty upon their fair market value. No doubt the authorities endeavor to prevent this as far as it is in their power to do so, but it is possible for this Association to materially strengthen their position, and in this connection I have a scheme to submit for your approval which will be referred to later in the day.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

It is not my purpose to refer to this question at any length, as time will not permit a critical review of the situation. I S. Greening, Hamilton.

may say, however, that the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, the United States Congressman who, so short a time since, was assisting Mr. Wiman to impress upon our people by speeches delivered in different parts of this Province, that commercial union was the best safeguard against annexation, has now thrown off the mask, and is an openly avowed annexationist. And I mention this particular instance because of its peculiar significance.

It is at p. esent a matter of conjecture as to what action may be taken by our neighbors to the south in reference to our international relations, but we, in this country, may rest assured that the liberal but dignified policy of our own Government in protection of Canadian interests will be continued, and that the present agitation will result in inspiring Canadians with a feeling of self-reliance and elevated patriotism. The Presidential election of last November has resulted in a signal victory for protection in the United States, for not only has a protectionist President been elected, who on Monday last superseded a free trade Democrat, but the control of both Houses has passed into the hands of a protectionist majority; and although a revision of the tariff may be expected, such revision will be adjusted by the friends of protection, instead of by its avowed enemies.

I have much more that I would like to have said, but which cannot be condensed to come within the scope of this report; but as a number of us will meet this evening in social intercourse, I may then have an opportunity to refer to other matters.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer, Mr. George Booth, presented his annual report, which showed the Association to be in good financial condition. On motion this report was read and adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers for the ensuing year were unanimously re-elected:—

President, Mr. W. H. Storey, Acton, Ont.

First Vice-President, Mr. Samuel May, Toronto.

Second Vice-President, Bennett Rosamond, Almonte, Ont. Treasurer, Mr. George Booth, Toronto.

General Secretary, Mr. Frederic Nicholls, Toronto.

REPRESENTATIVES TO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. George Booth, R. W. Elliot, Daniel Lamb, Samuel May, Frederic Nicholls.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:

R. W. ELLIOT, - - TORONTO.

E. Gurney, Toronto.
James Watson, Hamilton.
Wm. Bell, Guelph.
Jos. Simpson, Toronto.
A. Warnock, Galt.
W. Millichamp, Toronto.
B. Rosamond, Almonte.
Geo. Pattinson, Preston.
Daniel Lamb, Toronto.
Isaac Waterman, London.
C. Shurley, Galt.
John Taylor, Toronto.
M. B. Perine, Doon.
Thomas McDonald, Toronto.
S. Greening, Hamilton.

W. F. Cowan, Oshawa.

J. S. Larke, Oshawa.

H. Heintzman, Toronto.

George Lang, Berlin.

A. W. Morris, Montreal.

P. Freyseng, Toronto.

F. Crompton, Toronto.

Carl Zeidler, Toronto.

C. A. Birge, Hamilton.

W. G. A. Hemming, Toronto.

W. K. McNaught, Toronto.

Chas. Boeckh, Toronto.

T. D. Craig, M.P.P., Port Hope.

Wm. Chaplin, St. Catharines.

H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., Toronto.

Geo. W. Sadler, Montreal. J. R. Barber, Georgetown. John Fensom, Toronto. Robert Mitchell, Montreal. H. N. Baird, Toronto.
H. Bickford, Dundas.
Thomas Cowan, Galt. John Bertram, Dundas.

H. B. Warren, Toronto.

W. H. Law, Peterboro'.

Frank J. Phillips, Toronto. John Elliott, Almonte. Wm. Christie, Toronto. J. B. Armstrong, Guelph. C. Raymond, Guelph.

L. Cote, St. Hyacinthe. E. J. Davis, King. James Kendry, Peterboro'. P. W. Ellis, Toronto. R. Crean, Toronto. W. H. Perram, Aurora.

John Bertram, Dundas.

John F. Ellis, Toronto. J. E. McGarvin, Acton. R. T. Watson, Toronto.
C. D. Massey, Toronto
A. E. Carpenter, Hamilton. >W. Stahlschmidt, Preston. Chas. Pease, Toronto.

RESOLUTIONS.

A number of resolutions bearing upon the general business interests of the Association were passed and ordered placed upon the minutes. Under this order of business the following special resolution was carried unanimously:—

APPRECIATION FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

Moved by Mr. George Booth, seconded by Mr. William Bell :_

That this Association place on record its unqualified appreciation of the services rendered the cause of Protection by J. J. Cassidey, Esq., Editor of the Canadian Manufacturer, whose able articles in the interests of Canadian industry show marked ability, as well as attachment to Canadian interests.

TO VISIT SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Storey, Thomas Cowan, James Watson, Bennett Rosamond, James Goldie, J. 8. Larke and Frederic Nicholls, were appointed to wait upon Sir John Macdonald, at Ottawa, in reference to the pending Combines Bill and other matters.

The following paper was read by Mr. Cassidey, Editor of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, for which he was tendered a vote of thanks :-

(This paper, the title of which is "Tariff Protection--Its Benefits," will appear in our next issue.)

THE BANQUET.

The evening session of the meeting included a banquet at the Queen's Hotel. The menu was characteristic of this popular hostelrie, and was enjoyed to the fullest by the guests who Participated. The dining hall was well filled, and there were no vacant chairs at the festive board.

THE TOASTS.

Following is the toasts list, which were responded to most felicitously by the gentlemen who were called upon for responses :-

THE QUEEN.

 $P_{rov.~iii.~17}$.

CANADA.

"Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam,
His first, best country, ever is at home."—Oliver Goldsmith.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

"What shall I do to be forever known, And make the age to come my own?"—Cowley.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

"Let us consider the reason of the case, For nothing is law that is not reason."—Sir John Powell.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

- "Tis not in mortals to command success,
 But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it."—Addison. THE PRESS.
- "Ill make thee glorious by my pen."-Marquis of Montrose.

THE LADIES. "There's nothing ill can dwell in such a temple:

If the ill spirit hath so fair a house, Good things will strive to dwell with it."—Shakespeare.

THE BON VIVANTS.

The gathering was as magnificent as that of last year in point of numbers, while the tone of the speeches excelled in loyalty to Canada, to her present interests, and in expressions of confidence in respect to her future greatness. The old faces were seen around the board. East and West were represented.

President Storey occupied the chair, and Mr. Samuel May was in the vice chair. Others present were: -- Messrs. C. D. Massey, A. E. Kemp, Toronto; Cyrus A. Birge, Hamilton; George Sadler, Montreal; George Pattinson, Preston; Chas. Pease, Toronto; J. G. Hore, Hamilton; John C. Copp, Toronto; Chas. Cluthe, Toronto; Daniel Lamb, Toronto; H. Walker, Walkerville; Bennett Rosamond, Almonte; A. Foster, Doon; George Heintzman, Toronto; T. A. Heintzman, Toronto; John Bertram, Dundas; Gerrard Heintzman, Toronto; É. S. Piper, Toronto; Walter Bonnell, Toronto; Geo. McAgy, Toronto; James Goldie, Guelph; W. Stark, Toronto; Wm. Angus, Toronto; J. J. Cassidey, Toronto; Frederic Nicholls, Toronto; Chas. F. Wheaton, Toronto; Ed. D. Mc-Cormack, Toronto; T. A. Gregg, Toronto; A. W. Morris, Montreal; Widmer Hawke, Toronto; W. H. Law, Peterboro'; Geo. Haworth, Toronto; T. D. Craig, M.P., Port Hope; E. Gurney, Toronto; A. J. Parker, Toronto; Jno. F. Ellis, Toronto; D. W. Ellis, D ronto; P. W. Ellis, Toronto; Herman Heintzman, Toronto; James Kendry, Peterboro'; W. D. Gillean, Toronto; W. P. Wagner, Toronto; George Long, Berlin; Charles Knees, To wagner, Toronto; George Long, Berlin; Charles Knees, Toronto; Alex. Shearer, Limehouse; F. Massey, Toronto; W. G. A. Hemming, Toronto; Isaac Waterman, London; James H. Forbes, Hespeler; James Watson, Hamilton; Thomas Cowan, Galt; W. H. Storey, Acton; J. Newton, Limehouse; R. Crean, Toronto; John Cowan, Oshawa; D. C. Ridout, Toronto; E. O'Keefe, Toronto; C. R. H. Warnock, Galt; T. H. Smallman, London; H. D. Warren, Toronto; G. Brush, Toronto: E. C. Rosekh, Toronto: C. Rosekh, ir Toronto: R. Toronto; E. C. Boeckh, Toronto; C. Boeckh, jr, Toronto; R. W. Elliott, Toronto; George Booth, Toronto; W. K. Mc. Naught, Toronto; H. E. Clarke, M.PP., Toronto; Henry Bickford, Dundas.

The chair congratulated the gathering in warm terms on its numbers and representative character. He referred to the dinner of last year and was confident that future events would be even more pleasing.

NATURAL GAS.

The following excellent report of the responses to the toasts is reproduced from The Empire, which published the full details of the occasion :-

THE QUEEN.

The toast of the Queen was loyally honored.

THE PARLIAMENTS.

Mr. T. D. Craig, M.P.P., responded to the toast of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures. He opened in a humorous strain, relating the story of a man who, after being pressed into marriage by a minister, handed the reverend gentleman a shilling and was told that it would not do. 'Twas all he had and it should do, just as his (Mr. Craig's) speech should do now when he had not prepared it. He spoke with respect of the Senate, and, touching the Dominion Parliament, he said they had legislators in the House of Commons who were not excelled, if equalled, in any legislative body in the world. (Applause.) The Ontario Legislature had often been called a county council. (Laughter.) In his opinion, which he believed to be shared even by county councillors, the Provincial Parliament was a step higher. He complimented the ability on both sides of the House, and said that the tone of good feeling which prevailed between the Government and the Opposition could be judged by the acceptance of many of Mr. Meredith's suggestions by the Attorney-General.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Col. Massey, Montreal, responded to the toast of the Army and Navy. He said he had come to enjoy the dinner and not to make a speech, but as a representative of the militia of Canada he would fall far short of his duty if he did not heartly thank his manufacturing friends for the enthusiasm with which they had received the toast. He was glad to see that in Ontario people could sing "Rule Britannia" as well as the noble song was always heard at gatherings in the Province of Quebec. The militia force of Canada had always shown itself ready and able to repel invasion, and he hoped that the feeling of loyalty to the Mother Land which animated the breasts of Canada's military force would always remain strong and fresh. He knew that the manufacturers of Canada would continue to lead and foster that sentiment. (Applause.)

"CANADA OUR COUNTRY."

Mr. Thomas Cowan, of Galt, was welcomed with a round of applause when he rose to respond to the toast of "Canada." He thanked them for coupling his name with such an honorable toast. They were all Canadians, either by birth or choice. Responding to the toasts, he felt, was a fraud of the first water, because with thinking of what to say one usually managed to spoil his dinner. He had given the subject no thought; it did not need thinking of to feel a pleasure in expressing his love and loyalty for Canada. Whenever he had travelled abroad the feeling was strongest in his mind that he was a Canadian, proud of being a Canadian, and proud to call himself a Canadian among strangers. In the Old Country he had only to say "I am a Canadian," and he found the name a complete introduction. Yet only Canadians knew and recognized the pride of being known as Canadians; only they could conceive the vast extent, the richness of resources, the beauties of the nature, and the healthy climate with which their country was blessed. They were not Americans—only cousins—(laughter)—and would never be anything else than Canadians The name and the country were enough for any man to feel proud of and allow no margin for other inclinations. (Applause.) The more Canadians thought of the greatness of their country, and the more they made that greatness known throughout the world, the more reason they would have to feel proud of their grand country. He was afraid he would have to say to the gentlemen from Montreal that they were advertising the country at the wrong end. (Laughter.) He often wished that the ice palace should be frozen out of existence. (Laughter.) Photographs of it were sent to England, to Scotland, to Ireland, and European countries, and the look of them gave people shivers and made them imagine Canada a snowbank. (Laughter) Speaking of the institutions of the country he felt that he ought to grow enthusiastic. Liberty and to spare for the people; loyalty and love for the Queen. (Applause.) Looking back over the progress of the last ten years, he felt these years were the proudest period of his life; so proud that he felt like wishing with the old Scotch song, "Will you 'no' come back The development of the natural resources of the country had been wonderful; coal enough had been discovered in the valley of the Saskatchewan to give warmth to the country from ocean to ocean. The business of the country developed to the extent of millions of dollars. (Applause.) He noticed that the Finance Minister at Ottawa, Mr. Foster, was just now trying to persuade their good friend Sir Richard that this was the lightest taxed country in the whole world. He hoped the Finance Minister would succeed on Sir Richard. (Applause.) He hoped that Sir Richard would begin to feel with all true Canadians that what was most wanted in the country now is a national sentiment. (Loud applause)

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself has said: "This is my own native land."

If such there breathes go mark him well.

(Loud applause.) It was the national policy that had so well developed the Canadian national sentiment, and that had built the national highway, and yet some dwellers in Sleepy Hollow or others who all the time had opposed all great national strides now get up and grumble about tariff and debt. (Loud applause.) He would advise these people to get a strong telescope and try to see over the top of the United States tariff. (Loud applause.) Commercial union, they cried. No; he answered; no Wiman; no Goldwin Smith; no Mr. Butterworth; none of your commercial union. (Loud applause.) Canadians preferred to build up their own country and stick to their old national flag. (Loud applause.)

Mr. W. K. McNaught also responded to the toast of Canada. He awarded all the laurels to Mr. Cowan and heartily agreed with all he had said. "Canada is the fairest country in all the world" He had no sympathy with those Canadian Jeremiahs who go around the country crying it down. (Applause.) One thing he admired about Americans was that with every one of them their country was "all right." Whatever differences Canadians might have among themselves they should all admit their country to be all right, and if every man had the self-reliant feeling of Mr. Cowan no one would be heard to question the prosperity of the country. (Applause.)

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Mr. George Patterson responded to the toast of "The National Policy." He considered it the toast of the evening. Had it not been for the National Policy the gentlemen who had spoken to night would not have been able to give utterance to such glorious sentiments as they had heard. Such had been the progress made by the country, that to day anyone could get up and respond to the toast of "Canada, our Common Country," feeling with confidence that his words could well evoke response in every Canadian breast. Their opponents pointed them to the guage of foreign trade, but though he claimed that this was not a fair guage, he was perfectly willing to take it up and reply to the opponents of the National Policy upon this estimate alone. During the seven years previous to 1883 the exports of the Dominion amounted to eighty-one and a half millions, while in the five years from 1883 to 1888 the exports had mounted up to ninety-one millions. But those figures, great as they were, could give no adequate idea of the progress achieved in the country under the National Policy. They had to look at the development of the natural resources of the country, the internal increase of wealth, as indicating by the immense increases in the deposits in the post-office savings banks, chartered banks, and other bank ing institutions. (Applause.) He quoted a lot of figures to bear out his statements and then went on to deal with the progress made in the agricultural industry of the country. He felt proud, and every manufacturer in the land had reason to feel proud, of the part their association had taken in the great battle for the National Policy. They had won the battle, but they had yet the fort to hold against the enemies of the great policy which had done so much for Canada. (Loud applause.)

Mr. P. W. Ellis also responded. He touched on the history of inaction in Canadian production before the inception of the National Policy, and compared it with the activity of the half decade just past. The appeal of Canadian manufacturers was not in vain; the hearts of the Canadian people responded to the call, and to-day they occupied the high position of realized hopes and expectations. (Applause.) The Canadian people were to day supplied with better goods and at much cheaper prices than they could obtain prior to the success of the National Policy. He would demonstrate what he said. The laboring class was promised the greatest amount of benefit from the National Policy. What did they find? In the savings banks the deposits of 1887 were \$13,000,000, in 1888 the

Statistics show \$50,000,000. That showed the fulfilment of field, Canada would hold her own under all these disadvanthe promise made to the laboring classes by the authors of the National Policy. (Applause.) He quoted extensively from statistics showing equal progress among other classes. Was not the country doing well when Canada could obtain the sur plus funds of other countries at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? (Applause). Agriculture, commerce, manufacture and transportation were harmonized under the National Policy; the golden fruit was still hanging on the tree, and the country would continue to reap the benefit. All honor to the dauntless men of Canada who entered on the glorious National Policy. (Loud applause.)

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Edward Gurney replied to the toast of "Manufactures and Commerce." In all his experience of responding to toasts he never had been awarded any other than this, and he was so well used to it that he felt embarrassed in presence of it. (Laughter.) He told a most amusing story of the vicissitudes of a certain "Jim, who never complained." He was like that Jim. (Laughter.) However, he felt to night that he should say a few serious things. They had come to an important stage in the history of Canada. They had to look back upon Confederation either as a sorry joke or one of the most glorlous constitutions ever devised by any country. If they were to sit down now and admit the tendency of sentiment to follow trade they would commit the most grave of all errors. That error would be the substitution of the inter provincial trade that they had built up for an inter State trade that would certainly land them in the position of separate disconnected States of the country to the south. The doctrines of Goldwin Smith could lead them only to annexation—the sacrifice of their inter-provincial trade. They had arrived at a time when each and every one of them had to stand firmly to the constitution they had established. (Applause.) He would give them the remarks of an American speaking to a Caan-

"When the last treaty existed we took everything from you that you had to sell, and you took nothing from us."
"Surely," I replied, "you are not stating this seriously?"
"Of course I am," said he, "surely you don't deny that it was My reply was that I not only denied it, but was prepared to show, beyond the shadow of a doubt, and from the official returns of the United States, that from 1820 up to 1864 the inhabitants of the British provinces had bought from the United States merchandise and produce to the extent of over \$150,000 in excess of what the United States had bought from them in the same years. We come now to the consideration of the several provisions embraced in the draft treaty, as transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and let me say very frankly that I do not stand here to day to contend that the conditions of this bargain are more favorable to Canada than to the United States On the contrary, I believe that in a commercial treaty between a people of forty million souls and one of four million, it is almost in the nature of the thing that to the larger country the largest advantage must accrue. But greatly advantageous as this treaty—if it ever goes into operation—must be to our friends across the lines, there is enough in it, I venture fearlessly to assert, to set the wheels of industry in motion on this side of the lines, and to give such an impetus to the development of Our great natural resources as would amply compensate us for all the concessions we are pledged to in the agreement. I acknowledge the force of all that is said as to the immense advantage possessed by the American people in a contest with a colony of one-tenth their population, and hardly yet past the first stages of forest settlement. I admit the larger means, the property of the the vastly greater experience and the eminent business sagacity they would carry into the contest; but I have faith enough in the industry, the energy, the enterprise and the indomitable person the coal blood of our perseverance of my countrymen, and in the cool blood of our northern clime, to believe that in the long run, and with a fair

tages."

They wanted to pursue their business without this everlasting carping. He referred to the verdict of the people of Canada, delivered at election after election, in favor of the policy of Sir John Macdonald. They wanted a little peace from it. (Applause.) One after another these nostrums, having no foundation, were brought forward, regardless whether their effect would be dismemberment of the constitution or civil Their object in doing so God only knew, for no man could know. (Applause.)

Mr. R. W. Elliott followed, dealing with the great importance of commerce to Canada. He spoke of the natural facilities of the country for commerce. They were one of the strongest railway countries in the world, and their railways traversing the country from east to west would make a great nation of them Besides their railways put them into easy communication with all the great foreign trade of the world. They had fulfilled a great mission in the history of the country. (Applause.)

Mr. J. J. Cassidey, speaking to this sentiment, said :-

THE NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL

The successful passage through the United States Congress of the Bill incorporating the Nicaragua Maritime Canal Company, is a matter of the utmost importance to Canada. Reference to the map shows that the proposed canal lies in an almost straight and direct line drawn between Great Britain and Australia; that the difference in distance between the Canadian cities of Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., and Boston and New York, is quite small, and that thousands of miles of distance would be saved by the Nicaragua route over that around Cape Horn in all ocean voyages between American and European Atlantic ports, and from the Straits of Gibraltar, and all ports on the west coasts of North and South America, China, Japan, India, the Hawaiian Islands, Australia and New Zealand. The fact that such a great saving in distance and of the cost of travel will be effected cannot but have great and impressive influence upon the foreign trade of Canada the effect it will have upon our trans-continental business via the Canadian Pacific Railroad can only be imagined.

Should the Nicaragua Canal ever be put into successful and practical operation, the far reaching effects of it cannot now be estimated. A large portion of the commerce of the world would be immediately diverted into new channels, and the old order of things, as regards transportation of merchandise, would be revolutionized. To those who may not have studied the effect on Canadian commerce, it would be well to remind that even at this time active steps are being taken to make the city of St. Louis a seaport, and to operate lines of ocean steamers from there, which, loading at her wharves and pass. ing down the Mississippi Riv r past New Orleans, would carry freight to all parts of the world as is now done from New Orleans. The steamers proposed for this trade will be of peculiar construction, so arranged that on no greater draught of water than can be carried down the Mississippi to the sea, from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of freight may be carried. There seems to be no doubt of the final success of this effort to connect St. Louis by direct and unbroken water transportation with the outside world. Chicago is waking up to the advantages of foreign trade via the Mississippi route, not caring to be distanced by St. Louis in this respect. The way for Chicago to

enjoy such trade can only be by opening the long talked of Hennepin Canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. The feasibility of building this canal is conceded; and probably the only reason why it has not already been built is that, lying wholly within the State of Illinois, the Government of the United States could not be induced to appropriate the necessary amount of money for the purpose. But in view of the facts here alluded to regarding the Nicaragua Canal and the plying of ocean-going steamers to and from St. Louis, no doubt the Hennepin Canal scheme will receive such an impetus as will result in its construction either by the United States, the State of Illinois or the city of Chicago.

One strong argument that has been advanced why the United States should build the Hennepin Canal is, that by that route gun boats and war vessels could readily be moved from the Gulf of Mexico or any places opening thereto, or from any of the rivers in the interior of the United States tributary to the Mississippi, to the Great Lakes lying between Canada and the United States, should such a movement be desired. If, then, the Hennepin Canal should be built, and it be made its origin, touching on the difficulties met on the way. Compossible for large ccean-going steamers to pass from Lake Michigan via the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico, Canada, under the existing treaties with the United States, would have the privilege of the route, and thus be on equal commercial footing with the United States in that respect.

The direct route from the mouth of the Mississippi to Greytown, the Atlantic terminus of the proposed Nicaragua Canal, passes close to the west end of the island of Cuba; and the route from Toronto, or any other Canadian port on the Great Lakes, via the Hennepin Canal and the Mississippi River to Greytown, would be no longer than to the same destination from Halifax or St. John via the Atlantic ocean, passing close to the east end of the island of Cuba. Thus it is shown that the building of the Nicaragua Canal, leading, as it undoubtedly would, to the building of the Hennerin Canal, would open up a vista of commercial possibilities for Canada that would be wonderful in its development and realization. Products of Ontario could be loaded on to vessels at the wharves of Toronto or any other of our lake ports, and not unloaded until destination had been reached in China, Japan, India, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, or any of the ports on the west coasts of North or South America.

The total distance between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans via the proposed Nicaragua Canal, is only about 170 miles. About one-third of this distance—56.5 miles—is via Lake Nicaragua; 84.5 miles by river and basin, and only 29 miles of actual canal. The summit surface of the route is only 110 feet above the surface of the sea. Lake Nicaragua is 152 miles long, is deep and unobstructed, and is fed from a water shed 8,000 square miles in area. The outlet of this large body of fresh water is through the San Juan River, which empties into the Caribbean Sea, which is now navigable for light draught vessels almost its entire length. Greytown is located where the San Juan empties into the sea, and the accepted plan is to open the river on the sea level, a distance of twelve miles, to the first lock, which will have a lift of 31 feet, above which is a basin two miles long. At the end of this basin will be two locks, one with a lift of 30 feet, and the other with a lift of

waters of Lake Nicaragua. Passing north westwardly in this lake to La Virgin, the distance thence to Brito, on the Pacific, is only three miles. The descent from the lake to the ocean is accomplished through two locks, the aggregate lift of which will be 85 feet, another lock at tide-water having a variable lift, depending on the state of the tide, which, at Brit, has a mean rise and fall of about six feet. The size of each lock will be 650 feet long, 70 feet wide and 30 feet deep, allowing the passage of the largest merchant steamers. course of the canal is through a beautiful country, where the climatic conditions are all that could be desired.

It was while endeavoring to find a short route to the far East that Columbus discovered America, and the opening of such a route, via the Nicaragua Canal, would be a fitting celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of that event.

THE ASSOCIATION:

Chairman W. H. Storey replied to the toast of "Our Association." He traced the history of the Association from posed of National Policy Reformers and National Policy Conservatives, he could say that they had done their duty, doing more for Canadian industry than might be estimated. To-day they felt the necessity of loyalty to each other and loyalty to Canada as strongly as ever in face of the stand taken by many of their journals. He had no sympathy with annexation, and he felt pained, not only for what he often read in Canadian journals, but in American journals. One of the latter lately published a map of the United States in which was included the Dominion of Canada. True Canadians felt more patriotic to day when their inverests and their country were threatened, and true Canadians also never felt more strongly the necessity of supporting the Government. He was glad to say that the Association never was stronger than now, and if they were true to themselves in the present they would be true to their interests and the interests of the country.

Mr. George Booth, in replying to the toast, said the history of the Association was the history of the National Policy, and from the manner in which Sir John Macdonald had redeemed the pledges made to the country at the inception of the National Policy, they could look forward with confidence to seeing Canada always in the first place. (Applause.)

THE PRESS.

Mr. Cronin, of the Empire, and Mr. McCormack, of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, responded to the toast "The Press," and the ladies were duly toasted.

The proceedings terminated at midnight, and the gathering dispersed after singing the national anthem.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TISDALE'S BRANTFORD IRON STABLE FITTINGS.—We lose no ob we can figure upon. Catalogue sent free. The B. G. Tisdale Co, Brantford, Canada.

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MACHINES

Massey's Illustrated, mid-winter number, comes to hand replete with interesting matter. It aims to be a welcome guest in the homes of Canadian farmers, and it fills the bill very successfully.

For the past three years the Winnipeg Commercial has, following the annual meetings of the Board of Trade of that city, been issued in enlarged form. Of such character is the issue of February 11th and if this enterprising and monitoring is the issue of February 11th and if this enterprising and monitoring is the issue of February 11th and if this enterprising and monitoring is the issue of February 11th and if this enterprising and monitoring is the issue of February 11th and if this enterprising and monitoring is the issue of February 11th and if this enterprising and monitoring is the issue of February 11th and if this enterprising and monitoring is the issue of February 11th and if this enterprising and monitoring is the issue of February 11th and if this enterprising and 11th and 45 feet, above which level entrance will be had to the summit 11th, and if this enterprising and meritorious journal is a fair reflex of

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TORONTO.

the business energy of the city in which it is published, and we presume it is, Winnipeg must be one of the most thriving and enterprising towns in Canada. One of the most favorable features embraced in the *Commercial*, is the large advertising patronage it receives from the merchants and business men of Winnipeg.

Mr. J. Theo. Robinson, publisher, Montreal, has sent us "Mr. and Mrs. Morton," one of the series of novels which they are now offering to the Canadian book trade. The sentiments of the book are unexceptional, and the price at which it is offered to the public—thirty cents—places it within the reach of all.

The D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass, publishers of that most excellent magazine, Wide Awake, intended specially for girls and boys, but of quite as much interest to grown-up women and men, will present a copy of "Five Little Peppers" to each subscriber to Wide Awake, the subscription price of which is \$2.40 a year, and a subscription to Babyland, the price of which is fifty cents a year. The book is given as a premium for sending the two subscriptions at one time, and for which \$3 must be sent direct to the publishers. Any book published by D. Lothrop Company will be given at the rate of \$1 for \$1.25 in new subscriptions; and any energetic and intelligent girl or boy in Canada can in this way obtain a great deal of pleasant reading at the expense only of a little trouble. The Company will send a catalogue free on application, which contains a list of over 2,000 volumes, any of which may be had on this basis.

may be had on this basis.

"FORCE AND ENERGY; A Theory of Dynamics," by Grant Allen. Number 106 Humboldt Library of Science. Published by Humboldt Pub ishing Company, 24 East 4th Street, New York. This is a work in two parts, enclosed within one cover. The first part advances a theory of transcendental dynamics, which, in the last part, is applied to the creation of the universe. The author defines force and energy as the two manifestations of power, the first tending to initiate aggregative motion, finding its expression in gravitation, adhesion, chemical affinity, and imperfectly comprehended electrical affinity, and the second showing its vitality in the separative powers classified as molar, molecular, chemical, and electrical modes or manifestations of motion. The illustrations of the operations of these antagonistic powers in aggregating the universe Into more or less solid globes on the one hand, and in hurling these globes through their orbits on the other, are very instructive; but it is not suggestive of comfort for some far distant posterity to know that Mr. Grant Allen believes that the aggregating forces are continually proving too strong for the separative energies, and that the satellites are being continually drawn into the planets, the planets into the suns, and the suns themselves into some invisible and unknown centre of the universe.

PROF. J. G. SCHURMAN, author of "The Ethical Import of Darwinism," now Professor of Philosophy at Cornell University, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was formerly a member of the faculty of Dalhousie College, Halifax. He took a leading part in the first meeting (in 1885) of the Imperial Federation League at Montreal, and he has been a thorough student of Canadian politics. He is the latest contributor to the discussion in the Forum of the possible annexation of Canada to the United States. Prof. Schurman sees great a career for Canada that he opposes annexation. reviews the history of the Provinces, describes their vast territory and resources, and concludes that in their development a rapidly increase. increasing population will find labor and riches; and that the future holds too large a promise for Canadians to be willing to make such a breach of their traditions as to become a part of the United States. "Look at a map," he writes, "and you will see that within the latitude of Canada are included, in the Old World, who may and Sanda are included. and Sweden, European and Asiatic Russia (excepting only the most southerly projection), Denmark, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, the north northern section of France and the whole of Great Britain and Ire-From these countries came the races that succeeded Rome in bearing as they still largely bear, the civilization of the world. And analogy suggests that, under the bracing climate of Canada, in centuries yet to be, civilization may in the New World find its sturdiest supporters. the regal home of prosperous millions. Nature has said it. Canadians need not be anxious about the money spent in opening up their North-West. Nature is their bondsman. They have only to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. . . I have described a still and see the salvation of the Lord. . . I have described a still and see the salvation and still and see the salvation of the Lord. cribed the territory, resources, financial condition, population, and political organization of the new Dominion of Canada. The picture of the picture of the new Dominion of Canada. ture, though faithful, may be somewhat new to Americans, whose view of Canada might be summed up in the words, 'We have a little sister, and she hath no breasts.'" Other articles on Canadian annayation, and she hath no breasts. annexation that have appeared in recent numbers of the Forum are, "Obstacles to Annexation," by the Marquis of Lorne; "Is Union with Canada Desirable?" by Senator J. S. Morrill; and "Canada and the United States," by Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Manufacturing.

This department of the "Canadian Manufacturer" is considered of special value to our readers because of the information contained therein. With a view to sustaining its interesting features, friends are invited to contribute any items of information coming to their knowledge regarding any Canadian manufacturing enterprises. Be concise and explicit. State facts clearly, giving correct name and address of person or firm alluded to, and nature of business.

[Manufacturing Notes in this issue are necessarily abbreviated, but in our next issue they will resume their usual proportions.]

THE Exhibition Association, St. John, N. B., has been incorporated to establish a permanent exhibition similar to that in Toronto.

PETROLEUM springs are reported to have been discovered in the Crow's Nest Pass, B. C., in the neighborhood of the coal fields recently opened there.

The large steam grist mill operated by Mr. C. K. Stewart, at Milton, Ont., was destroyed by fire February 23rd, loss about \$7,000. The mill was the property of Mr. John Shaw, of Toronto.

La Societe Canadienne d'Etudes Minieres, with \$100,000 capital, is applying for incorporation for the purpose of developing the mines of the Province of Quebec. Most of the incorporators are of Montreal

The Thetford Asbestos Mining Company has been incorporated at the city of Quebec, with a capital of \$200,000, for the purpose of carrying on asbestos mining operations at Thetford, in Megantic county, Que.

THE Milton Foundry Company of Yarmouth, N. S., recently shipped to Glasgow, Scotland, iron capstans for a new iron ship now building at that port, and the same company have received orders for four more patent capstans from Stephens & Sons, shipbuilders, of Glasgow.

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery's profits were \$213,000 last year, and a 15 per cent. dividend and a 10 per cent. bonus have been declared. The capital stock of the company has been doubled, each shareholder receiving two shares for every one held, without any new outlay, making the present capital \$300,000.

A New industry is being started in Cornwall, where extensive premises are being fitted up to carry on electro-plating on a large scale. It will add to the growing importance of one of the thriving manufacturing towns of Ontario.—*Empire*. This item would have been of more value had the information been more definite. The name of the concern should have been given.

The new piano factory of Messrs Heintzman & Company, of this city, which they have recently erected at West Toronto Junction, has been completed and the machinery from their old factory on King street, west, is being removed thereto. All of the instruments that are in process of construction will be finished at the old factory, but all new work will be begun in the new establishment. We will take occasion at an early day to give a description of Messrs. Heintzman's new works, which are, perhaps, the largest and best equipped in Canada.

The Customs Department made the following decisions regarding the tariff during the month of February:—Creolin, an antiseptic and disenfectant, 20 per cent.; cotton, wool, raw, dyed, (not to include wadding, batts, batting or Jeweller's wool, 20 per cent.; iron, round rods, galvanized, 30 per cent.; iron bar, galvanized, 30 per cent.; "Ivory" soap, 10c. lb. and 10 per cent.; preserved ginger, 1½c lb. and 35 per cent.; shells, marine, ground or broken, 20 per cent.; syrup of the phosphates of iron, lime, potassa and soda, 50 per cent.

The Hamilton Bridge and Tool Company, Hamilton, Ont., have nearly completed the construction of the steel viaduct over the Don at North Toronto, for the C.P.R. The bridge is about 1,200 feet long. There are seventeen plate girder spans of 30 feet each, twelve spans of 45 feet each, and one lattice girder 100 feet long. The height from the water is about 75 feet, and the bent starts from piers of masonry four feet square. The structure is ten feet wide, and is what is called a deck bridge, the floor being laid on top of the girders, and the railway ties extending on either side. The total weight is 1,514,585 pounds. About 40 men have been employed all winter.

The Office, as its name indicates, is a practical journal of business management, office routine, and the art of advertising, published monthly, by The Office Publishing Company. 66 and 68 Duane Street, New York city. All business men are interested in the details of the work of their offices, whether they perform that work or not, and this publication affords a vast amount of just the sort of information that business men require. \$1 a year.

A FEW days ago at Collingwood, Ont., while pumping water for a baptism in the Baptist church, the top of the pump (which is situate inside the building) was blown off by natural gas. The windows and doors were immediately thrown open and due precautions were taken to prevent the gas taking fire, and no damage was done to the edifice. The gas is still rushing from the well with great force, but from the uncertain size of the pipe it is almost impossible to estimate the quantity that is escaping. Excitement prevails, and great things are expected from the find.

THE Bryant & May Company, of London, Eng., held their annual meeting recently, at which it was shown the net profits of the year, after paying all expenses, including directors' remuneration, maintenance of premises, plant and machinery, and allowing for bad debts was over £69,714, which enabled them to pay two dividends, during the year, amounting to 17s. 6d. per share, the capital being £400,000 divided into 80,000 shares of £5 each. This company was only organized, as a limited liability company, a few years ago, taking over the business of the old firm of Bryant & May. has paid large dividends ever since, and has gradually increased its reserve fund to £160,000.

THE Commissioner of Inland Revenue has issued a circular stating that frequent complaints are being made to the Department of the inferior quality of tin measures of capacity that are manufactured in several of the leading cities in Canada, and there carelessly verified and stamped by inspectors of weights and measures and their assistants, in direct contravention of departmental instructions. inspector or assistant inspector of weights and measures, who may in future verify and stamp tin measures of capacity made of lighter material than that specified in the regulations, or who may fail to stamp all new measures verified by him, with the month of the verification series and the initial letter of his division, will, for the first offence incur the serious displeasure of the department and for subsequent offences of like nature, the risk of suspension and dis-

The J. C. McLaren Belting Company, Montreal, have established a branch store in Toronto, at 20 Front street, east, where they inform us they have a large stock of all sizes of their imported oak-tanned leather belting. They say that their facilities for the executanned leather belting. They say that their facilities for the execution of all orders from the largest to the smallest are most complete; and they confidently look forward to receiving a larger portion of Toronto and Western Canada trade than they have ever had. The company have sent us a copy of a letter written to the agent of the manufacturing department of the Edison Electric Light System, of Canada, Sherbrooke, Que., from their foreman, Mr. J. F. Madgett, electrical engineer, in which, in speaking of the link leather belting manufactured by the McLaren Company, he says: "I take pleasure to inform you that the leather link belt manufactured by J. C. Mc-Laren Belting Co., of Montreal, and recommended by Mr Barr, (General Selling Agent for Edison System,) for Dynamo use, is the most perfect belt I have ever used. It gives perfect satisfaction in every respect and gives great credit to the manufacturers. I have given it a very severe test and find it perfect in every respect. The beauty of this belt is that it can be run so very slack on the pulleys with the heaviest of loads, without the least particle of slippage, therefore preventing hot boxes and journals.'

DURING the past year lumbermen from the East and from Wisconsin and Michigan and elsewhere have visited British Columbia, and the result is that several new lumbering schemes are in course of development. The capacity of each of the Westminster mills will be increased, and two new mills are projected, one of which will have a daily capacity of \$300,000 to 500,000 feet. At Vancouver, Fader Bros'. new mill, now nearly completed, will be put in operation, and the old Moodyville mill will be overhauled in such a way as to make it practically a new mill. Over \$10,000 worth of new machinery is on the way for this mill. The Chemainus mill has lately been purchased by a wealthy syndicate, and the capacity will be largely increased. The Vancouver Lumber company are erecting a mill which will have a capacity of about 25,000,000 feet yearly, and several small mills are in course of erection or projected. One noticeable feature in the lumber industry is the trade that has sprung up during the past year or two with the prairie country east of the mountains. Eastern shipments now form quite an item

East, and shipments of these have not only been made to Manitoba and the Territories, but to points further east, in the old provinces There is also a growing demand for fine grained fir and cedar from the East, for finishing purposes. The bulk of the lumber cut in the coast mills is fir, similar to the Puget Sound fir, and it is procured along the coast of both the mainland and Vancouver Island, for a distance northward from the international boundary of about 300 miles. This fir frequently dresses 100 feet long with scarcely a knot. One tree cut at the Moodyville mill recently scaled 27,000 feet. A stick of timber was shipped from the Hastings mill which was 28 inches square and 112 feet long. A stick 120 feet long and 20 inches square was taken out last week at the Royal City mill, Westminster.

BED blankets exhibit strikingly the deceptions of trade-marks. A blanket measuring thirteen quarters, the largest size made, if of pure California wool, will not usually measure more than eighty-four inches in width by ninety in length. A blanket of cotton and wool will measure more in the same size. The cause of this, manufacturers say, is that blankets are measured, not by their size when ready for sale, but by the size of the frames on which they are stretched to dry after manufacture. It is not advisable to buy any sheeting for a double bed except the ten-quarter width. This sheeting in standard grades measures exactly what it should. Twelve-quarter sheeting is no longer manufactured. The blankets measuring eighty inches in width are the suitable size for a double bed; anything narrower is uncomfortable. Down and wool comfortables sold in the shops are seldom over two yards in width. This is too narrow for a double bed. Cotton comfortables have long ago been condemned by physicians, and if one cannot afford the luxury of down or wool it is better to depend entirely on blankets. The cheap, so-called "down" comfortables in shops are usually filled with fine geese feathers. Arctic down is nothing more than the down of the German goose. This weighs more and is not as desirable as eider down. Moreover it is very difficult to work in, as min ute particles of the feathers fill the atmosphere whenever it is stirred, covering everything and causing breathing to be uncomfortable. Eider down, on the contrary, stays in place like cotton and can be as easily handled. The down of the eider duck is gray or drab, never white, and is the only down that stays where it is put and does not fly about in the atmosphere. A good eider down quilt ten-quarters square will cost from \$25 to \$30, made at home and covered with India silk or wool challie; the choice of covering grading the cost. Next to a down comfortable is one filled with camel'shair wool, which makes an exceptionally luxurious comfortable and should be covered with some woolen fabric like fine cashmere wool challie. Ordinary sheep's wool makes an excellent bed-covering, though considerably heavier and consequently not equal to camel's-hair wool.—Good Housekeeping.

THE complete list of roller mills in the hard wheat region of Canada is as follows:—Two mills at Winnipeg, with an aggregate capacity of say 1,400 barrels daily. On the main line of the C.P.R. east of Winnipeg, one mill at Keewatin, capacity 1,200 barrels daily. On the C.P.R. main line west from Winnipeg, one mill at each of the following places, in their order going westward:—Portage la Prairie, McGregor, Carberry, Brandon, Oak Lake, Virden, Moosomin, Wolseley, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle Station, Regina. On the Manitoba and Northwestern railway, one mill at Minnedosa, one at Shoal Lake, one at Millwood and one at Rapid City. On the C.P. D. Dombing branch, one mill at Mondon and one at Caractal City. R. Pembina branch, one mill at Morden and one at Crystal City On the Southwestern branch, one at Holland. On the Stonewall branch, one at Stonewall. The following mills are located at points off the railways:—One at Balmoral, north of Stonewall; one at Assessippi, Russell county, Man.; one at Fort Qu'Appelle, north of Qu'Appelle Station; one at Moose Mountain, south of Moosomin; one at Plum Creek, south of Brandon; one at Prince Albert, in Saskatchewan territory, the latter the most northerly roller mill on the continent. In all we have therefore a list of twenty-eight roller mills and all established during and since the year 1882. capacity of the various mills outside Winnipeg and Keewatin mills, may be estimated at 150 barrels each, or a total of 3,900 barrels per day. Adding the capacity of the Winnipeg and Keewatin mills to this, we would have the grand total of 6,500 barrels per day. There are also several of the old stone process mills which have been in operation during the past year, for a portion of the season. They would not, however, add much to the grinding capacity of the country. At four and a half bushels to the barrel of flour, our mills could grind nearly 30,000 bushels of wheat per day, or say 8,500, 000 bushels in a year, providing they were kept running pretty steadily on full time. Despite this discouragement to the milers, there is every probability that the milling industry in Western Canada will be considerably extended during 1889. Several new in the local trade. Cedar shingles especially are in demand from the mills are already projected, including a 600 barrel mill, which will be built by Hastings Bros. & Co., of Winnipeg. This mill will likely be located at Port Arthur, on Lake Superior. Work will commence at once on this mill. Though some distance east of the Manitoba boundary, this mill will grind western wheat exclusively. In the far west there is almost a certainty that a mill will be built at Calgary, Alberta Territory, during the coming summer. Regina, 356 miles west of Winnipeg, is now the most westerly point in the prairie country having a mill. Calgary is 840 miles west of Winnipeg. In Manitoba there are a number of projected mills, at various points, and in some instances local bonuses have been offered to assist these enterprises. It is, therefore, likely that some of these projected mills may be built during next summer. There are oatmeal mills, one each at Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, and also an oatmeal mill in connection with the flour mill at Brandon, and another in connection with a grist mill at St. Leon, all in Manitoba.—Winnipeg Commercial.

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Gang Drilling Machine, Nut Tapping Machine,
Cutting off Machine, Set 40-in. Hand Rollers, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) dia.
Travelling Crane and Cranes,

Horizontal Engine, with Lift Pump and Heater. Cylinder 18 in. x 36 in. stroke, fly-wheel 10 ft. in dia., in one casting.

New Model Vibrators, Portable Engines, Horse Powers
All for sale at sacrifice prices, and may be seen in the Toronto Bridge

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JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Trustee.

31 York Chambers, Toronto.

Millers' 🚁 Manufacturers' Insurance Co'y,

STOCK AND MUTUAL.

THE annual meeting of the Millers' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company was held at the Company's offices, 24 Church Street, on the 22nd of Feb. The President, Mr. James Goldie, occupied the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Douglas Sutton, acted as Secretary.

On motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Howland, the annual report of the Directors and the financial

statements were read and adopted as follows:

To the Members and Shareholders of the Millers' and Manufacturers' Ins. Co.:

Your Directors beg to submit the Fourth General Statement of the Businessof the Company, comprising Revenue Account, and Profit and Loss Account for the past year, and the Balance Sheet showing liabilities and assets on 31st December, 1888.

The total number of policies in force at the close of the year was 579, covering at risk, after deducting re-insurance, the sum of

\$1,363,625.

It is gratifying to be able to repeat our statements at previous meetings that the expectations regarding this Company are being verified, as the accounts show that the average fire losses alone of other Companies continue to exceed the fire losses and management expenses combined of this Company.

The steady increase of the business is the best evidence that our efforts to reduce the fire waste, and thus cheapen the cost of insurance,

are being appreciated.

To have been able at the close of the year to set aside an ample re-insurance reserve, declare a ten per cent. dividend to continuing policy holders, and leave at the credit of the Profit and Loss Account \$30,725.45, should, we think, be considered highly satisfactory. The retiring Directors this year are Messrs. Jas. Goldie, W. H. Storey, A. Watts, and H. Scott, who are eligible for re-election. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HUGH SCOTT, Managing Director.

DOUGLAS SUTTON, Secretary.

JAMES GOLDIE, President.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS:—The retiring Directors, Messrs. Jas. Goldie, W. H. Storey, A. Watts and H. Scott, were unanimously re-elected, after which the meeting adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. James Goldie was re-elected President, and Mr. W. H. Howland, Vice-President, for the current year. The Board of Directors is now constituted as follows: James Goldie, Guelph, President; W. H. Howland, Toronto, Vice-President; H. N. Baird, Toronto; Wm. Bell, Guelph; Hugh McCulloch, Galt; S. Neelon, St. Catharines; Geo. Pattinson, Preston; W. H. Storey, Acton; J. L. Spink, Toronto; Hugh Scott, Toronto; A. Watts, Brantford; W. Wilson, Toronto.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEA	R ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1888. Cr.					
m Income, 1887	By Statutory Assessment, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c					
\$96,899 77	\$96,899					
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT TO DECEMBER 31st, 1888.						
count, 1888	By Renewal Eonus Fund, 1889					
\$ 62,356 90	\$62,356					
BALANCE SHEET, FOR THE YE	AR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1888. Cr.					
LIABILITIES. bed	By Investments. \$ 33,714 89 "Sundry Debtors 4,383 17 "Cash in Office 649 53 "Office Furniture 113 60 "Undertakings in Force Dec. 31st, 1888 39,280 80 "Capital Stock not called up. 112,750 00 152,030					
	## Income, 1887					

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Millerg' and Manufacturers' Insurance Co.:

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby certify that I have audited the books and examined the vouchers and securities of the Company for the year ending December, 1888, and find the same correct, and carefully kept and properly set forth in the above statements.

Toronto, February 18th, 1889.

WILLIAM A. WILSON. Auditor. WILLIAM A. WILSON, Auditor.

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43 and 44 Foundling St., Montreal.

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Cast Steel Files and Rasps, Anchor Brand.
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Asbestos Cement for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers

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HOSE—Rubber, Canvas and Linen. HOSE—Cotton, Rubber-Lined for Fire Brigades.

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A. C. LESLIE & CO.

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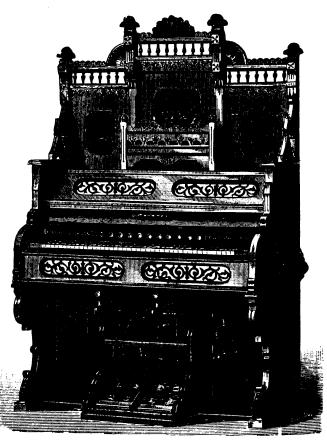
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Medals from the
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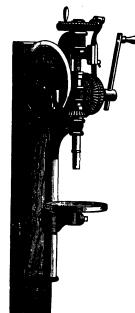
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Water Grinders for Tools Twist Drill Grinders.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY Grinding and Polishing MACHINERY

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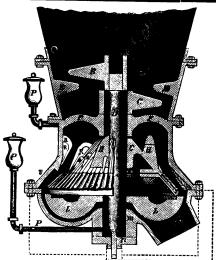
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For rinding any hard substance

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The Segments will retain
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those of any other Mill, and
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cheaply renewed.

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It has the following good qualities, viz.—Fast grinding; evenly prepared bark; is easily erected and small power required to drive it.
It works with ease in damp or frozen bark, and breakages are prevented by safety coupling.

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Railway Cars of all descriptions. Chilled Car Wheels, "Washburn Peerless" Steel Car Wheels. Car, Machine, Mill, Ship, and all kinds of Castings. Steam Engines, Mill and other Machinery. Nail-Plate, Bar Iron, Street and Mine Rails, Ships' Iron Knees, Hammered Car Axles, Shafting and Shapes.

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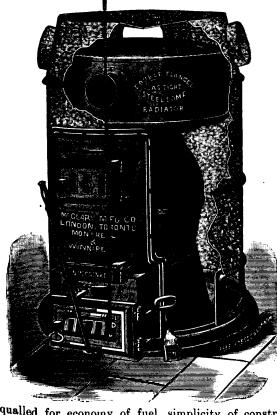
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A Powerful and Economical Heater.

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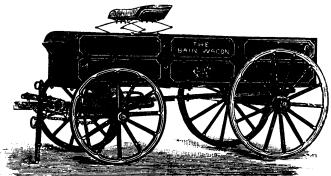
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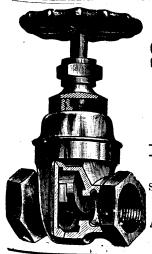
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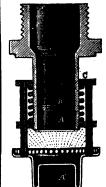
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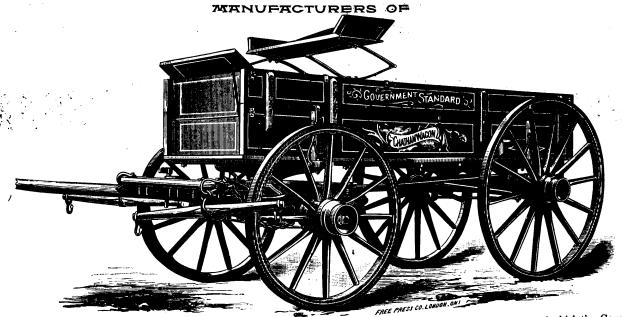
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The building has a depth of 100 feet, with a frontage of 54 feet on the west side of Bay Street and 34 feet on lane in rear; four stories high and basement. RENT CHEAP.

We have also in the same locality. Lot 70 feet front by 100 feet deep to

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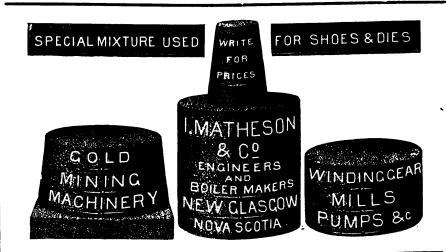
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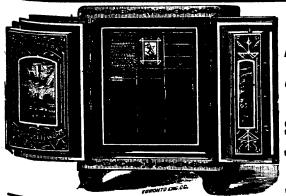


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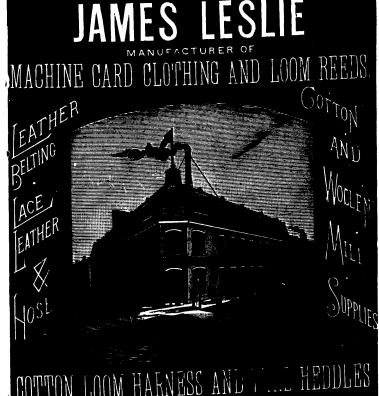
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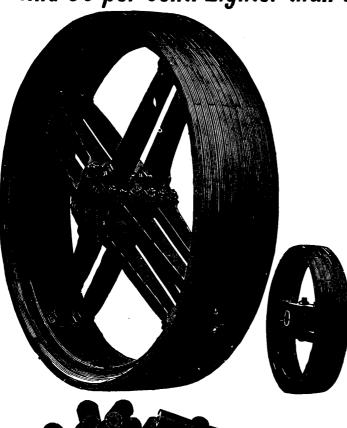
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Minn., and very many others.

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According to the best scientific authority it costs one horse power to keep in motion one ton of metal or weight; thus for every unnecessary 2,000 pounds weight on your line shaft, cost you one horse power. To maintain a horse power costs from \$25 to \$125 per year. Any manufacturer who will take the pains to investigate the unnecessary weight by Heavy Iron Pulleys, too tight belts, etc., will be surprised to find cessary weight by Heavy Iron Pulleys, too tight belts, etc., will be surprised to find the enurmous waste of power consumed in this manner. 60,000 Bodge Patent Wood Split Pulleys now in use. Our capacity being now equal to 100 Pulleys per day, we shall hereafter keep in stock for immediate shipment all sizes.

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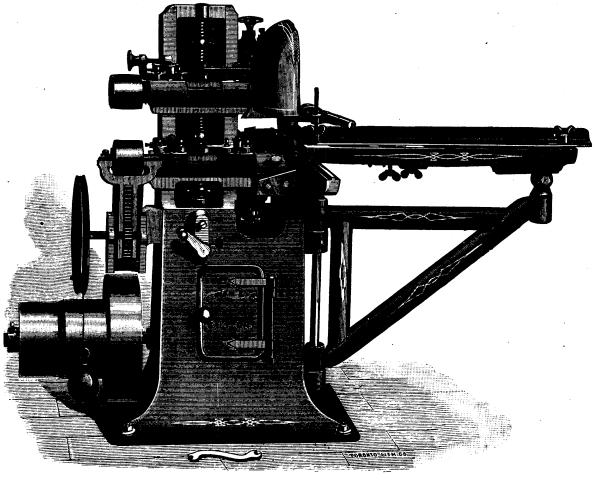
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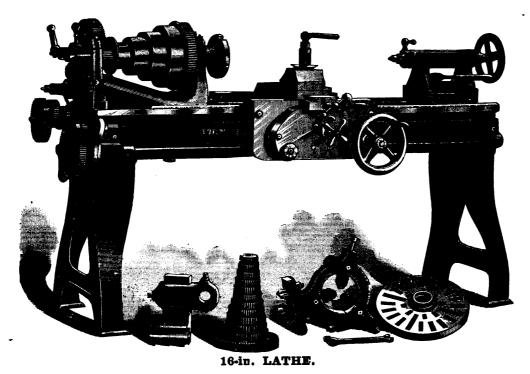
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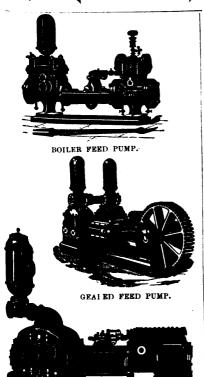
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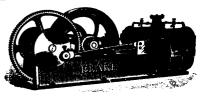


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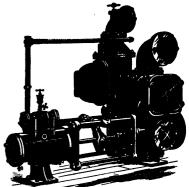
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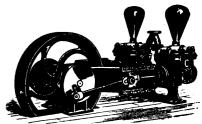
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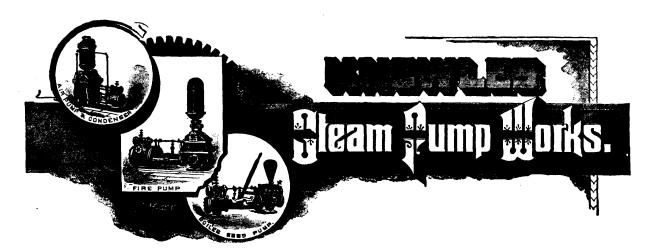
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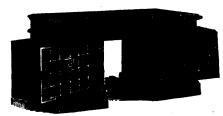


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