

BRANTFORD
ONTARIO

The
Expositor

OCTOBER
1909

GREATERT
BRANTFORD
· NUMBER ·

City of Brantford
The Greatest and Best Known
Manufacturing City
in Canada.

FEATURES

POPULATION, ABOUT 25,000.
ASSESSMENT VALUATIONS, \$13,
500,000.
FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 6,000.
FACTORY WAGE ROLLS, \$3,000,000.
FACTORIES EXCEED, 60.
FREE POST OFFICE DELIVERY.
CUSTOMS HOUSE AND INLAND
REVENUE.
BANKS, 10.
TRUST COMPANIES, 2.
RAILWAY FACILITIES UNEXCEL-
LED.
NIAGARA ELECTRICITY AND NAT-
URAL GAS.
VARIED AND CONTENTED LABOR
MARKET.
STREET CAR SERVICE.
MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS.

HATS AND CAPS
CLOTHING AND WHITEWEAR
TELEPHONES
GLASSWARE
HARDWARE
LEATHER GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
GAS FIXTURES
BRASS GOODS
AUTOMOBILES
TENTS AND AWNINGS
PAPER BAGS
SANITARY AND
GRANITE WARES
LINOLEUMS
DYE STUFFS

Reasons Why They Succeed

Manufacturers succeed in Brantford because our city has no drawbacks to contend with. It has cheap power—both Electricity and Natural Gas—every encouragement from both city and sister factories, a live Board of Trade, minimum cost of living, unequalled educational facilities, a satisfactory Labor market and excellent facilities to distribute throughout the world.

Our strongest argument is the present flourishing condition of our many factories.

NEW FACTORIES

Do you purpose manufacturing in Canada? If so, we want to hear from you. We have many very *Choice Factory Sites* both on and off several lines of railway. Every encouragement will be given bona-fide manufacturers. We encourage every line of manufacturing, and are open at once for Correspondence from all classes, and particularly makers of

BROOMS AND BRUSHES
CARPETS AND TEXTILES
CORSETS
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY
FANCY GOODS
SAFES
FURNITURE
GLOVES
RUBBER FOOTWEAR
KNITTED GOODS
MACHINE SHOPS
PIANOS AND MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS
NECKWEAR
OVERALLS
PAINTS

CANNING
PRINTING MACHINERY
SCALES
SEWING MACHINES
SHIRTS
THREADS
TINWARE
TOYS
TRUNKS
TYPEWRITERS
CASKETS
WATCH CASES
WHIPS
WINDOW
SHADES
FIREWORKS

City of Brantford
The Work of its Industrial
and Development
Department.

IN ADDITION TO HAVING AN AC-
TIVE CITY COUNCIL AND
BOARD OF TRADE, THE CITY
MAINTAINS A DISTINCT DE-
PARTMENT FOR ENCOURAG-
ING AND DEVELOPING ITS IN-
DUSTRIAL AND MANUFAC-
TURING INTERESTS.

EVERY ENCOURAGEMENT IS EX-
TENDED ANY ENTERPRISES
THAT WILL ADD TO THE
EXTENSION AND BUILDING-UP
OF THE CITY.

COMMUNICATIONS ARE SOLICIT-
ED; INFORMATION CHEER-
FULLY FURNISHED.

WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE TO-DAY.

POPULATION OF OVER 700,000 WITHIN A 70-MILE RADIUS

POWER AND FUEL

ELECTRIC POWER FROM NIAGARA
AT MINIMUM COST SUPPLIED
BY DOMINION POWER AND
TRANSMISSION CO.

NATURAL GAS IS THE ONLY GAS
USED

THIS IS USED FOR POWER, FUEL
AND LIGHT.

MANY FACTORIES USE GAS
POWER EXCLUSIVELY.

ALL HOMES USE IT FOR FUEL AS
WELL AS LIGHT, DELIVERED
AT VERY LOW COST.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER. THE
CITY IS DIRECTLY ON THE
LINE OF THE GOVERNMENT
POWER LINE NOW UNDER
CONSTRUCTION.

RAILWAYS

Grand Trunk Main Line and Grand Trunk Pacific, Lehigh Valley, Canadian Pacific and Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo with connections with Michigan Central and New York Central; also direct, prompt service to several large shipping points on great lakes. Radials in all directions.

POWER

Electricity from Niagara, operating many of our factories, also our Street Railway and Radial Lines. Natural Gas used in our City Gas Mains, and at Very Lowest Cost, both for Power, Heat and Light. We are also on the line of the Ontario Government Hydro-Electric line now under construction.

LABOR

Having so many large factories so near one another gives a large and varied Labor Market to choose from. The cost of living in Brantford is so much cheaper than other places that our Labor element is both thrifty and contented.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED, WRITE TO-DAY

JNO. S. DOWLING
(INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER)

BRANTFORD ONT.

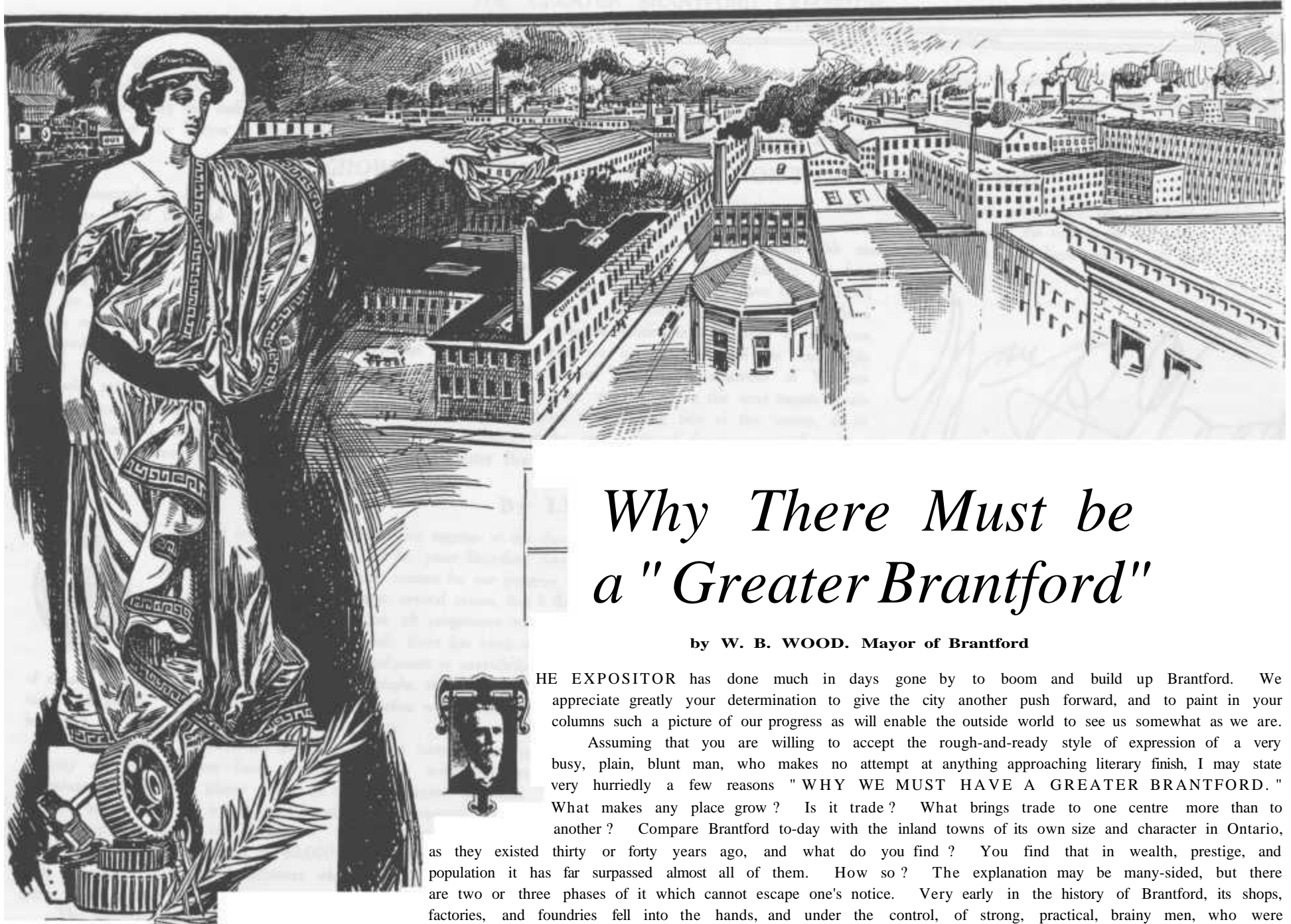
FACTORY SITES

EXCELLENT SITES ARE AVAIL-
ABLE FOR FACTORIES. THESE
ARE SITUATED ON OR OFF
THE RAILWAYS, AS REQUIRED,
AND CAN BE OBTAINED AT
VERY MODERATE COST, AND
HAVE A VERY RAPIDLY IN-
CREASING VALUE.

THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA RE-
COGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE
OF BRANTFORD'S MANUFAC-
TURING TRADE AND OUR
RAILWAY SERVICE IS VERY
UP-TO-DATE.

ALL THE IMPORTANT RAILWAYS
HAVE A FIRST-CLASS PASSEN-
GER SERVICE HERE.

COMMUNICATE WITH THE INDUS-
TRIAL DEPARTMENT TODAY



PROGRESS

Why There Must be a "Greater Brantford"

by W. B. WOOD. Mayor of Brantford



THE EXPOSITOR has done much in days gone by to boom and build up Brantford. We appreciate greatly your determination to give the city another push forward, and to paint in your columns such a picture of our progress as will enable the outside world to see us somewhat as we are.

Assuming that you are willing to accept the rough-and-ready style of expression of a very busy, plain, blunt man, who makes no attempt at anything approaching literary finish, I may state very hurriedly a few reasons "WHY WE MUST HAVE A GREATER BRANTFORD."

What makes any place grow? Is it trade? What brings trade to one centre more than to another? Compare Brantford to-day with the inland towns of its own size and character in Ontario, as they existed thirty or forty years ago, and what do you find? You find that in wealth, prestige, and population it has far surpassed almost all of them. How so? The explanation may be many-sided, but there are two or three phases of it which cannot escape one's notice. Very early in the history of Brantford, its shops, factories, and foundries fell into the hands, and under the control, of strong, practical, brainy men, who were keen-minded enough to discover what kind of tools, implements, and machinery would be needed in North-western Canada, and other parts of the world, then opening up. To discover accurately, at this early stage, the particular lines of goods for which there would be the greatest demand, during the course of a century, was in itself a great step forward. To determine that these various lines of goods should be made in Brantford, and

that in quality, durability, and special fitness for the various purposes intended, they should surpass all others, was another great step forward. The early pioneers of Brantford took both these steps, and far-reaching strides they proved to be. A great variety of goods made in Brantford found their way not only into every nook and corner of our own great West, but into almost every land under the sun. There to enter into competition with the best the world could produce and prove their superiority. Encouraged by year after year of ever-increasing success, our manufacturers established agencies at all the principal centres of the North-West very early in the history of the country—so early, in fact, that plows and other implements made in Brantford were scattered all over the Prairies in advance of the settler, as if to beckon him on to further wealth and greatness in the land where the hard wheat grows, and where the wheat grows hard. Agencies have also been established in a similar way in all the agricultural countries in the world. An organized force of experts, and practical business men, starting from Brantford, make a tour of the world every year to visit the agencies representing Brantford shops and build up trade. It stands to the credit of the men of wealth, who own our large factories, that, leaving their magnificent homes behind, many of them visit the distant parts of the globe, as well as those of our own country, quite regularly, in order that hand-to-hand contact with conditions as they exist may lead to a larger trade and to greater all-round efficiency in every way.

FACTS OF SUCCESS

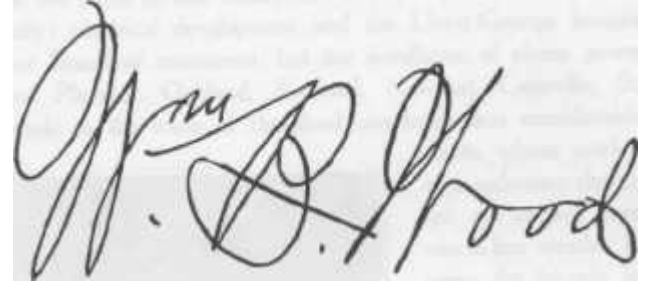
The manufacturers of Brantford have always been supported by an army of skilful and capable mechanics and workmen, and this has contributed immensely to the splendid quality of the machines turned out, and to the unsullied reputation of Brantford goods in the market. No one disputes the fact that for intelligence, skill, and general all-round ability, the mechanics and shopmen of Brantford far exceed the average of those of other towns and cities in Canada, and the United States. They take a deep, active, and intelligent interest in public affairs. Many of them own their homes, beautiful and cosy these are—yes, and happy, too. Such men deserve good wages, and they get them. The relations existing between the manufacturers and the men are for the most part pleasant in the extreme; not a few men can be named who have worked as mechanics in one shop for fifty years. The men feel that the machines made in Brantford are making a reputation for them as well as for the owners, and they are jealous of it. The magnificent agricultural country with which Brantford is surrounded contributes a great deal to the comfort and happiness as well as to the profits of manufacturers and mechanics alike, in-as-much as they derive from it an abundant supply of grain, vegetables, fruit, and in short all dairy and food products, at reasonable prices. When we mention in this connection pure water, good sewerage, good schools, and churches, and a healthy climate, one must conclude that Brantford is a most desirable place in which to live. What is the inevitable result of banding together in one place a large number of manufacturers and mechanics of the highest type under favorable industrial conditions, each determined to make on honor, and up to the highest state of perfection, the implements and machines demanded by a rapidly expanding country like our Western land, with whose very life we are already interwoven? There can only be one result, namely, a great increase of population and wealth. We have before our eyes the proof of it. Every shop in the city has been taxed to such an extent that again and again are again addition after addition has been made, and this year is no exception to the rule. Last winter, and the winter before, when many cities were groaning about the depression of trade, one of our shops employed 1,100 men all the time, making implements for Siberia and Russia. Others were running up to their capacity making machines for South America, and one large shop was kept busy on mining and saw milling machinery for British Columbia and the northland of Ontario. Others found that after a slight pause they had to run at nights to overtake the orders which came pouring in from west of Winnipeg. Many of our industries are now very large, and, fortunately for the city, the men in charge to-day are worthy successors in every respect of the great and good men who laid, long years ago, broad and deep, the foundations of the industries which have made Brantford famous the wide world over. It is not necessary to enlarge upon our natural advantages. We always will have cheaper electric power than any city or town west of Hamilton, in Ontario, because we are closer to the base of supply, and we have two great rival companies competing with each other for business, not to speak of natural gas at 30 and 40 cents per 1000 ft. Our transportation facilities are second to none, and will improve with the extension of radial lines, the development of electricity, and the incoming of the Canadian Northern and C. P. R. With ideal industrial conditions—any number of good factory sites at low prices—and a reputation spreading itself as a great manufacturing centre, a "Greater Brantford" is as well assured as that the sun will rise to-morrow. The position of Brantford as a manufacturing centre was the subject of a somewhat spirited debate between the writer and a well-known citizen of Montreal on board

THE GREATER BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR

a steamship off the coast of Newfoundland some weeks ago. "Oh, whoever heard of Brantford!" said the Montreal man, sarcastically. "I am sure you never did," said he, addressing himself to the colored porter: "I know a hull lot about Brantford," said the porter, "Thar's whar they grow big men, and more'n that they a sendin machinery and stuff all over de earth. Laws a massa, Boss, if you don't know Brantford — you can read all about it in books." The colored porter received the thanks of the Mayor of Brantford, amid the cheers of the crowd, and our reputation went up another peg.

GROWTH FOR THE WEST MEANS GROWTH FOR BRANTFORD

Thousands of American farmers are turning their backs upon their own country and pouring into Canada, to grow hard wheat and use Brantford machinery, and the files of our Industrial Commissioner show some very interesting enquiries from American manufacturers who are wide awake to the advantages we possess. It is a well-recognized fact that the new industries recently located here will gain immensely by their association with manufacturers who have been sending all kinds of goods all over the world for generations past. The unqualified, almost unprecedented, success, of the past is the best possible guarantee of the future. A new star has risen in the Western sky. Brantford stands close to the heart of the great young nation whose growth in trade is a constant surprise to the nations of the world. Millions upon millions of acres of the best wheat land in the world lie still unbroken within the boundaries of our own beloved Canada. When we think of the prestige and the reputation we now possess, and the remarkably close way in which our industries are related to the restless activity and bounding development of Western Canada, not to speak of other parts of the world now opening up, our growth during the next twenty years will far exceed that of the past. One might as well try to check the swelling tide of the ocean, as to stop the forward march of this busy city with its ever-widening trade, and many of those now resident here will see a population of 50,000 or 100,000 in the Greater Brantford of their own day.



By LLOYD HARRIS, M. P.



UTSIDERS are continually expressing surprise at the development and growth of Brantford, and our City's progress has been the envy of other cities. When it is taken into consideration that for years Brantford was practically off the railway map of Ontario, and enjoyed few natural advantages as compared with other cities, it leads one to seek reasons for our progress and growth.

Brantford's growth is due to several causes, but I think the greatest assets any city can have are the loyalty of its citizens to its interests, and a spirit of citizenship which will support all progressive measures. Brantford has enjoyed these to an unusual degree. Brantford people have always been loyal to the city's best interest, and while there has been opposition to every forward movement, our citizenship has been proven time and time again by our people showing their good sense and judgment in overwhelming all opposition to the forward movement, with the result that we have overcome our handicaps and lack of natural advantages, and we can now offer a bright, attractive and healthy place of residence, with all public utilities and the best of educational advantages available at moderate cost, and for manufacturers a centre of operation with advantages of the very best transportation facilities, of satisfactory power at a low cost, and, best of all, a class of intelligent and contented Labor unexcelled anywhere.

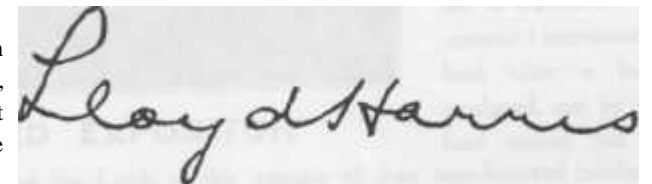
Why should Brantford not go ahead? We have attained our present important position in the face of our apparently insurmountable obstacles, while now, through our industry and foresight, we have provided our city with transportation facilities equal to those enjoyed by any other manufacturing centre, and have secured material advantages which other places would go to great lengths to obtain. We have always had, and always will have those, with us who would rest content with our present position, but to stand still would mean a retrograde movement, as Canada is going to double and treble its present population in a comparatively short time, and our aim should be to occupy our present relative position. And this can be done if our people will only inculcate the same spirit in the future that they have shown in the past.

I hope to see a population of 40,000 in Brantford, and believe that this growth will come quicker than the growth from 10,000 to 20,000. Brantford has been exceedingly fortunate in the class of industries which have located here, as they mostly show growth in keeping with the agricultural development of the country. This growth is going to be enormous in the future, consequently the growth of our present industries should insure double our present population in a comparatively short time.

The dominant note in the future should be confidence in ourselves to make a larger and better Brantford, leading in all that tends to the best in civic government, and providing our city with all the facilities which will raise our standard of living and morality.

The time has come when we should carefully consider the question of our civic government. Our present system is faulty, for the reason that it is too interwoven with politics. Many large and important measures are delayed and sometimes blocked because party advantage is considered before the city's interests. We have too much civic government, and much better results could be obtained by amalgamation of several of our governing boards and materially reducing the number. My own opinion is that with a small commission who would manage the affairs of the city we would get better results. I believe that a large number of our citizens concur in this idea, and I hope steps will be taken to have the voice of the people taken on such a change.

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that we form ourselves into a "Forty Thousand Club" and let every citizen boom Brantford to this end. The city should spend money in preparing advertising matter which would contain short, concise facts showing the advantages of Brantford, and every citizen should have a supply, and every letter sent out should contain some interesting information about the city. This would be effective advertising, and I am sure the results would be satisfactory.



The Brantford of 1950

By H. F. GARDINER



ALL who live in Beautiful Brantford, in this year of grace 1950, may occasionally reflect with profit upon the fact that many of the comforts and conveniences which we enjoy were unknown to our fathers and our grandfathers. It was Dionysius of Halicarnassus, according to Lord Bolingbroke, who said that "history is philosophy teaching by example," and we shall be more likely to do our part, wisely and well, toward leaving the world in general, and our own community in particular, better than we found it, if we have a clear and correct knowledge of the conditions which prevailed in times past and of the means by which those conditions were altered and improved. A relic of the feudal period, fortified by abundant legislation during the centuries when the nobility of England controlled both Houses of Parliament and shaped the laws for the special benefit of their own class, was transplanted to America with the first immigration; the masses who were impoverished by the system, as well as the classes who were enriched by it, accepted almost without question the theory that a rapid increase in the price of land was a sure indication, if not actually a cause, of general prosperity; hence the universal rejoicing of its inhabitants when a village became populous enough to be called a town, when a town could demand incorporation as a city, or when a city could boast of the annual addition of thousands, or tens of thousands, to its population. The human animal requires a roof over him. It was plain to the simplest understanding that the competition of additional thousands for houseroom or building sites increased the price of land and made its owners rich; everybody knew that in cities where there were sky-scrapers there were always slums, but few took the trouble to figure out the relation between these two phenomena of civilization.

LOOKING BACKWARD

Looking back over the history of Brantford from 1824, when there were three or four stores and a grist mill near the site of the present Lorne bridge, to 1830, when the town site was surrendered by the Indians to the Crown and surveyed into building lots by Lewis Burwell; thence to 1847, when, with a population of nearly three thousand, the town was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and on to 1877, when Brantford, with ten thousand population, took her place on the list of Ontario cities, I cannot withhold a tribute of admiration for the men who laid the foundation and supervised the early development of Brantford. There were giants in those days. The names of Wilkes and Cockshutt, Huntington and Kerby, Digby and Gilkinson, Elliott and Matthews, Clement and Wood, Waterous and Buck, Woodyatt and Watts, Imlach and Phair, with scores of others who assisted, according to their opportunity and ability, will be honored while Brantford endures. They had faith in themselves, and both faith and pride in Brantford. More than one hundred years ago they made the Grand River navigable for small steamboats from Brantford to Lake Erie; when steam railways were introduced, they spent their time and money to secure the construction of the Buffalo and Goderich road, then obtained competition against the Grand Trunk by building a branch to connect Brantford with the Great Western at Harrisburg, next promoted an

THE GREATER BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR

extension of the Great Western to Tillsonburg and the construction of the T., H. & B. to Waterford and Hamilton. After putting Brantford on the main line of the Grand Trunk, by a bargain which secured the construction of the Lynden cut-off, those men of Brantford obtained an extension of the Canadian Pacific from Woodstock to Brantford, and they gave all needed encouragement to the Canadian Northern, the latest addition to our facilities for the transportation of freight.

THE "GREATER BRANTFORD" MOVEMENT

About forty years ago, certain ambitious and enterprising citizens organized what they called the "Greater Brantford" movement. Hamilton had then about 60,000 of a population and was struggling to attain 100,000. Brantford had passed the 20,000 mark and did not propose to fall behind in the competition. I do not remember the exact number of people that the boosters wanted "Greater Brantford" to contain, but I recall quite distinctly that, in the earlier stages of the movement, the chief theme was increase of population. Winnipeg and Vancouver had quadrupled their populations in the preceding decade, Toronto had nearly 300,000 and expected the half million; what more natural than that Brantford should enter in the race?

THE BRANTFORD OF 1950

The Brantford of to-day is much greater than the Brantford of 1910, but the advance, happily for all concerned, has not been in size alone, but in quality as well. Many causes contributed to the diversion of sentiment and action from the original direction, but two of them stand out prominently: electrical development and the Lloyd-George budget. There were electric railways connecting Brantford with Paris and Galt and Hamilton before the inauguration of the Greater Brantford movement, but the installation of cheap power from the Niagara River about that time made possible the extension of the radial electric railway system not only to Mount Pleasant, Oakland, Scotland, Newport, Cainsville, St., George, Burford and other villages having Brantford as the hub, but also to Port Dover on Lake Erie. The addition thus made to the trade of Brantford merchants was considerable, and it soon came to pass that most of the food supplies for Brantford consumption came in on the electric cars instead of by horse and wagon; but the most noticeable outcome of the improved transportation facilities was the tendency to live out in the country, where were fresh air and plenty of elbow room. Not alone the rich, but many of moderate means, built houses along the radial lines, outside the old city limits, using the cars to go to and from their work in the city, those houses being heated as well as lighted by electricity, and supplied with telephones, now happily so cheap that none need do without them. The increasing use of automobiles had led to the improvement of the highways throughout the country, and many of the suburban resi-



OLD BOYS PERUSING THE GREATER BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR

dent community, and therefore, as George contended, belonging by right to the community. The bitter and protracted opposition of the Lords to this invasion of their time-honored privileges leading to the great electoral conflict of 1910, drew the attention of the civilized world to the principle at stake—that what an individual produces by his labour belongs to the producer and not to the community, and vice versa. The Trades and Labor Councils, the Farmers' Institutes and the Debating Clubs took the question up, and one of the early results was the abolition of municipal taxation in Ontario on all labor products, including buildings and their contents. The transference of taxation to land values put an end to land speculation, made building sites available to many who would not otherwise have been able to obtain them, and encouraged all classes to build better houses, knowing that additional house value did not imply additional taxation. This accounts for the elegance and luxury of Brantford's homes in 1950 as compared with those owned and occupied a generation ago.

The taxation of labor products having been abandoned, it was a surprise to some who had not studied the question carefully that municipal revenue became more plentiful than ever before, while the moral improvement of the people, released from the temptation to lie about their incomes and to deceive the assessors with regard to the value of their personal property, was very noticeable. Having plenty of money to spend, the Aldermen could no longer tolerate the awful roadways, with their humps of gravel and hollows of mud and water, for which Brantford had been an object of derision. After the installation of an up-to-date sewer system, with interception apparatus to insure that nothing but pure water would be returned to the river, the permanent pavements which are now the pride and joy of the citizens were provided. The grades of the streets were first corrected—dangerous railway crossings on the level being abolished—and all the electric, telegraph and telephone wires were put into conduits under-ground. Very little trouble was experienced in keeping the streets clean, after the electric automobile had replaced the horse, and the disappearance of the house-fly with the horse was followed by a reduction of contagious diseases, almost to the vanishing point. The old City Hall and the Market Square on which it stood had been bones of contention for many years, but the market question was solved by the electric roads and the telephones, the farmers and gardeners finding it more profitable to send their products on the cars to the keepers of vegetable and fruit stores, while the consumers bought their supplies from the butcher shops and fruit merchants, instead of directly from the farmers. Thus it came about that room was found on the old Market-Square for the new and handsome City and Government buildings, with ornamental entrances on four sides, surrounded by beautiful flower plots. When the market was closed, the tradition that mercantile business could only be done to advantage in the vicinity of the Market Square could not survive, and ere long merchants opened up on Darling, Wellington, Nelson and Chatham streets, while others met their customers half way by locating in East Brantford, West Brantford, Holmedale, Terrace Hill and Eagle Place. To retain any portion of its old pre-eminence as a retail district, Colborne Street had to be practically rebuilt—none too soon, for some of the antiquated buildings on that street had been an eyesore for half a century. There are enough of the old houses left in Brantford to give an idea of the style of architecture which was prevalent before the arrival of what we may call the electric age. The chimneys, which are not to be seen on modern houses, were used to carry off the smoke in the days when coal, wood or gas was burned to heat the house and do the cooking. Now that electric heat is used altogether, chimneys are not needed; ventilation is secured by electric fans with which all houses are provided. Wood has gone out of fashion entirely as a material in house construction, its place being taken by metals, stone and composition of clay, sand and cement. Thus the fire risk is reduced to a minimum, insurance rates are low, and since there is no longer any smoke, the walls of the houses remain clean. No one who is not old enough to remember things as they used to be, can properly appreciate the change, in respect to cleanliness, due to the substitution of electricity for steam in the factories and on the railways, while the financial saving from no longer having to haul coal from the distant

No Taxation of Labor Products

I have referred to Lloyd George's budget as a factor in directing the development of Brantford. That famous Chancellor of the Exchequer, confronted by the necessity of obtaining much additional revenue, with the Boer war debt to pay and the German war scare to allay by the enlargement of Britain's naval strength, borrowed an idea from Henry George, then not many years dead, and decided to take for public use a portion of the unearned increment of land value—a value produced, not by the land owner, but by

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mines is an important item. Incidentally, the disuse of coal has put inland towns and cities on an industrial level with those located on the banks of the lakes and rivers, for which Brantford has special reasons to be thankful.

INDUSTRIAL BRANTFORD

From an early period in its history, Brantford excelled in the production of agricultural implements and manufactures of iron. The Harris reapers, the Waterous engines, the Buck stoves, the Cockshutt and Verity plows and the Adams wagons were noted for their excellence long before the beginning of the present century, several of the factories sending their goods in large quantities to foreign countries. But the great market for Brantford factory products was found with the opening of the Canadian Northwest by the Pacific and Transcontinental railways. These and kindred industries, looking to the farmer for custom, have been and are the chief source of employment for the people of Brantford, and our technical schools have trained our boys for their future life work, while the wages and labor conditions have so improved that there is little temptation for a native of Brantford to seek a career elsewhere. At one time a tendency was noted to engage foreign labor from Southern Europe and Western Asia, but it was found that the highest grade of Anglo-Saxon intelligence was required to keep Brantford factory products in a position to defy competition, so the cheap foreign labor idea was abandoned. With shorter hours and higher pay, and with work so arranged that there shall be no slack seasons, Brantford employers are able to keep their best workmen until they die in harness, especially since all the leading firms adopted the profit-sharing system, which brings all connected with the factory into a virtual partnership. I may be a little old-fashioned in my ideas, but I have never been sorry that Brantford has not been a favored centre for textile industries, for I prefer to see our Brantford girls learn housework from their mothers and become the wives of our well-paid young mechanics, rather than have them lose their youthful bloom in the stifling atmosphere of a cotton factory.

The shortened hours of labor gave opportunity for recreation and for study, and the law of supply and demand soon provided the needed facilities. Time was when it was considered *infra dig* for a grown man or woman to indulge in anything so childish as play, but with the introduction of golf, lawn-bowling and roller-skating public opinion changed, so that for many years past the fathers and the mothers have been as enthusiastic as the sons and the daughters with regard to out-of-door sports, and close observers are of the opinion that the average of human life has been extended by this means. Public play-grounds, equipped with suitable apparatus and properly supervised, were provided at convenient spots for the rising generation, and the park system was extended in anticipation of the growth of the city. In addition to the small Victoria, Alexandra and Jubilee parks, the city now owns the Fairground park in West Brantford, two Island parks in the river, Bow Park in the south, Mohawk Park in the east, Grand View Park and the North Ward Park, formerly known as the O. I. B. grounds, blindness having been so far obliterated by the removal of its causes that it was long ago found unnecessary to maintain an Institution for the Blind of the Province. These spacious parks are kept in excellent order, with fine trees, pretty driveways, horticultural and zoological gardens, pavilions and free swimming baths, the last named feature being due to the fact that nearly all the large parks border on the winding river. The cemeteries, which have not been extended since cremation was generally adopted in place of burial, are well cared for and are frequently visited by those who are interested in the last resting places of their parents or their ancestors. With the co-operation of the Provincial Government and of the other interested municipalities, such improvements have been effected that the "Noble Grand" is no longer a menace to life and property, but a well conducted stream. The flow of water is regulated by the dams and artificial lakes and reservoirs up north, and after ineffective but most expensive endeavors to prevent floods by dyking the banks, it occurred to somebody to dredge out the channel to a proper depth and use the material obtained from the bed of the river, with a specified proportion of sand and cement, to solidify and prevent the washing away of the banks. Boating has become a favorite pastime in summer, and the great Brantford regatta last year was an event long to be remembered. The school system has kept pace with the growth of the city, the free libraries are well managed and well patronized, and I do not know another city of 60,000 inhabitants whose citizens have a higher reputation for literary and musical culture, for industry, sobriety and obedience to the laws.

Far be it from me to claim that perfection has been attained. "The World Do Move." Fifty years hence such advancement will doubtless have been made that the men of that age will wonder how we could have been contented with the conditions in 1950, just as, in looking back, we boast of what has been accomplished since 1900. We who are about to die are proud of the progress that has been made within the period of our recollection; we are not ashamed of the heritage we bequeath to our successors. The Brantford of 1950 is clean and beautiful; it has no slums, no unhealthful crowding, no abject poverty; our people are loyal and industrious, healthy and prosperous, the brave men and fair women into whose keeping we commit the conduct of civic and domestic affairs may be depended upon to ensure that there shall be no retrogression in Brantford while they live.



Brantford From a Municipal Standpoint

By A. K. BUNNELL, City Treasurer

FEW communications bearing the signature of the City Treasurer are looked upon with favor by the ordinary citizen, being generally associated with a demand, either immediate or prospective, upon the pocket-book. However, there is no cause for alarm upon this occasion, as we desire merely to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by your special issue to call attention to a few financial facts which illustrate the growth of the city's wealth and population, and go to show that Brantford is a good place to dwell in, and that an example worthy of emulation is that of the strangers within our gates, who have decided from time to time to cast in their lot with us.

In the year 1877, when Brantford took upon herself the duties and responsibilities of a city, the population was 10,600, and the assessed value of property, both real and personal, was \$3,358,610, an average of \$3 1 7 per individual.

In the year 1908, the population was 19,899, and the assessed value of real and personal property \$1 1,075,900, an average, of \$554 for each person. The population has practically doubled, the assessment trebled, and the average wealth per head has increased by seventy-five per cent.

On the other hand, it is true that the burden of taxation has increased, but not to a proportionate extent, and the principal expenditures of to-day are for conveniences and comforts enjoyed by all, and which were not obtainable, even by the few, thirty years ago.

We have spent \$445,000 on our waterworks plant, owned and operated by the city, and supply water at as low, if not a lower, price, than any other place in Ontario. This is especially true of the rate charged to householders for domestic purposes, beginning as low as \$1.50 per annum. We have constructed sanitary sewers at a cost of \$206,500, and the system is now being extended to outlying sections. We have a system for the collection of garbage costing \$9,500 per annum. These three utilities, together with a professional examination of milk and water, unite in making Brantford one of the most healthful cities in the province.

The common schools are practically free, and the cost of education, including maintenance of the Free Library, will aggregate nearly \$69,000 for the present year, representing 30 per cent. of the total amount of taxes collected. The employment of a trained nurse and the providing of free instruction in manual training and domestic science, while increasing the expense, are of immeasurable value to the children.

The sum of \$61,600 has been spent on our Hospital and House of Refuge, and the annual expenditure for maintenance and to provide funds disbursed by the relief officer, represents \$10,500.

Parks cost \$5,000 a year, and this expenditure, in common with the others we have mentioned, is for the benefit and enjoyment of all.

We have spent \$1 75,000 for granolithic sidewalks, and are now engaged in the work of paving the streets, which will entail the outlay of thousands of dollars, but will be of direct benefit to all the properties interested, as well as to the public generally.

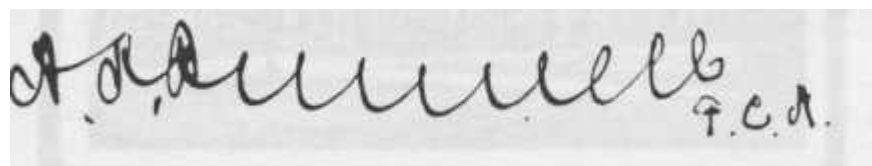
The lives and property of our citizens are protected by efficient Police and Fire departments, the annual maintenance of both being at present, \$29,000.

The public debt is more than represented by actual assets, many of them interest-bearing. The only existing debenture, issued for the purpose of a bonus, is the one for the money paid the Grand Trunk Railway for diverting their main line through this city.

All our debenture indebtedness is being decreased from year to year by a sinking fund, which is well invested and will retire each issue at maturity.

Last year, the reduction of debt from the sinking fund was \$33,000, representing about 13 per cent. of the total taxation, so that we paid all expenses with 87 per cent, and saved the other 13 per cent, to apply on our debts. Any individual who could do this would be considered economical and thrifty.

We do not argue that Brantford is the cheapest place in the province to live in. Comparisons are odious, and we do not care to reflect upon our neighbors, but, man for man, the conditions here are equal to those prevailing elsewhere, and our civic government administers affairs honestly and efficiently. On the whole, the public have no reasonable cause for complaint.





MOHAWK LAKE



ON MOHAWK LAKE

PARKS AND MONUMENTS



BRANT'S MONUMENT



ARMOURIES AND DUFFERIN TERRACE



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT



VICTORIA PARK



ACCEPTED DESIGN BELL MEMORIAL



HAPPY DAYS IN MOHAWK PARK



ALEXANDRA PARK



The Story of Brantford

By T. G. MARQUIS

BRANTFORD! How much there is in that name! From a historical point of view it is one of the most significant in the Dominion. London, Hamilton, Chatham, Kingston, Windsor, signify little or nothing, but in Brantford there is fossil history. It carries back to the days when this rich province was a wilderness, when bridges were rare or unknown and shallow places in the streams and rivers were selected as crossings. It brings to mind, too, a splendid figure in British and Canadian history. The name hands down to posterity in imperishable form the hero of the Indian War in the Mohawk Valley, the man who did more than any other person to make the Indians in Canada such loyal wards of the nation.

In the eighteenth century the Brantford district was known as Mississauga, but, with the settlement of the Six Nations along the Grand River, the point at which they were accustomed to cross the river was named Brant's Ford after their leader, who had had a boom swung across at the place where Lorne Bridge now stands. Brant's Ford, or "The Ferry," was for many years applied to the village that slowly struggled into existence.

There was a time when the historical and picturesque name of Brantford was in grave danger of being lost. In 1826 a meeting was called to settle on a name for the village. Mr. Robert Biggar, who had been instrumental in having the first bridge over the ford built, wanted it called Biggarstown, and it was spoken of by that name in a contemporary Niagara newspaper. Capt. Lewis, who had actually built the first bridge and was the mill owner of the place, felt it should perpetuate the name of his family. Mr. James Wilkes insisted on Birmingham,—a splendid inspiration considering the manufacturing prominence Brantford has attained. Fortunately the name Brant's Ford, soon to be shortened to Brantford, won the day.

THE BEGINNINGS OF BRANTFORD

Brantford, like New England, has its origin in persecution. The Six Nations, driven from their homes in the Mohawk Valley, found a haven of rest, under a kindly government, on the banks of the Grand River. Governor Simcoe, by statute, had the name of the river changed to Ouse, but the old name, given by the early French voyageurs, could not be killed by process of law. Wherever Indians were located in large numbers, white settlers soon followed. There were excellent opportunities for trade and barter, and in this case fine land could be secured from Capt. Brant on easy terms.

It is not easy to say just what white man first settled on the site of Brantford. The honor probably belongs to the Smith family. John K. Smith and his son, Wm. K., came from their home on the Hudson in New York State and settled in the vicinity of Brantford in 1783. As a United Empire Loyalist, John K. Smith received a grant of 120 acres of land.

The coming of the Westbrooks as settlers has a romantic setting. John Westbrook and his brother, Alexander, as boys of 9 and 11, were captured by

Indians in Pennsylvania. In 1784 they were brought to the Reserve on the Grand. Ammunition was needed for the hunt and the lads were liberated for powder and ball. They had been well treated by Capt. Brant and the red men. The land looked fair to their young eyes, and they persuaded their father Anthony, and their mother, to emigrate to the Grand. The family arrived in 1786. John File, who had fought with Simcoe during the Revolutionary War as a member of Butler's Rangers, was another early settler. Isaac Fairchild, Isaac Whiting and David Phelps were all in the Brantford district before the end of the eighteenth century. They were energetic pioneers, fearless and industrious. An interesting point is the size of their families; Major W. Westbrook was the father of sixteen children, Isaac Fairchild possessed fifteen, and David Phelps sixteen.

THE VILLAGE

Previous to 1826 only a few isolated settlers lived in the vicinity of Brant's Ford. Mount Pleasant, Oakland, Waterford and Burford were more important trading centres. There were no bridges across the Grand, and save for the old Mohawk road between Niagara, the Mohawk village and Charlotteville on Lake Erie, there were only blazed paths through the forest. A new era came when the Hamilton-London road was opened up. Brant's Ford was advantageously situated on this road.

In 1818 there were only twelve people at "The Ferry." Five years later about one hundred lived in rude log huts at the spot. That the Ford had become a business centre is evidenced from the fact that it had two taverns, a blacksmith shop and a store. Capt. Lewis was then busy erecting a grist mill.

The machinery for the conduct of business was still very imperfect. The little cash there was in circulation was principally American and Spanish currency. Army scrip and due bills were largely used in trade.

The original site of the village was part of the farm of Chief John Hill of the Six Nations. It was not until April, 1830, that it was surrendered to the government for the site of the village. In that year it was in part surveyed by Lewis Burwell and sold to actual sellers at an upset price of ten pounds per lot.

The development now became rapid. The religious growth shows this. In 1831 the first Grace Church was erected on the present site, which had been granted by A. K. Smith, one of the first settlers, and Margaret Kerby. Chief Brant likewise allotted three acres for church purposes. In 1833-34 a Baptist Church was erected, in 1835 the first Methodist Church, in 1836 a Congregational Church, and in 1840 the First Presbyterian. In 1832 Brantford boasted a newspaper. The Sentinel, which was afterwards merged into The Courier.

In 1826 the first public building was erected, a two-story frame school house on the market square. This was built by private subscription.

As the village grew in size the ambition of the citizens increased. To make Brantford a centre of commerce the Grand River Navigation Company was organized. After the construction of the canal in 1840 the village became a distributing point for a wide stretch of country. It was the head of navigation on the Grand and steamers and boats carried produce to the lake ports and returned laden with goods. The

canal never paid directly, but indirectly it gave an impetus to trade that fully justified its construction.

THE TOWN

Brantford in 1847 had a population of 2000 and was, by special act of Parliament, made an incorporated town. The town council was elected in September, 1847, and on the ninth of the month, at a meeting at Bradley's Inn, Wm. Muirhead was chosen first Mayor. The town hall, for which a rental of thirty pounds a year was paid, was in a building on the site of the present Bank of Commerce. There was increased prosperity, the town grew apace. Fine county buildings were erected in 1851-52. In 1852 the need of a second newspaper was felt and the "Conservative Expositor," afterwards "The Expositor," was established by Henry Racey. In 1840 "The Herald" had been started, but the time was not ripe and it had but a short life.

Modern Brantford dates from 1854 when the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway reached the town. This line was formally opened January 13, 1854. The citizens realized how much it meant to them, and on the opening day, despite most inclement weather, some 12,000 people gathered at the station to meet the visitors from Buffalo and intervening points. The canal had raised Brantford from a village to a town; railway connection was to place it on the map as one of the leading cities of the Dominion.

During the Rebellion of 1837 and the Fenian Raid Brantford proved herself a loyal community. She did this, too, by the enthusiastic welcome she gave her royal visitors. The splendid reception given the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, in 1860, called forth his warm praise. When H. R. H. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, visited Brantford, he was loyally received by 20,000 people, among them 4,000 Indians in their picturesque dress. On this occasion the initial steps were taken to erect the fine monument that stands in Victoria Park to the memory of Thayendanegea, Captain Joseph Brant.

THE CITY

On May 31, 1877, Brantford became a city. Thirty thousand people are said to have been in the city on the day of its birth. The citizens were full of hope for the future, and they had reason to be. No city in the Dominion had more loyal business leaders. Brantford, although far inland and disadvantageously situated, compared with many other communities, was already leaping to the front as a manufacturing centre. She had then 10,000 inhabitants, thirty years later she had 20,000; her assessment then was about \$3,400,000; thirty years later it was \$11,000,000.

Brantford has won a proud position as a manufacturing city by the loyal enterprise of such men as the Waterouses, the Cockshutts, the Harrises, the Bucks, the Veritys, the Wisners, etc. Her outlook is still bright. She is now on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway. She is no longer handicapped by being side-tracked. Her industries are of the right sort. Canada is prominently an agricultural country. Brantford can supply the needs of the farmers of the East and the West. So reputable are her products that they have found favor on four continents. Brant's Ford, from a cluster of rude log houses, has become a Canadian Birmingham, sending her products to the ends of the earth.

Ontario's Oldest Church

By ETHEL T. RAYMOND

PICTURESQUELY perched on a hill-top overlooking the Grand, there is a quaint frame chapel, the most venerable in Ontario. On the outskirts of the busy commercial city of Brantford it stands, as though withdrawn from the noise and tide of travel to quietly ruminate upon the past. It is a living link between the past and present, between Paganism and Christianity and between the Red Man and the White. It is the crucible in which the stoical spirit of the Indian brave and the White Man were fused in one religion of peace. Reared as a reward of the Red Man's loyalty to the British Crown, it marks historic ground, and this is the history of the little church:

Before the Revolutionary War the Mohawks lived in the present State of New York, where a church had been built for them by the British Crown. When the war broke out Captain Joseph Brant and his Indian followers were compelled to abandon their homes in the Mohawk Valley and send their families to Lachine and Niagara. At that time Sir Guy Carleton gave them a pledge that as soon as the war should cease their homes should be restored to their former condition.

At the close of the war the Government, true to its promise, selected a tract of land upon the Bay of Quinte, to be set apart for the use of the Six Nations, in recognition of their loyalty.

Brant, however, urged by the Senecas and others, preferred an allotment on the Grand River, thereby displaying native wisdom and instinct in selecting the most productive belt in Ontario. After considerable delay, caused by disagreement among the Indians themselves, a meeting of the Mississaugas and chiefs of the Six Nations and Delewares was held at Niagara, and the sale of the land was made by the Mississaugas for the use of the Six Nations. They were granted six miles on either side of the Grand River from its mouth to its source, and here the greater part of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas and others decided to settle.

The Government also promised to build a church to replace the one of the former settlement. In November, 1784, General Haldimand instructed Dr. Feyster to let the church contract, which was awarded to John H. Smith, a United Empire Loyalist. In 1785 the contractor and his sons began the building of the new church now so familiarly known as "The Old Mohawk."

Timber for the building, which is of frame, was cut and sawn near Paris, some miles distant, and floated down the river to where the church still stands. The old clap-boards, beaded in those days entirely by hand, may be readily distinguished from those added in subsequent alterations. Originally the pulpit was in the centre of the south wall facing north. On the west side of that was a large pew reserved for the historic family of the Brants. At each side facing the altar were two pews reserved for white members of the congregation. The remainder of the old-fashioned high box pews were occupied by Indians.

The Old Mohawk church was the first built in Ontario, and the first Protestant church in either Upper or Lower Canada, yet it had no regular minister in charge during its first forty years of existence. Some of the earliest records of the church may be found in "Hall's Travels," where Lieutenant Hall writes of his visit to the church in 1816. He quaintly describes the services conducted by "Aaron, a grey-headed Mohawk, who touched his cheeks and forehead with a few spots of vermilion in honor of Sunday. He wore a surplice and preached."

Dr. Stuart records a still earlier visit to the Mohawks in 1788, and describes the village as consisting of a great number of good houses, with an elegant church in the centre. It has an elegant steeple and bell

and is well furnished within. He also adds that the Psalmody was accompanied by an organ, and mentions a service of plate and crimson furniture for the pulpit.

The Six Nation mission was assumed charge of by the New England Company in 1823, which charge is still retained to the present day. Through this new management the Rev. William Hough was sent out as the first missionary, and a parsonage and two schools built.

In 1829 the church was considerably altered, the spire being rebuilt to form an entrance porch, vestry and belfry. In 1830 the chapel of the Mohawks was consecrated by the Bishop of Quebec. For a time the old church was unused and fell into decay, but in 1865 it was once more repaired and has been used constantly ever since. Each Sabbath morning the service of the Church of England is conducted by the Rev. Hubert Norton and attended by the pupils of the Mohawk Institution and interested visitors. The Rev. Dr. Ashton, incumbent since 1885, has been the principal of the Mohawk Institution and has directed the work of the New England Company since 1872, in which capacity he has been most successful. To his unflinching courtesy, and his exhaustless knowledge of the Indian races, visitors are invariably indebted.

The Mohawk Institution has gone far toward solving the problem of Indian education. Its ever-widening influence has been strongly marked. Beside the cus-



ONTARIO'S OLDEST CHURCH

tomary schooling, the Indian girls receive domestic instruction, while the boys are taught agriculture. The old institution, recently destroyed by fire, has been replaced by a handsome and well-equipped building, situated but a short distance from the church.

"The Old Mohawk Church" Has many relics of historic interest still in its possession, among them a silver communion service, presented by Queen Anne, which bears the Royal Arms and the inscription, "The Gift of Her Majesty Anne, by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland and Her Plantations in North America, Queen, to Her Indian Chappel of the Mohawks, 1712." A Bible, also the gift of Queen Anne, is inscribed with the names of royal visitors. Both Bible and communion service were deeply revered by the Indians and guarded most jealously. They were buried by the Indians during the war and restored later to their present position. Immediately above the altar two tablets adorn the wall, inscribed in the lengthy words of the Mohawk tongue with "The Lord's Prayer," "The Ten Commandments" and "The Apostles' Creed." The letter, emblazoned in gold, stand out boldly from their black relief.

The tablets, altar cloth and royal coat of arms of George III, above the entrance, were sent from England by the Government, 1876.

Not the least interesting of these valuable historic relics retained by the church is the veteran church bell of Ontario. Deposed by time, cracked and dust-laden, it still commands our veneration, for though the music be forever marred, its voice first startled the stillness of the forest to summon the roaming red man to the house of prayer.

Beneath the shadow of the little church, whose fancy he so tenderly cherished, a mighty warrior sleeps

—Thayendanegea—whose picturesque personality illuminates the page of history, whose heroic deeds are echoed by the years. He forged the mighty link which welds two races. His memory is revered by the red man and honored by the white, as his epitaph testifies. "This tomb is erected to the memory of Thayendanegea, or Captain Joseph Brant, principal chief and warrior of the Six Nation Indians, by his fellow-subjects and admirers of his fidelity and attachment to the British Crown.

Born on the banks of the Ohio River, 1742, died at Wellington Square, W. G., 1807." It also contains the remains of his son Ahyouwaighs, or Captain Joseph Brant, who succeeded his father Tekarihogea, and distinguished himself in the war of 1812-15. "Born at the Mohawk Village, N. C., 1794, died at the same place, 1832, Erected 1850."

The tomb of Thayendanegea and his illustrious son was originally of wood, but was replaced by a large stone tomb surrounded by high iron railings.

Near to the double tomb of these ancient warriors is a moss-grown grave "in memory of Chief George M. Johnson, Onwanonsyshon, Mohawk chief and warrior of the Six Nation Indians, born at Mohawk village, on the banks of the Grand River, October 7th, 1816, died February 1884". It may be of interest to know that Chief Johnson is the father of Tekahionwake, Miss Pauline Johnson, the talented Indian poetess.

In the midst of its quiet grave-yard, surrounded by whispering firs, the old church still stands—a silent sentinel of Time's ceaseless change. The spirit of the past still haunts the place, lingers within its walls and clings about the time-worn grave stones.

The little church once marked the very heart of the Indian village, and about it clustered the homes of the ancient Mohawks whose graves it now overshadows. To its very base the advancing tide of civilization has rolled, marring the ancient beauty of its setting. The picturesque panorama of the past has faded, the dusky warrior vanished. The mighty woods have bowed before the years, trails have widened into roads and bridges mark the ancient Indian fords. The savage war-cry of the ages past is echoed by shrieking whistles, and fumes of factories fill the air. where once the slender smoke of the wigwam rose silently skyward.

Recollections of Old Times

By GEORGE H. WILKES



OLDEST Native Brantfordite is the distinction Mr. George H. Wilkes lays claim to, an honor he has successfully defended for some years, and which now appears to be fully established in his favor. He was born in 1836. Seventy-three years is, indeed, a long span in a lifetime, and likewise no inconsiderable period in the history of a place. During these years Mr. Wilkes has resided continuously in this city, has witnessed its growth, furthered its progress, and aided materially in laying broad and true a foundation for unprecedented advancement in the future. But while the future, with its success, is assured, it may be of interest and profit to glance at the past in order that one may discern the beginning from which the prosperous and progressive city of Brantford sprung. As a guide to the early days, who could be more useful than an old and respected resident, who has dwelt in the place of his birth for longer than the allotted three score years and ten? The Expositor was privileged a short time ago to have a brief interview with Mr. Wilkes, in the course of which he discussed many features of interest concerning the early days in Brantford. With his permission some of his references are embodied in this article, which is written, not from the standpoint of the personal recollections of Mr. Wilkes, but of the general conditions which have existed from time to time during the early period of his life in this vicinity.

By way of personal introduction, however, it should be noted that John A. Wilkes, the grandfather of Mr. Wilkes, came to this country from New York, first locating in Toronto on the

corner where Jamieson's store now stands, at Yonge and Queen streets, possibly the most valuable property in the Queen city—and some time later made a trip through this section. Determining that this was a good place, he decided to locate a couple of his sons here. Having six sons, he was anxious to give them a good start, and considered Brantford a favorable spot for business opportunities. Accordingly, a general store was opened by the father, and two of the sons were placed in charge. The stand was located on Colborne street, about where Cromptons store now stands. One of the sons died shortly afterwards. Mr. Wilkes' father, the late city treasurer, carried on the business, however, which grew at a very gratifying rate. The grandfather erected a large frame house in the rear of Colborne street, between what are now Clarence and Charlotte streets. The house is still standing, and is reached by a lane which runs from Colborne back to it. It was in this house that Mr. George H. Wilkes was born. At the time it was the only house on the block, and was reached by a semi-circular driveway, which made a wide sweep from the street around the front of the house.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS

Brantford, before 1840, was not a remarkable place in any sense. Its location was such that those who were far-seeing were able to predict that some day it would be a business centre. At this time the main road ran through Brantford from Hamilton and Ancaster to London and Detroit. Ancaster was a larger and more important centre than Hamilton. When Mr. Wilkes' grandfather predicted that Brantford would be a bigger place than Ancaster the people of the vicinity merely

A LOVER OF ANIMALS



Alf. Tremaine and His
Victoria Park Pets

laughed at him. And yet such was to be, and that, too, before many years had rolled around. As Mr. Wilkes first remembered the town, about 1845, it extended from Colborne street on the south to beyond Marlboro street on the north; to Clarence street or Vinegar Hill on the east, and to the First Baptist church site on the west. The streets were pretty well laid out, Colborne being the principal thoroughfare, as has already been noted. There were a number of business houses in

addition to that of John A. Wilkes & Sons, the tendency being towards general lines in which several branches of trade were combined. Along the creek running east of Clarence street the Wilkes' Company also had a large grist mill, the mill pond of which was located near Chatham street, the water being drawn from the creek and raised by a dam which was constructed near Nelson street for that purpose. On the present market square there was a school and a tower bell, the bell being utilized among other purposes for the calling out of volunteer firemen in the event of a fire. One of Mr. Wilkes' earliest recollections as a boy is running to a fire. There were few places of business on the street, the main business section being on Colborne in the vicinity of the bridge over the river. There was nothing on the Kerby House block but a log cabin, in which a negro lived in a sort of swale, and Mr. Wilkes relates how the boys, in customary boyish fashion, used to delight in tormenting the occupant of the little shanty. The churches, too, at this time, seem to have been few in number, including Grace Church, the First Baptist, the First Presbyterian and the First Methodist. Mr. Wilkes remembers having attended the First Presbyterian at an early date in his career, the edifice being situated where the Young Women's Christian Association now stands. In this church the seating arrangement was somewhat unique. All of the women sat on one side and the men on the other. Mr. Wilkes was just big enough to run from one division to another, much to the consternation of some of the old attendants, who were pretty strict on etiquette. When he got home he received specific instructions, suitably emphasized. Even in these early days the

torrents of the noble Grand were well known, and both spring and summer the river was a constant source of danger to the inhabitants. The portion of property west of the river bridge suffered most, at times being almost completely wiped out. The present Lorne bridge is the fourth which Mr. Wilkes has known, the first having been a wooden cover, the second a wooden span, the third an iron bridge and the fourth the present structure. The iron bridge, as many will recall, was carried away by the collapse of a pier. The others owed their downfall to the freshets of the Grand. The river, however, was an important factor in navigation, and in this way aided in the upbuilding of the town, particularly as a grain centre. Mr. Wilkes relates that he has seen a line of teams extending from the centre of the town to Farrell's tavern, which was situated at the Mount Pleasant road junction. Four different warehouses and a flat boat were busy taking in the grain, which was paid for on the spot. Some of the grain was brought from within twenty miles of London in order to get navigation. The means of navigation and the system which was built up are treated under another part of Mr. Wilkes' observations. Before passing on to the heads of transportation and navigation, however, it may be well to add a few other points concerning the early features. Before the day of the public schools there were a number of private schools in the town, a leading one being located where the Brantford Conservatory of Music now stands. Mr. Wilkes himself attended the old Central School about 1850. This school, of course, was later destroyed by fire. As showing the extent of the town at that time, it may be of interest to note that when Greenwood cemetery was established there were many who considered the location too distant from the main part of the place. A more central site was desired, but the supporters of the Greenwood property won the day.

THE PROBLEM OF NAVIGATION

Up to the early fifties the only means of transportation was by stage or water. There were no railways in this vicinity. At this time Brantford was growing as a trading centre, mainly because of its location and the outlet which the river afforded. The town was on the main line of travel between Hamilton, Ancaster, London and Detroit. The roads, at first merely a blazed trail, had become passable, the leading thoroughfare between here and Hamilton having been macadamized at the expense of the government. The stage coach was the medium of travel. Mr. Wilkes has witnessed as many as four trains of coaches pass through here in a day, the so-called trains consisting of from one coach to three in number, each holding as many as sixteen passengers. The drivers of the coaches, says Mr. Wilkes, were quite swell. The mails were carried on these stages.

The stage method was superseded in a measure by the waterway route with the opening of the canal by the Grand River Navigation Company in 1840. This placed Brantford in a very desirable position as a distributing centre. Previously the river had not been navigable above Newport. With the canal, however, this difficulty was overcome, and boats were enabled to pass from the head of the canal at the river through the locks and again into the river at a point below the rapids which had offered resistance. Even at this time the Grand river was a continual source of danger from floods and rapids. The development of the water route greatly increased the importance of the town as a grain centre, and although the canal never paid, it resulted in enlarged commercial activity. At one time as many as three steamboats plied between Brantford and Buffalo, all nicely fitted with staterooms, and capable of affording every facility to passengers. In 1853 Mr. Wilkes engaged with one of the boats as a clerk. The run to Buffalo was supposed to be made in twenty-four hours, but if they got through it in forty-eight, they considered they were doing well. In parts the canal and river were so narrow that the crew had lively times in keeping their craft from ramming the banks.

COMING OF THE RAILWAYS

In the course of his interview Mr. Wilkes also related a couple of early railway experiences, which, while they concern a somewhat later period than that which has been under

consideration, are nevertheless interesting, as illustrative of the primitive struggles in this section for railway connections.

The Buffalo and Lake Huron road was constructed in 1854, running from Buffalo to Brantford and Goderich. Mr. Wilkes is authority for the statement that while it has never been made clear, he always understood that Buffalo put \$400,000 into the road. This is a point of some importance in that it throws an interesting side-light on the abiding faith which the Bison City must have had in railway connections as a means to creating trade. Later the road was sold to the Grand Trunk. Mr. Wilkes was one of the committee which got through connections with the latter road at Harrisburg.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT

Another road with which Mr. Wilkes was identified was the Tillsonburg road, of which he was president. In this connection he relates an interesting incident regarding the turning of the first sod on the road, when Lord Dufferin visited the city. The distinguished visitor was brought here by Hon. George Brown for the purpose of inspecting Bow Park, which the latter owned at the time. The people of Brantford felt that the visit should be suitably marked in some way, and so devised plans of entertainment. It was arranged that Lady Dufferin, who accompanied the Governor-General, should preside at the laying of the arch at the Young Ladies' College building, then in the course of erection, while Lord Dufferin should turn the first sod of the projected line to Tillsonburg. The road was pretty much in the air, but the ceremonies were gone through with in all solemnity, Mr. Wilkes, as president of the company reading the customary address, and the gathering being held around temporary stands which had been erected in

A LOVER OF ANIMALS



Alf. Tremaine and His
Victoria Park Pets

the vicinity of the present site of Massey-Harris Company. Mr. Wilkes was not very enthusiastic. "All the time I was reading that address," he observed recently, "I was inwardly thinking the road would never be built, and wondering what sort of a joke people would have on me in the future." Some time later it took exactly \$21 for renewal stamps on the charter for the road. However, the scheme resulted much more favorably than expected, and the incident of the turning of the first sod is recalled with no small satisfaction on the part of those intimately associated with the venture.

OTHER PERSONAL INCIDENTS

Numerous other incidents might be related in connection with Mr. Wilkes' railway efforts, but some of these will be treated elsewhere.

In other capacities, too, Mr. Wilkes, from the outset, rendered valuable service to the town. He was one of the early volunteer firemen. In the council he served from 1869 for nine years, and also filled the positions of reeve and deputy reeve. He was one of the leaders in the movement to have the city separated from the county. In his time the civic council was characterized as the "ornamental" council. He fought for the laying out of Victoria park, which was deeded by the government as a town plot. At his own expense he planted the first Powers in the park, the authorities telling him if he was fool enough to spend his money in that way they would raise no objection. The experiment proved highly successful. He was a leader in beautifying early Brantford by planting boulevard trees, the splendid shade trees along his property on Chatham street, which he planted, bearing fitting tribute to his efforts in this regard. Thus in many ways Mr. Wilkes has been a most useful citizen, and The Expositor is glad, in this "Greater Brantford" number, to record some of his early reminiscences, thus marking the progress of the past, which, of course, must serve as a foundation for whatever advancement the city is to make in the future.



By T. G. MARQUIS

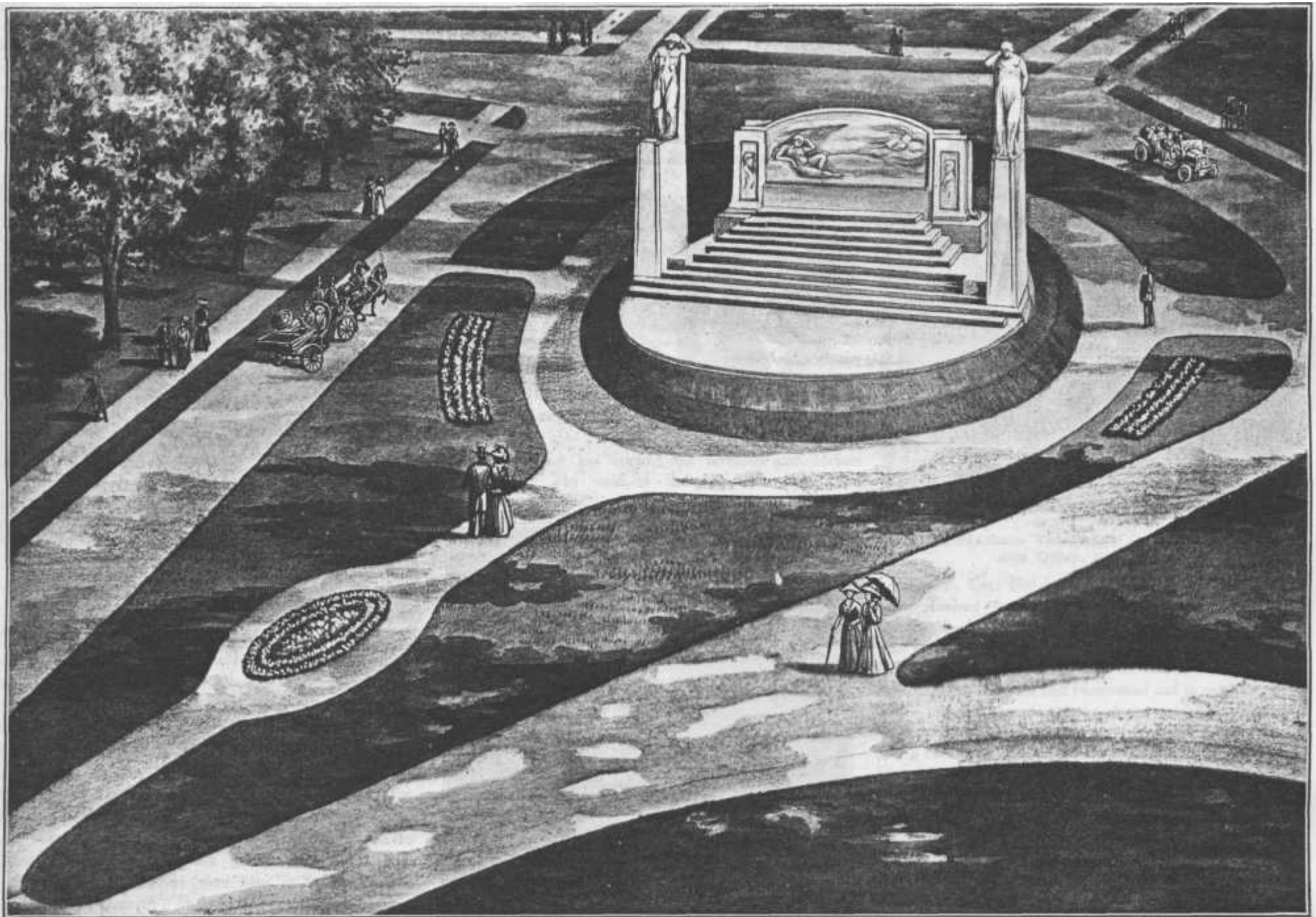
Of all modern inventions the telephone is the most remarkable and the most useful. Fifty years ago a man who would have said that it would yet be possible to talk distinctly with friends in a remote city would have been declared a dreamer or a lunatic. The electric telegraph was an immense benefactor and brought the continents together, but it could be generally used only by a few. The telephone has changed the complexion of modern society. It is a bright star in Brantford's crown that within her gates the telephone had

anything resembling a modern telephone was produced. In that year Johann Philipp Reis exhibited a machine closely resembling the telephone of to-day. However, he never succeeded in reproducing speech, and his instrument was looked upon merely as a scientific curiosity. It was left for Alexander Graham Bell to set up, in the town of Brantford, after long years of study and effort, the first successful telephone.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, was educated at the Royal High School and University of his

He was called to Boston to experiment with deaf mutes in 1871, but until 1878 he spent much of his time at his Brantford home. In 1874 and 1875, during his summer holidays, he succeeded in making important advances in telephony. The work done in 1875 enabled him to secure his first patent on March 7, 1876.

The year 1876 was a red-letter year for the telephone. Prof. Bell was confident that he had conquered space so far as transmitting the human voice was concerned, and returned to Canada in July to demonstrate the success of his invention.



BELL MEMORIAL, AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN PLACED IN POSITION

its birth. To be deservedly called "The Telephone City" is a proud distinction.

Early in the nineteenth century the question of carrying sound to a distance, and reproducing it, was beginning to attract the attention of inventors. In 1819 Sir Charles Wheatstone succeeded in constructing an instrument which he called a "telephone." It was merely a musical instrument connected by a number of solid rods with a sounding board, which accurately reproduced the music. Other efforts were put forth from time to time, but it was not until 1860 that

native city and at University College, London. From his earliest years he had been especially educated by his father at home in subjects relating to sound and the mechanism of speech. His father offered a prize to his sons for the successful construction of a speaking machine. Alexander, as a boy, under this stimulus, made a machine which could articulate a few words. Like his father, he became a teacher of elocution. Meanwhile his father moved to Brantford, and in 1870 Alexander came to this country and took up his residence with his parents in their home on Tutela Heights.

His first important experiment was that of transmitting the voice of three persons simultaneously. He had a triple mouthpiece made for one of his membrane telephones. This telephone he placed in an outbuilding of his father's house. The iron-box receiver was placed on the verandah of the cottage. The three voices were successfully reproduced by the diaphragm of the receiver.

In the second week in August, three experiments took place that indisputably confirm Brantford's right to the title, "The Telephone City." One experiment was be-

tween his father's house and the Dominion Telegraph Company's office in town. Stove-pipe wire was run along the fences to make connection with the telegraph line. Many guests were convinced of the utility of the invention. One of those who spoke over it was Chief Johnson. It was fitting that, in the town of Brantford, messages in Mohawk should pass over the first line. On another occasion the experiment was conducted between Mt. Pleasant and the Dominion Telegraph Office. The most important experiment was between Brantford and Paris. For this experiment the telegraph line was used. Prof. Bell secured some singers to sing a three part song into a triple mouth-piece. He drove to Paris and attached the iron-box receiver to one of the lines leading to Brantford. He first heard "bubbling and crackling sounds," to use his own words. Mixed with this storm of noises, he could plainly perceive the voices of the speakers and singers in Brantford, in a faint, far-away sort of manner. He had electro-magnets of high resistance substituted for the low resistance ones that were being used. The vocal sounds were then sufficiently loud and clear to enable him to distinguish familiar voices. His triumph was complete; he was rewarded for years of toil and privation. According to Prof. Graham himself, this was the first time that words were spoken in one place, were transmitted by electrical means, and successfully reproduced in another piece many miles away.



ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL
Inventor of the

Fourteen years ago Mr. Neill saw the possibilities of the automatic telephone. He had imagination and faith. For



G. W. Lorimer E. S. Lorimer Jas. Hoyt Lorimer

fourteen years he has inspired the inventors and backers with courage. The result of the Lorimers' genius and



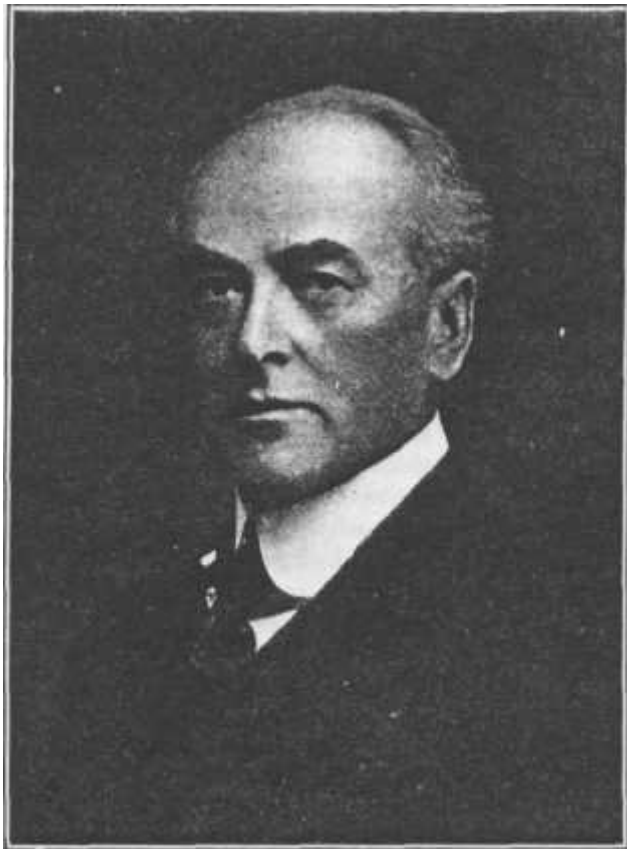
Bell Telephone Company's Exchange, Brantford

These experiments justify Brantford's claim to the title, "The Telephone City." They enabled Prof. Bell to obtain a patent covering important mechanical features of apparatus for transmitting human speech.

As though to emphasize her right to the title, the Lorimer Automatic Telephone was invented and largely brought to perfection in Brantford. This is an invention which, it is claimed, will be to telephony what electricity has been to traction. The present is an automatic age. In many ways the machine has taken the place of horse and man. It will not be surprising if the Machine Telephone should doom the "hello girl" to extinction.

The Lorimer brothers were born in St. George, and educated in Brantford. Their experimenting was carried on principally in Brantford. They had in their undertaking Brantford sympathy and Brantford capital. While the work was still in its early stage, J. H. Lorimer died, but G. W. and a younger brother, E. S., carried on the experimenting. Their telephone is now a proved success. It is in operation in Rome, Lyons, France, and in the place of its birth. It has also been installed in Peterborough. At present, through a request from Paris, drawings and specifications are being made for an automatic system which could accommodate 260,000 subscribers.

A name that should be joined with the Lorimers' in connection with their invention is that of N. D. Neill.



N. D. NEILL
President of the American Machine Telephone Co.

N. D. Neill's dogged pluck is invention of marvellous ingenuity and undoubted utility.

Bell Memorial Association

It was a happy thought on the part of Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, ex-M.P., which led, five years ago, to the formation of the Bell Memorial Association, with a view of securing the erection of some suitable memorial in this city to the inventor of the telephone. The conception was speedily followed by active organization, a board of directors being formed, which included the following well-known citizens:—W. F. Cockshutt, ex-M.P., (President); Lloyd Harris, M.P., (Vice-President); W. N. Andrews; E. L. Goold; M. K. Halloran; Geo. Kippax; G. H. Muirhead; T. H. Preston; F. D. Reville; A. J. Wilkes, K.C.; C. H. Waterous; John Muir, (treasurer); Geo. Hatley, (secretary.) An influential list of patrons was secured, including the following:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India; His Excellency the Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada; The Rt. Honorable The Earl of Stamford, New England Company; The Honorable Sir W. Mortimer Clark, Lieut. Governor of Ontario; The Honorable J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario; The Honorable Geo. W. Ross, Senator; Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Hon. Jas. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.; Hon. W. Murray Crane, Senator U.S.A., Washington, D.C.; Hon. George Dewey, The Admiral of the Navy, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.; John Joy Joy Edson, ESQ. Washington, D.C.; O. P.



Canadian Machine Telephone Company's Exchange and Office, Brantford

Letchworth, Esq., Buffalo, N.Y. Liberal subscriptions have been received from the Dominion Parliament and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, as well as from several cities of the Dominion and hundreds of individuals, both in the United States and Canada, with the result that it has been decided to purchase the Bell Homestead and to erect a memorial in this city, according to the design published elsewhere, prepared by Mr. W. S. Allward, of Toronto, and adopted, after a keen competition, in which leading sculptors of the United States and Canada competed. The judges of designs were Mr. Byron E. Walker, of Toronto, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Senator Davis, of Buffalo, and Mr. George C. Gibbons, of London.

Mr. Allward, the sculptor and contractor, has been given until July 1, 1912, to complete the work, but the hope is that the unveiling may take place at a much earlier date. Some idea of the splendor of his conception will be had from the accompanying illustrations, but to further assist the reader we give the following notes made by Mr. Allward in submitting his design:—

In making this model I have tried to cover as much space as possible, owing to the large area of the proposed site, and to create a design which would be interesting and expressive in outline from any point of view. The design has been purposely made as wide as possible so as to express the idea of great space between the two allegorical figures representing the speaker and the listener. I have treated the subject in a simple, broad way in order that it might be expressive and

Continued on Page 20



A finer view could not be desired than that which is to be had in the early morning from one of the eminences overlooking the City of Brantford and the Grand River valley. There, beneath the observer's feet, the waking city "doth, like a garment, wear the beauty of the morning." In the cool, translucent morning air there may be seen, on the living map beneath, the thread-like lines of the streets—lines which, in the residential portion, are almost obliterated by the foliage of the shade trees. Here and there a church lifts its pointed spire above the surrounding mass of foliage, while on the outskirts of the city, like so many grim outworks, is a guardian line of factories, whose black, sentinel-like chimneys are beginning to pour forth their columns of dense smoke as an earnest of the day's work. Their whistles, in discordant chorus, sound the voice of industry, and, as if in answer to their hoarse, insistent clamoring, knots of workmen, like mere specks in the distance, may be seen threading their way out from the clusters of cottages that are grouped in the neighborhood of the factories. It is the army of workers responding to the reveille. Here, in this morning scene, is to be seen the pulse, the mainspring and stimulus of the city's life. Brantford has, to

of \$2,500,000. No less than fifty-seven factories have their location in Brantford, and not one of these is idle. When face to face with the statistics showing the extent of the manufacturing industry of the city, the investigator is forced to admit that Brantford has a very strong claim to the title of the "Industrial City," as well as to that of the "Telephone City."

THE "INDUSTRIAL CITY"

Nor is the character of Brantford's industries in any wise local. The immense variety of products turned out from her factories gives her a field that is both national and world-wide. The main industries of this city are those which supply machinery and tools for the agriculturist—binders, mowers, plows, cultivators, wagons, windmills—in fact, all the machinery needed by the farmer. Supplementary to this basic industry, there is growing up side by side with it what may be called a class of subsidiary manufacturing establishments; that is, establishments turning out products such as varnish, paints, screws, nails, tools and castings, which are used in the manufacture of the finished product of the large agricultural implement factories. For such industries as these Brantford is an especially favorable location, since the market for their output is right at their doors and costs are not augmented by the imposition of heavy freight charges. It may be taken for granted that the advantages favoring these subsidiary industries have not been overlooked by alert capitalists. Indeed, a striking feature of the industrial growth of Brantford during recent years is the establishment of a large number of factories whose products are supplemental to the agricultural implement industry; and it may be said, without fear of entering the realm of idle prophecy, that the establishment of such industries will be the most prolific cause of the city's future industrial growth.

The character of these main and subsidiary industries ensures a lasting pre-eminence for Brantford in the field of industry. All manufactures that are most intimately related to the extractive industries which supply the imperative physical wants of men are of necessity the most stable and permanent. Agriculture, it has been well said, lies at the basis of nearly all other industries; and consequently Brantford, in manufacturing for the direct supply of the wants of the farmer, has a well-nigh perennial field of profitable endeavor.

WHAT THE GROWTH OF THE WEST MEANS TO BRANTFORD

The settlement and exploitation of the vast reaches of prairie lands in Western Canada, is closely associated with the future prosperity of a city like Brantford, which manufactures so largely for the farmer. So long as the west continues as the granary of the world, so long will Brantford's industry increase, and her prosperity grow. "One hundred and twenty million bushels of wheat, without regard to coarser grains" is what J. Bruce Walker, Dominion Immigration Commissioner, at Winnipeg, estimates the western wheat yield at for this year. And he goes on to say: "The farmers will not get less than one dollar per bushel at the elevator, and in some cases more." Now, what is the significance to Brantford of this \$ 1 20,000,000 that goes into the pockets of the western farmers? To one who has interviewed the management of Brantford's various manufacturing establishments, it has a very great significance. "Fully two-thirds of our twine goes to the West," says the manager of one of our binder-twine factories. "We are taxed to our utmost capacity to supply the western trade," states another manufacturer; while a third says, "We are about

to add to our factory in order to cope with the demand from the West." A growing West means a growing Brantford, and the west is growing and must grow. Thousands of homesteaders are flocking in annually from the United States and Europe, but there are yet millions of acres to be brought under the plow and harrow. The agricultural possibilities of the great Peace River district are not yet realized, and the tide of settlement has not yet readied the northern cereal limit. The character of Brantford's main industries bind her indissolubly to the future of Western Canada, making her a partner with the western farmer in sharing the \$120,000,000 he obtains for his wheat. Brantford grows as the west grows, and the west it growing.

A COSMOPOLITAN TRADE

So much for the national interest which the chief industries of the city give to Brantford. But it must not be forgotten at the same time that these, combined with other industries, also give her an interest which is truly cosmopolitan. The city's industries are by no means exclusively directed to the satisfaction of the needs of the agriculturist. She embraces among her

A City of Workingmen

The following figures speak for themselves:

	MEN EMPLOYED	WAGES PAID
1896	2028	\$ 965,412
1897	2812	943,335
1898	3377	1,151,190
1899	3515	1,224,888
1900	3896	1,323,017
1901	4038	1,377,436
1902	3870	1,506,000
1903	4570	1,742,000
1904	4685	1,850,000
1905	5440	2,112,000
1906	5376	2,391,034
1907	6000	2,721,262
1908	4644	2,141,270
1909 (Estimated)	5500	2,500,000

important manufacturing industries the manufacture of such staples as engines, stoves, roofing, cement, radiators, refrigerators, cigars, starch, biscuits and envelopes. In fact, it is literally true that Brantford's factories turn out everything from a biscuit to a steam-engine. For her agricultural implements and many of these articles she finds a world-market. The imperial preference naturally makes Britain and the other British colonies especially attractive markets, and it is therefore not surprising that the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, are among the best patrons of "Made in Brantford" goods. The foreign trade policy of the present Dominion Government, as exemplified in the late Franco-Canadian treaty, giving a reduced rate of duty on Canadian agricultural implements, will, when further extended, add materially to the foreign trade of Brantford's industries. While Anglo-Saxon countries, being the most progressive, naturally constitute the best markets for our manufactured goods, still almost every country in the world worthy of mention buys Brantford products. Massey-Harris reapers cut the grain for the peasants of Central Europe, the Gould, Shapley & Muir windmills pump water for the herds of the Argentine Republic, and the busy hum of a Waterous saw-mill may be heard in the wilds of Central Africa. Some idea of the magnitude of Brantford's foreign trade may be gained from the fact that the foreign export trade of several large establishments runs up into the millions every year.

Girdling the Globe

"Made in Brantford" products are used by almost every civilized country in the world. Here are some of the countries we export goods to on a large scale

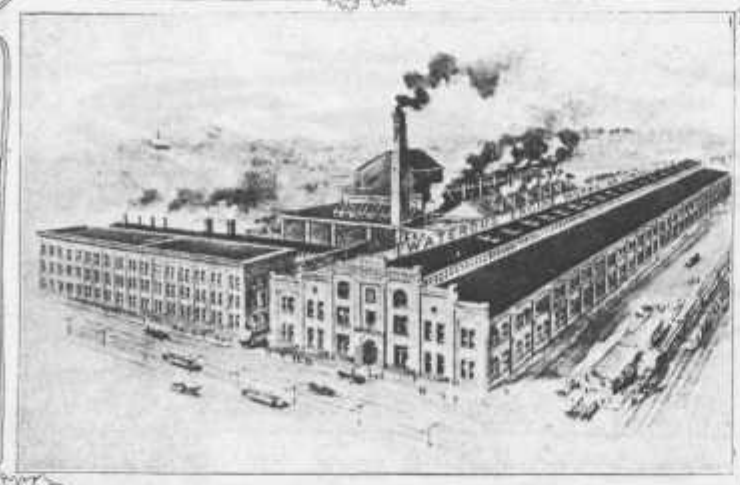
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Australia | Japan |
| Austria-Hungary | Malay Peninsula |
| Argentina | Mexico |
| Algiers | Newfoundland |
| Brazil | New Zealand |
| Chili | Norway |
| China | Portugal |
| Denmark | Porto Rico |
| Egypt | Russia |
| France | Spain |
| Great Britain | South Africa |
| Germany | Sweden |
| Holland | United States |
| India | |

be sure, a many-sided life, but with all its shady streets, its magnificent residences and its imposing business sections, it is, above all else, a hive of great manufacturing industries; and as one takes, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the waking city, he has brought home to him, with all the conviction of actual sight, the fact that the genius of the city is essentially industrial.

But of this there is more than ocular proof. Turning to the government statistics on exports, we find that Brantford ranks

THIRD AMONG CANADIAN CITIES AS AN EXPORTING CENTRE

and, when this is considered in connection with the fact that her population is only about 22,000, a small fraction of the population of Toronto and Montreal, whose exports exceed hers, it is no small item to the credit of the manufacturing industries of this city. Still further evidence of the large output of the manufacturing establishments of Brantford is to be found in the amount of freight handled by the railways running into the city—an amount which averages, approximately, 420,000 tons per year. Every morning in the neighborhood of 6000 men go to work in Brantford factories, and for that work they are paid annually the sum



WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co. LIMITED



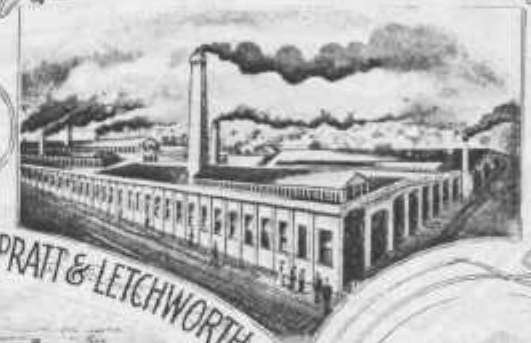
WILLIAM BUCK STOVE CO limited



THE HARTLEY FOUNDRY Co.



AMERICAN RADIATOR Co.



PRATT & LETCHWORTH 69



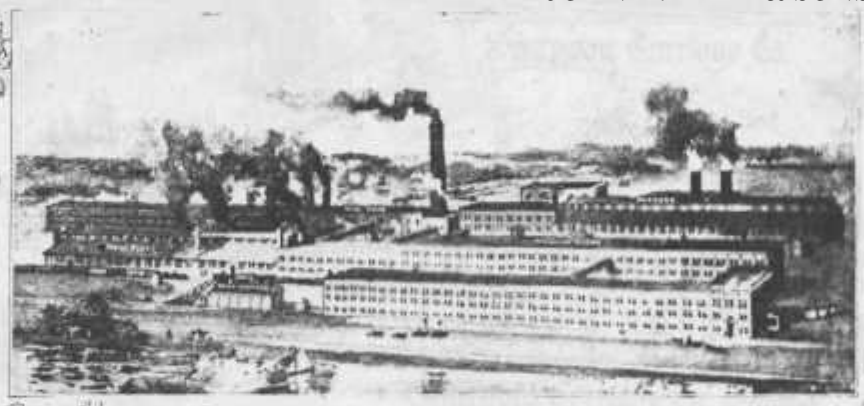
COCKSHUTT PLOW WORKS



JOHN H. HALL & SONS



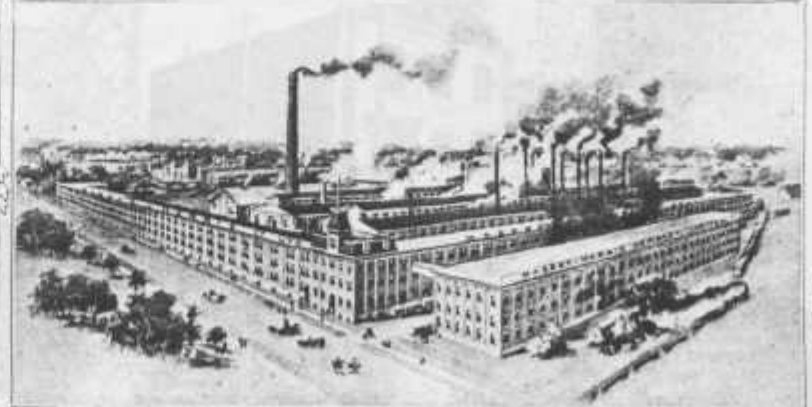
BRANTFORD SCREW Co. LIMITED



VERITY PLOW CO. LIMITED

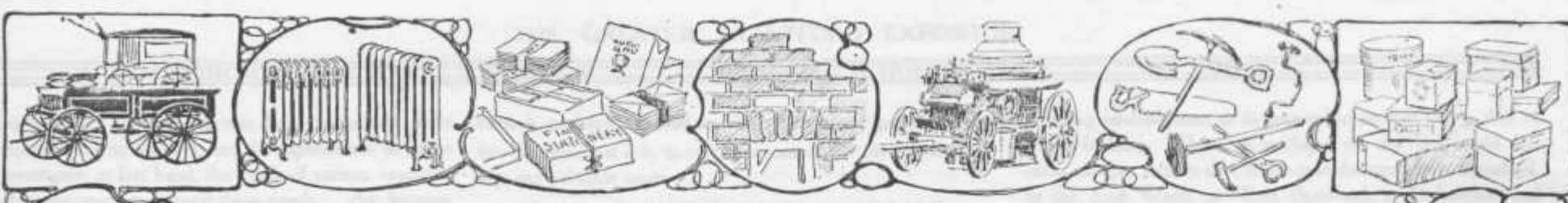


THE GOOLD SHAPLEY & MUIR Co. LIMITED



BRANTFORD WORKS OF MASSEY HARRIS Co. LIMITED





Ham & Mott Co. Limited



Waterous Wire-Nail Works



Burrill Foundry Co.



The Schultz Bros. Co. Limited



The Adams Wagon Factory



Simpson Carriage Co.



Canada Glue Co. Factory



Bradford Carriage Co. Limited



A Spence & Sons



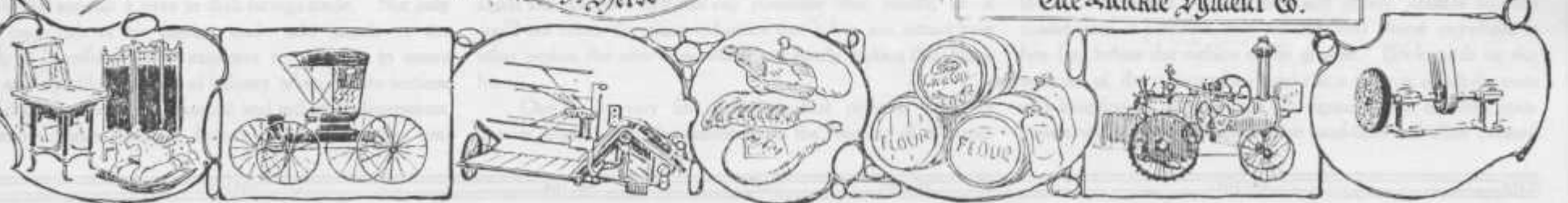
C. H. Herod & Co.



Hier & Goodwin



The Nickle Dymment Co.



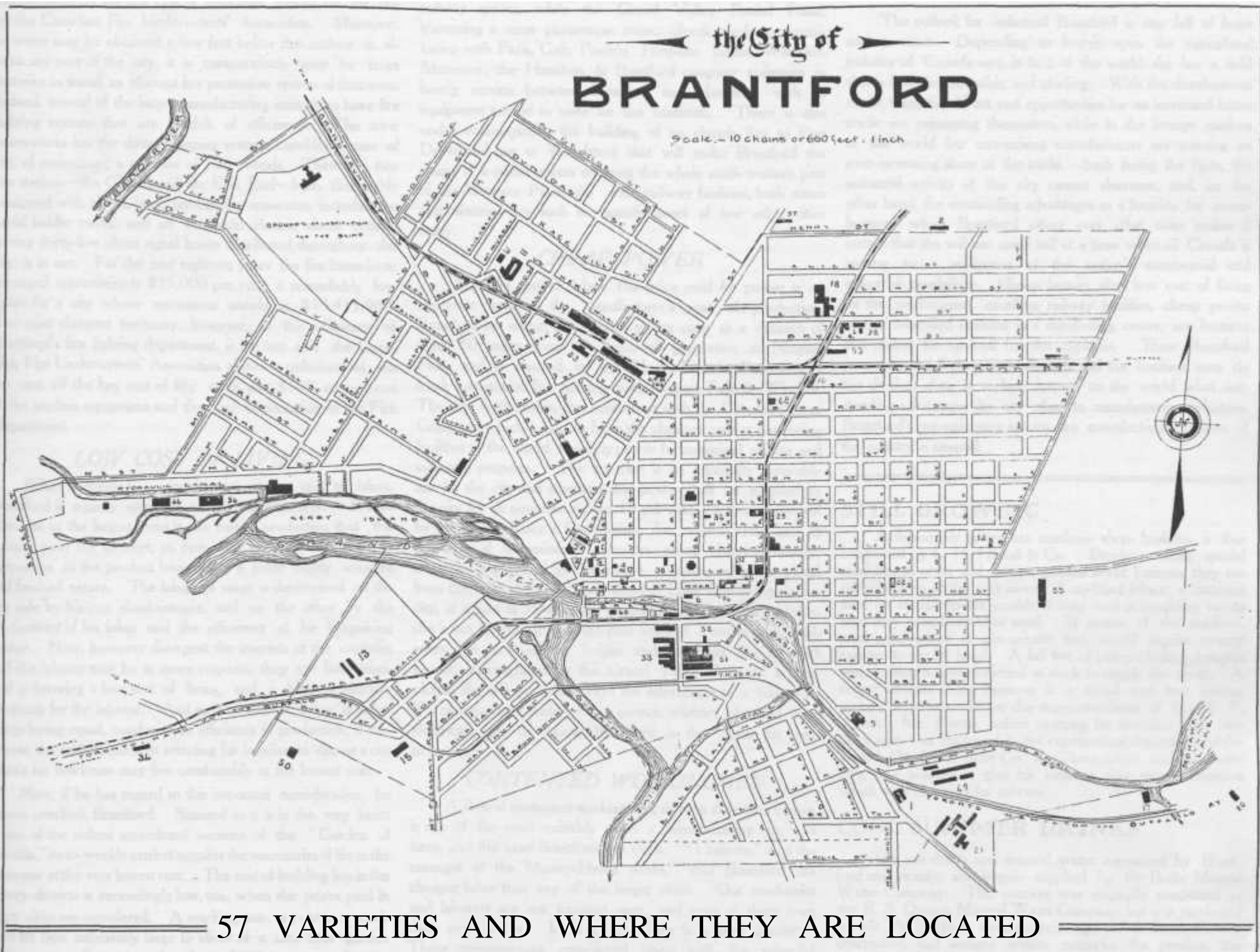
The acquisition and retention of this large volume of trade implies expensive selling facilities, and the expenditure of large sums to investigate, at first hand, the needs of various countries and to adapt the products to meet those needs. An instance in point is the expenditure of \$25,000 five years ago by the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., in an international windmill con-

cerns is, perhaps, not held so much before the public eye as the domestic, but it is, nevertheless, one of the city's most abiding and valuable assets,

CHEAP BUILDING MATERIALS

The question inevitably arises why it is that Brantford is

facturing establishment, or its removal to another site, is that of cost of building. There is, perhaps, no city in Canada that offers cheaper factory sites to the manufacturer than Brantford. In the East Ward, in West Brantford, in Holmedale and in the North-East in fact, surrounding the whole city, there are large areas of land with splendid railway and switching facilities,



KEY TO MAP

- | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 Adams Wagon Co., Limited | Vehicles | 20 Canada Glue Co., Limited | Glue | 39 Pratt & Letchworth Co., Limited | Malleable. |
| 2 Allen's Brick Yard | Bricks | 21 Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited | Plow. | 40 Stedman Bros., Limited | Souvenir Post Cards |
| 3 American Radiator Company | Radiators | 22 Fair, T. J. & Co | Cigar. | 41 Schultz Bros. Co., Limited | Silica Pressed Brick |
| 4 Barber & Ellis Co., Limited | Stationery | 23 Farmers' Binder Twine Co., Limited | Binder Twine | 42 Schultz Bros. Co., Limited | Wood Workers, Etc. |
| 5 Bixel Brewing & Malting Co., Limited | Brewers | 24 Gardiner, H. B | Cigar. | 43 Simpson, I. Manufacturing Co., Limited | Carriages |
| 6 Brant Milling Co., The | Flour | 25 Goold, Shapley and Muir Co., Limited | Windmills, Gas Engines | 44 Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Limited | Woolen Goods |
| 7 Brantford Box Co., The | Paper Boxes | 26 Hall, J. H. & Sons | Tool. | 45 Scarfe & Co. | Varnishes |
| 8 Brantford Brick Co., Limited | Bricks | 27 Halloran & Haskett | Cigar. | 46 Spence, A. & Son | Carriages |
| 9 Brantford Emery Wheel Co. | Emery Wheels | 28 Ham & Nott Co., Limited | Refrigerators and Beds | 47 Telephone City Stove, Limited | Stoves |
| 10 Burrill Foundry Co. | Castings, Etc | 29 Hampel Paper Box Co. | Paper Boxes | 48 United Soap Co. | Soap |
| 11 Brantford Carriage Co., Limited | Carriages | 30 Hartley Foundry Co. | Castings | 49 Verity Plow Co., Limited | Plow. |
| 12 Brantford Coffee and Spice Co. | Spices | 31 Herod, C. H. & Co. | Machinists | 50 W. & H. Brewing Co. | Brewers. |
| 13 Brantford Cordage Co., Limited | Binder Twine | 32 Ker and Goodwin | Machinery | 51 Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited | Engines and Boilers |
| 14 Brantford Roofing Co., Limited | Roofing | 33 Massey-Harris Co., Limited | Binders, Etc. | 52 Waterous Wire Nail Works | Nails |
| 15 Brantford Screw Co., Limited | Screws, Etc | 34 Matthews, George Packing Co. Limited | Pork Packers | 53 Westrumite Paving Co., Limited | Permanent Roads |
| 16 Steel Range Co. | Ranges | 35 Mickle, Dymont & Son | Wood Workers | 54 Wood Bros. | Flour |
| 17 Brantford Starch Co., Limited | Starch | 36 Ontario Portland Cement Co., Limited | Portland Cement | 55 Workman, James | Bricks |
| 18 Buck, William Stove Co., Limited | Stoves | 37 Paterson, William & Son Co., Limited | Biscuits and Candy | 56 Watson Manufacturing Co. | Blaukels, Etc. |
| 19 Burke Mineral Water Co. | Mineral Waters | 38 Pelee Island Wine and Vineyard Co. | Wine Manufacturers | 57 John Mann & Sons | Sand Lime Brick |

lest, in London, Eng., in which the first prize, won by their windmill, amply repaid for the heavy initial expenditure on account of the impetus it gave to their foreign trade. Not only does the magnitude of this foreign trade add largely to the prosperity of Brantford, but its extensive range tends to insure a stable and equable condition of industry when certain sections of the globe are affected by financial and industrial depressions. The immense foreign trade of Brantford's manufacturing con-

the home of such a mammoth manufacturing industry, supplying both domestic and foreign markets. Manifestly there are signal advantages which this city possesses over others, or it could not retain the many industries that it has, nor attract from other centres the new ones which are yearly making their home here.

One of the very first questions that presents itself for answer when a capitalist contemplates the erection of a manu-

facturing establishment, or its removal to another site, is that of cost of building. There is, perhaps, no city in Canada that offers cheaper factory sites to the manufacturer than Brantford. In the East Ward, in West Brantford, in Holmedale and in the North-East in fact, surrounding the whole city, there are large areas of land with splendid railway and switching facilities, that can be purchased at from \$300 to \$400 per acre. Furthermore, building materials are cheap here the composition of the soil is such that building sand and gravel, suitable for the construction of concrete, may be obtained almost anywhere a few feet below the surface of the ground. Brick yards on the environs of the city produce bricks at a price in which the costs of a long freight haulage does not figure, while different companies within the city manufacture sand-lime and silica pressed

brick. From the builder's standpoint, a factory cannot be erected in any city of like size as cheaply as it can in Brantford.

A SPLENDID FIRE DEPARTMENT

As for protection from fire, Brantford is recognized as having a system that is unexcelled—a statement which is amply substantiated by the low rate of insurance quoted for the city by the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association. Moreover, as water may be obtained a few feet below the surface in almost any part of the city, it is comparatively easy for large factories to install an efficient fire protection system of their own. Indeed, several of the larger manufacturing institutions have fire fighting systems that are models of efficiency. The civic waterworks has the direct pumping system, capable, in case of fire, of maintaining a pressure of 120 pounds. There are two fire stations—the Central and the East End—both thoroughly equipped with all the latest fire-fighting apparatus, including the aerial ladder trucks; and an automatic electric alarm system, having thirty-five alarm signal boxes distributed throughout the city, is in use. For the past eighteen years the fire losses have averaged approximately \$15,000 per year, a remarkably low figure for a city whose assessment stands at \$13,415,960.

The most eloquent testimony, however, to the efficiency of Brantford's fire fighting department, is the fact that the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association allows a reduction of ten per cent, off the key rate of fifty cents per \$100, on account the modern equipment and thorough organization of the Fire Department.

LOW COST OF LIVING

When it comes to a consideration of the cost of labor, Brantford is equally attractive to the manufacturer. Wages form one of the largest items in the cost of production that the manufacturer has to meet, an item that gradually increases in proportion as the product becomes of a more highly wrought and finished nature. The laborer's wage is determined on the one side by his cost of subsistence, and on the other by the productivity of his labor and the efficiency of his bargaining power. Now, however divergent the interests of the capitalist and the laborer may be in many respects, they are both identical in favoring a low cost of living, and a high productive efficiency for the laborer. And as low cost of living is, other things being equal, conducive to efficiency in production, it behooves the manufacturer in selecting his location to choose a city where his workmen may live comfortably at the lowest cost.

Now, if he has regard to this important consideration, he cannot overlook Brantford. Situated as it is in the very heart of one of the richest agricultural sections of the "Garden of Canada," its tri-weekly market supplies the necessaries of life to the consumer at the very lowest cost. The cost of building lots in the factory districts is exceedingly low, too, when the prices paid in larger cities are considered. A workingman may obtain a good-sized lot here sufficiently large to allow of a nice little garden at the rear, at figures ranging from \$100 up, according to location. For \$1000 he can have built a neat little brick cottage, and for \$1150 he can provide himself with a comfortable storey and a half dwelling equipped with a hot-air heating system. Food and shelter are the two chief items to be reckoned in computing the cost of living, and the low prices of both in Brantford make it a particularly favorable location for both manufacturer and workingman.

A GREAT DISTRIBUTING CENTRE

As a distributing centre the city could scarcely be better situated. A glance at the special industrial map published in this number shows the large number of towns and villages within easy reach of the city. As a matter of fact, there is a thriving population of 270,000 people within a radius of 70 miles of Brantford's market place. The city is, moreover, a veritable hub of radiating railways. As the result of the determined efforts of its citizens, and the voting of a bonus of \$57,000 to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Brantford is now on the main line of that great corporation. All through express trains between Niagara Falls and Chicago, and Toronto and Detroit, stop at its new passenger depot, which is one of the most beautiful in all Canada. It is also on the Buffalo and Goderich division, and the terminus of branch lines running south to Tillsonburg, Simcoe and Port Dover,

and north to Galt, Guelph, Palmerston and Owen Sound. The city has close freight and passenger connections with the Canadian Pacific and Michigan Central systems by means of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, including a splendid service to Toronto, Buffalo, etc. The Canadian Northern is also making arrangements to build to this city in the near future. In addition to the above, Brantford has an efficient street railway system, while the Grand Valley Radial Road, traversing a most picturesque route, affords ready communication with Paris, Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Berlin, Waterloo. Moreover, the Hamilton & Brantford company maintains an hourly service between Brantford and Hamilton, with an equipment second to none on the continent. There it also under contemplation the building of an electric line to Port Dover and one to Woodstock that will make Brantford the centre of a radial system covering the whole south-western part of the Western Peninsula. Her railway facilities, both steam and electric, are such as manufacturers of few other cities enjoy.

CHEAP POWER

After the cost of labor, the price paid for power is an important item in the manufacturer's cost of production. Brantford lies within the Niagara power zone at a distance of some 60 miles from the locus of generation at Niagara Falls, and is situated on the Hydro-Electric Commission's trunk transmission line running from Niagara Falls to Windsor. The city, furthermore, has contracted with the Cataract Power Company, which is said to have the cheapest power generating facilities in the world, to supply power for municipal, private and industrial purposes. The contract is an especially favorable one for the city and stipulates that power shall be supplied to the city for all purposes at rates 10 per cent, less than is charged by the Hydro-Electric Commission, due regard being had to the cost of transmission. Besides cheap electrical energy, Brantford has natural gas for power purposes, which is piped from the wells along the north shore of Lake Erie to supply the city, at a cost of 35 cents per thousand cubic feet. In addition, she is not far distant from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and, when the new electric freight and passenger line to Port Dover, contemplated by the Grand Valley Railway, is completed, she will practically have the advantages of a lake port. If a manufacturer wishes cheap power, whether obtained from electricity, gas or steam, Brantford is the place for him to locate.

CONTENTED WORKINGMEN

A class of contented workingmen, owning their own homes, is one of the most valuable assets a manufacturing city can have, and this asset Brantford can claim. "I believe," says the manager of the Massey-Harris works, "that Brantford has cheaper labor than any of the larger cities. Our mechanics and laborers are not transient men, and most of them own their own homes. In fact, labor here is a fixed quantity." These circumstances, considered along with the splendid educational facilities Brantford offers in its public, high and technical schools, with the progressive policy of the Parks Commission in providing numerous and beautiful breathing-spots throughout the city, and with the healthful water supply and sanitary equipment which Brantford enjoys, go a long way in explaining why this city has such a steady, intelligent and contented lot of workingmen, who, in a period of twenty-five years, have had occasion to strike not more than half-a-dozen times.

COMMUNITY OF INTEREST

Brantford also offers to manufacturers those numerous miscellaneous advantages which are usually included under the caption of advantages due to community of interest. A city devoting its efforts largely to manufacturing becomes widely known throughout the country and gives to the goods of every new manufacturer locating there a fame and prestige which otherwise only a long and expensive advertising campaign could give. In the field of foreign commerce it is a usual thing for one travelling representative to represent several firms, and where each of these are located in the same city the advantages to be derived are manifest. Again, customers make a considerable saving in freight bills by having shipments from various firms in the same city lumped together for shipment, a saving that could not be effected in a city having few

manufacturing industries. And, finally, there is the extensive labor market, due to the already large number of institutions in the city employing many men. These advantages can be enjoyed only by those manufacturers who have located in a city which, like Brantford, is the centre of great manufacturing activity.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

The outlook for industrial Brantford is one full of hope and promise. Depending so largely upon the agricultural industry of Canada and, in fact, of the world, she has a field that is both inexhaustible and abiding. With the development of the Canadian West vast opportunities for an increased home trade are presenting themselves, while in the foreign markets of the world her enterprising manufacturers are winning an ever-increasing share of the trade. Such being the facts, the industrial activity of the city cannot decrease, and, on the other hand, the outstanding advantages as a location for manufacturers which Brantford offers over other cities makes it certain that she will not stand still at a time when all Canada is coming to a realization of the nation's commercial and industrial possibilities. Cheap factory sites, low cost of living for the workingman, excellent railway facilities, cheap power and an unrivalled situation as a distributing centre, are features that cannot be ignored by the capitalist. These Brantford possesses, and if the civic authorities and the business men do but do their duty in making known to the world what outstanding advantages the city offers to manufacturing industries, Brantford's pre-eminence among the manufacturing centres of the country is assured.

STILL GROWING

A thoroughly up-to-date machine shop business is that conducted by C. H. Herod & Co. Besides making special machines to order and doing a general repair business, they are manufacturers of the well known Auto-Sand Mixer, a machine used for cutting up the moulds of sand used in moulding rooms after they have been once used. By means of this machine, sand is pulverized in one minute that would require twenty minutes to cut by hand. A full line of pulleys, belting, hangers and shafting is always carried in stock to supply the trade. A recent addition to the business is a wood and iron pattern making department, under the superintendence of Mr. W. P. Austin. Mr. Herod, before opening his machine shop two years ago, was employed in the experimental department of the Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., for fifteen years, and is, therefore, in a position to give his business that expert attention which always makes for success.

COOL SUMMER DRINKS

The soft drinks and mineral water consumed by Brantford and vicinity, are largely supplied by the Burke Mineral Water Company. This concern was originally conducted as the R. S. Dunlop Mineral Water Company, but was purchased by Mr. A. E. Burke some six years ago. Soft drinks of every description, and mineral waters, comprise the product, the special brands being English-brewed Ginger-Ale, and Brant Mineral Water. The business has grown from a very small beginning to its present proportion. Only the best ingredients are used, and the beverages are all manufactured under the best sanitary conditions. Last year a complete new set of machinery for manufacturing and bottling the beverages was installed, making it one of the best and most modern plants of the kind in the country.

DO YOU SMOKE?

The famous "I'm a Clansman" and "Citizens Five" cigars hail from the cigar factory of Mr. H. B. Gardner, at No. 9 King Street, Brantford. Mr. Gardner has been engaged in the manufacture of high-class cigars here for over a quarter of a century, having taken over the present factory from Messrs S. W. Cornell & Company in 1883. During the many years Mr. Gardner has been in business he has built a lucrative cigar trade, extending over the whole of Western Ontario. The factory is a well appointed one in which every attention is given to high quality of raw materials and cleanliness of surrounding, two essentials to the manufacturing of high-class cigars. The leading ten centers, manufactured at the Gardner factory, are the "Selects," the "Battle Queen" and the "Iroquois," while the five cent line is represented by such staple brands as "I'm a Clansman," "Citizens Five" and "Gardner's Special." Mr. Gardner is well-versed in the various grades of tobacco, and only the best foreign leaf from Havana, Sumatra and Connecticut is used in the half million cigars which he turns out yearly.

The Telephone City

Continued from Page 14



Automatic Desk 'Phono

easily understood by the average observer. To the left of the large panel it is intended that there shall be a large portrait in relief of Bell, modeled from life. The dominant notes I have tried to express are: First, man discovering his power to transmit sound through space. This is shown in the large sculptured panel, the three floating figures representing three messengers, Knowledge, Joy and Sorrow. Secondly, the two heroic figures at either side represent Humanity, sending

and receiving messages. On the back of the design are four pilasters and at the top of each might be placed emblems of the most important nations in the world. Between these run the line of telephone and binding the whole is the line of the earth's curvature, expressing the world-wide use of the telephone."

THE LORIMER 'PHONE

To the inventive genius and courage of three Brant County brothers is owed the development of the wonderful Lorimer system of telephony, the product of which has recently been installed in Brantford and is now in daily running order in all its wonderful intricacy. Brantford, in a double sense, thus clutches its title of the

"Telephone City." The three brothers were George W., James Hoyt, and Egbert S. Lorimer, all native Brant County sons, who worked courageously and consistently for ten years before producing a working system. That system is virtually an automatic switch-board which performs the duties of the human hand, eye and ear and does away with all operative control at the central station.

CAREER OF LORIMERS

George W. Lorimer was born April 15, 1874, at St. George, Ont. His brother, James Hoyt Lorimer, was born in 1876, while the younger brother, Egbert S., was born in 1880. Their father was owner of a sash and blind factory, also making clothes-wringers, the patent on which he owned. George, even when very young, showed a mechanical tendency, being interested in the steam-engine and water-wheel which ran the factory. At the age of twelve he made a working steam engine. Both George and Hoyt received a good common school education, also a high school course at Scotland, Ont. Hoyt undertook the study of law, giving it up to enter the services of Romaine Callender, a musician of an enthusiastic and ingenious temperament, living on Dufferin Ave., Brantford. George, having graduated as a book-keeper, later learned telegraphy and the railroad business, but he also was induced to join his brother with Mr. Callender. The attention of the trio was directed towards the telephone, on which work was commenced.

UP-HILL WORK

It would be useless to go into the details and the system of Mr. Callender, which are complicated and un-

source of monetary supply became exhausted in Brantford and George Lorimer was laid off work. In 1894 Wood Wright, of New York, promised assistance, and Messrs. Callender and Lorimer Bros, left for that city. Mr. Callender commenced on a second system in New York, where a new start was made, and which later, under the remarkable work of other hands, developed into the Lorimer Automatic system. The Lorimer boys finally undertook the completion of an automatic phone system of their own design, and the present successful achievement is the outcome. Mr. Hoyt Lorimer died some years ago, but not before all the essential features were assured, although much has since been done by his two surviving brothers.

FEATURES OF INVENTION

The big feature of the automatic telephone invention is the manner in which the central machinery receives and gives calls without human assistance, operation or supervision. Rapidity and accuracy make the invention a marvellous one. The initial impulse that the exchange gets when the subscriber gets a call is received by a piece of apparatus (of which there is one to every hundred), which covers each of these 100 phones every two seconds searching for a call that has been turned in. When it comes to a phone with a call in it, it passes the call, within the fraction of a second, to a mechanical device which takes the place of the operator on the ordinary system, the first piece of apparatus taking the place of her eyes as she is looking along her switch-board (or calls. As soon as it has passed the call to one of these mechanical operators and made connections,

Original List of Bell Telephone Subscribers for Brantford

The Expositor has pleasure in reproducing the following original list of Bell Telephone Subscribers in this City :—

RAILWAYS

Grand Trunk Railway.
Great Western Railway.

John Mann.

HARDWARE

Charles Champion, Dalhousie St.
Charles Champion, Colborne Street.
John Bishop.

MACHINERY

Waterous Engine Works Co.
J. G. Cockshutt.
A. Harris, Son & Co.
J. O. Wisner, Son & Co.

FACTORIES AND MILLS

Cravan Cotton Mills.
Soap Factory.
Starch Works-
A. Watts' Mill, (Flour.)
Buck's Stove Works-
Jackson Ford's Spice Mills.

Hardy, Wilkes & Jones.

Fitch & Lees.
Wilson, Smith & Muirhead.
S. J. Jones, (Co. Judge.)

OFFICES

W. Rubidge, Local Registrar,
H.C.J.
W. Campbell, Co. Treasurer.
M. J. Kelly, Inspector of Schools.
John Smyth, Sheriff.
Institute for the Blind.

MEDICINE

Dr. J.W. Digby.
Dr. R. Henwood.

DENTISTRY

Dr. G. H. McMichael

DESPATCH

Bell Telephone Co.
Montreal Telegraph Co.

GROCERS

A. Fair.
Robert Turner.
J. Ford.

A. Watts & Co.
George Foster.

DRUGGISTS

A. A. Popplewell.
S. Tapscot

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY

Thomas A. Ivey.

CAINSVILLE

E. Foulger, P.M.

DWELLINGS

Andrew Ketchie.
A. Fair.
A. A. Popplewell.
A. Harris.
Bow Park-
B. F. Fitch.
C. Slater.
Dr. R. Henwood.
Dr. J. W. Digby.
E. Foulger, Cainsville.
J. K. Osborne.
John Harris.
Jos. Shenston.
Thos. A. Ivey.

THOS. A. IVEY, Agent.

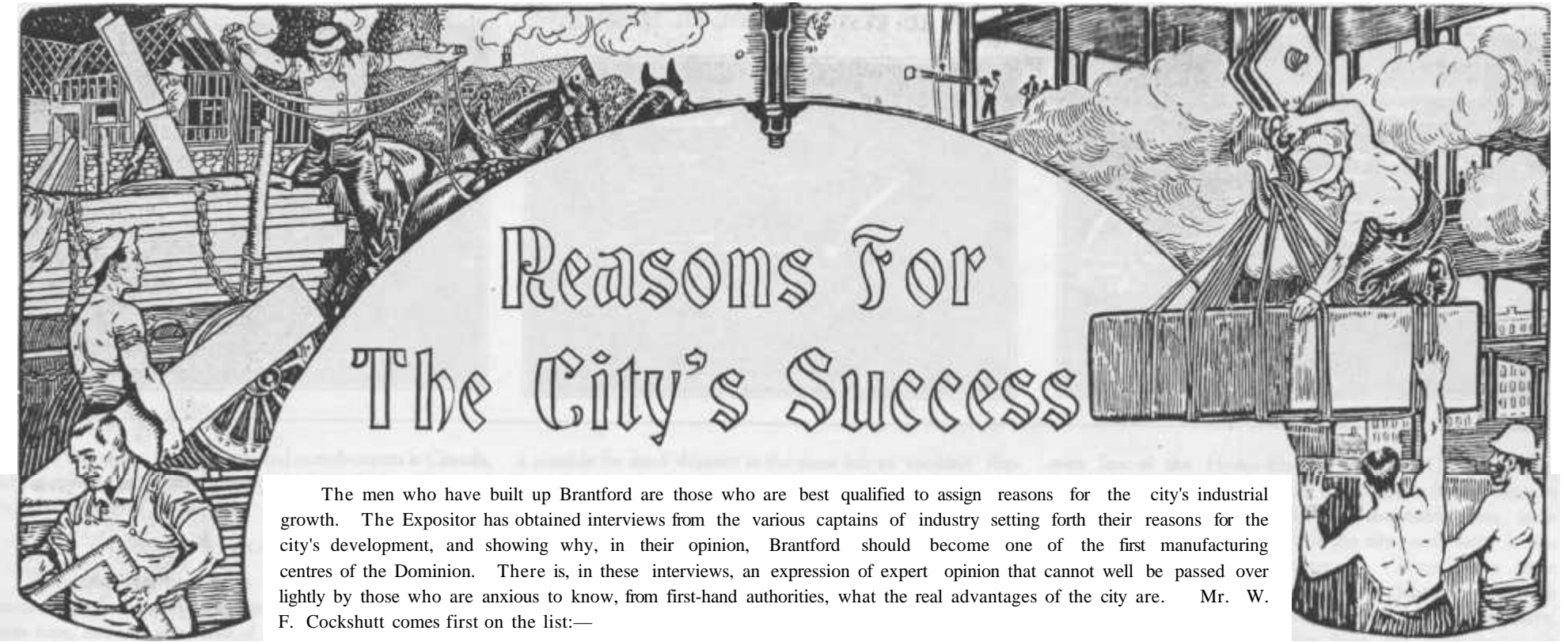


The above engraving shows the Judges of Designs and Members of the Designs Committee. Bell Memorial.

In the front row are the Judges: -Messrs. Byron E. Walker, Toronto; Senator Davis, Buffalo; Geo. C. Gibbons, London.

interesting. In 1893 the money for the work was being supplied by Brantford friends, Dr. E. Hart, Mr. E. L. Goold and Mr. N. D. Neill. Mr. Callender promised to have a working exhibit at the World's Columbia Exposition, Chicago, in 1893, but failed to do so. The

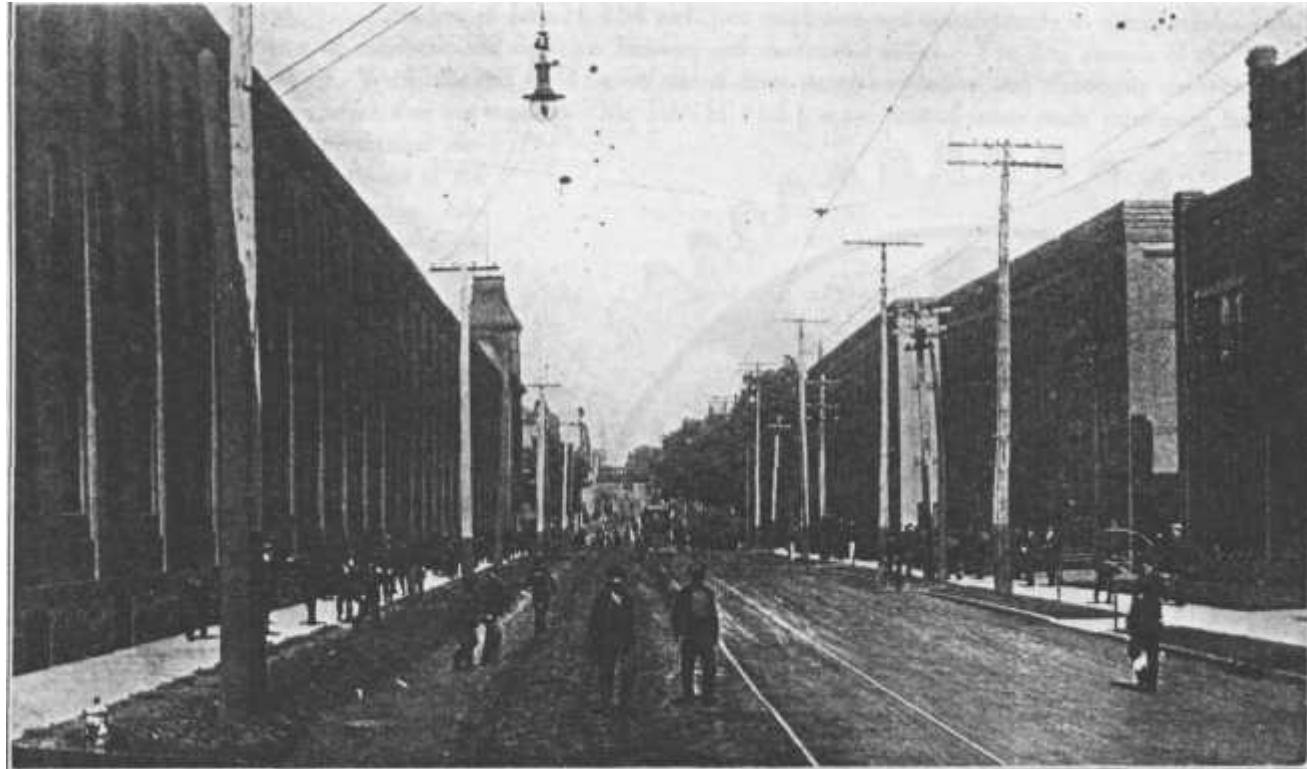
it goes right on looking for other calls, and when it finds others it passes them right through the other machine for connection, so that many calls can be going through at the same time, while a girl operator can only connect one call at a time



The men who have built up Brantford are those who are best qualified to assign reasons for the city's industrial growth. The Expositor has obtained interviews from the various captains of industry setting forth their reasons for the city's development, and showing why, in their opinion, Brantford should become one of the first manufacturing centres of the Dominion. There is, in these interviews, an expression of expert opinion that cannot well be passed over lightly by those who are anxious to know, from first-hand authorities, what the real advantages of the city are. Mr. W. F. Cockshutt comes first on the list:—

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt stated he believed Brantford had lots more room for any new industry which might come along, and in this connection he pointed out the area of land beyond the East Ward, which could readily be converted into use, and in fact was purchasable at from \$300 to \$400 per acre. The growth of the city, he stated, would be helped considerably by the new radial lines from Port Dover and Burford, especially from the south, as that territory was and should be tributary to this city. Speaking of new industries which would do well in Brantford, Mr. Cockshutt favored the side lines to industries already here and the side lines to the farm, such as canning factories for tomatoes and apples. In regard to the latter, he believed it was a fact that hundreds of barrels of apples every year rotted on the ground for want of use. In Burford township there was everything favorable to a large cultivation of tomatoes. Brantford being, however, an implement town, industries which would turn out the side lines, such as the smaller malleable castings which were at present bought almost entirely from the United States, would find a valuable local market. The present malleable iron works, he said, devoted its output to the railways. The city, was especially adapted for building. There was an untold quantity of the best sand and gravel, also clay, which conditions were hard to find in many other cities. These elements favored concrete construction, and there was none better. "Brantford, however," said Mr. Cockshutt, should have a liberal policy in regard to taxes and water for any industry desiring to locate here. With these things added to the city's splendid advantages, excellent railway facilities and strong group of industries, there need be no worry expressed over the industrial future."

both building and heavy machinery at a low cost. A good class of workmen is obtainable, the larger portion of whom own their homes. Brantford holds a good name in the marts of the world, making it advantageous in the sale of our products. It is a good shipping point, having good switching and railroad accommodation, and a radial centre, making it easy to get to any part of Canada or the United States. Its natural gas assures cheap power and heat. Its healthy surroundings and excellent market make it a desirable place to live in."



IN THE FACTORY DISTRICT—A DAILY NOON HOUR SCENE
WILLIAM D. SCHULTZ

located with regard to Niagara and DeCew Falls electrical power; because it has cheap natural gas for heat and light; because it is the hub of electrical railways; because it is a clean city and healthy; because it has first-class waterworks; because it has good sewers; because it is a cheap place in which to live; because it has one of the best markets in Canada; because it is a cheap place to build in; because its citizens are very law-abiding; a large percentage own their own homes; because it has the very best railway facilities, having G.T.R., T. H. & B., C.P.R., M.C.R., and will soon have C.N.R.; because, the natural advantages we have, and the fact that we have fifty prosperous, good, going concerns, sending out their goods daily to all parts, are constantly advertising for the next one who may start in. Brantford, considered from every standpoint, cannot be beaten as a position for manufacturing.

ALD. P. E. VERITY
Superintendent Verity, of the Verity Plow Works, spoke as follows: "Brantford is advantageous to manufacturing industries for the following reasons: Water in large quantity can be obtained almost anywhere at from eight to ten feet deep. Gravel for foundation or building purposes can be got on the majority of factory sites. Good foundations are assured for

Mr. Wm. D. Schultz, of the Schultz Bros. Company, gave the following reasons why Brantford offers the very best inducements for manufacturers to locate here: Because it is located right on the map; because it was started right on a good foundation; because it was settled right by the right kind of people; because its people have been progressive and prosperous; because with poor railway facilities in its early days it became third export place in Canada; because it has retained that place; because it has always been spoken of far and near as the greatest manufacturing centre in Canada; because it has been so long advertised in the world's markets for its high standard of goods that it keeps in the front rank; because the great number of mechanics turned out here during the last fifty years have carried that high standard of mechanical skill to a great many parts of this world; because it can never be beaten for cheap power as it is well

most fertile districts in Canada, and the workman's lot here is, as a result, benefitted greatly by getting a splendid supply for his table at all times of the year, reasonably. As regards power, we have advantages over any city, except a few situated within the power zone at the foot of the peninsula. DeCew Falls power is the cheapest in the world. There are openings in Brantford for any kind of business, inasmuch as the local railways, which are really trunk lines, will reach every city and town in the Dominion. By business, I mean a wholesale, as well as a factory trade. New industries in Brantford have the advantage of cheap advertising, as Brantford's name, her manufacturers, and her goods, are world-wide in reputation. This is valuable from any viewpoint, and it certainly helps the small industry. Educationally, religiously, from the standpoint of health, law and public utilities, no city, east or west, is better than Brantford and few her equal." Mr.

FRANKLIN CROBB
Mr. F. Grobb, general manager of the Massey-Harris Works, said: "As a manufacturing centre, I believe Brantford has cheaper labor than any of the larger cities. Our mechanics and laborers are not transient men, as most of them own their own homes. In fact, labor here is a fixed quantity. Brantford is a cheap place to live in as well as a cheap place to manufacture goods. Our market is the centre of one of the

Brantford Manufacturers at Work

HARRY COCKSHUTT



J. A. SANDERSON



LLOYD HARRIS, M.P.

Grobb is one of the most experienced manufacturers in Canada, and his opinions as to the relative value of sites for manufacturing are entitled to great credit.

GEORGE S. MATTHEWS

Answering your question as to what advantages, in my opinion, Brantford has to offer manufacturers to locate their plants here, and also what class of manufacturers is most suitable, I might reply briefly as follows:

"The past manufacturing history of Brantford and its present splendid industries are the most convincing evidence that I can suggest that Brantford is a good location for manufacturing establishments. Among the many reasons why this is so might be mentioned the unexcelled shipping facilities, cheap electrical power in almost unlimited quantity, cheap natural gas for power, central location in the most prosperous portion of Ontario, a city that is widely advertised by its manufacturing industries, a thrifty and prosperous people, and a desirable place to live.

"For the workmen it is altogether a desirable location. The city itself is clean and healthy. We have no crowded tenements or congested districts that are harmful to the physical and moral well-being of their inhabitants, but we have a city where perhaps a larger percentage of the workmen own their own homes than can be found in any other city in Canada. Brantford is justly proud of its educational institutions, and our public school buildings are among the finest in the country. Churches of almost every denomination, public parks and playgrounds, abundance of the purest water, make it in all a very desirable and healthy place in which to live, and where living is not quite so expensive as in larger cities.

"For new factories, we have good sites with splendid shipping and inter-switching facilities, cheap power, splendid fire protection (two paid brigades) and everything else that a factory should require."

J. E. HAMMOND

Mr. J. E. Hammond, manager of the Pratt & Letchworth Malleable Iron Works, regarded the following features as advantageous to Brantford's importance and future as an industrial centre.

1. Good shipping facilities for incoming and outgoing freight, particularly with reference to the former, if the anticipated electric road is built from Port Dover to this city for freight as well as passenger service. This, in connection with lake tariff, should enable Brantford to get attractive freight rates on raw material, such as pig iron and coal, from shipping points in the United States.

2. Adjacent territory in Brantford, considered from an agricultural standpoint, is such as should insure market produce being sold at lower prices than in localities that are not in close proximity to good market gardening territory. This would benefit all classes, and none more than factory employees, and, indirectly, the factories themselves. To get good results from employees they should not only be well paid but well fed.

3. A number of Brantford factories at the present time are producing goods which are used, to a large extent, by other manufacturers in the city. If the number of factories were doubled the above would probably be true to a larger extent, thereby in these instances eliminating freight rates entirely on the finished product so disposed of.

4. The fact of this being now a manufacturing centre makes

it possible for small shippers in the same line to combine shipments of freight to distributing points, thereby getting the benefit of carload freight rates. This the isolated manufacturer is unable to get, and, therefore, cannot meet close competition.

5. Geographically, for Canadian trade, Brantford is well situated, as it is undoubtedly located in the heart of a district which is destined to form a large factor in the history of Canadian manufacturing for the next few decades.

JOHN MUIR

Mr. John Muir, manager of the Goold, Shapley & Muir Company, expressed the following opinion regarding the reasons for Brantford's success as a manufacturing city:

"Brantford is centrally situated in Ontario, and is on the

main line of the Hydro-Electric, also the Cataract power supply, which ensures to this city cheap power for all time to come. There is natural gas here at reasonable rates, some paying wells being located right in the city, and there is undoubtedly more awaiting development. There is no place where there are so many mechanics and laboring men with well-built homes, showing that labor here is a permanent fixture. If any one were to ask what has been the most prominent thing that has made Brantford what it is, to my mind the answer would be, the good feeling that has existed between employers and employed, combined with the ambition of her manufacturers to turn out high-grade goods which have made their mark all over the world; this could not have been accomplished unless they had employed good, intelligent mech-

A WHEEL OF ENTERPRISE

The firm of John H. Hall and Sons, machinists and manufacturers of special machinery of various kinds, is an embodiment of enterprise and first-class business and mechanical ability. The firm consists of the father, John H., and four sons E. L., E. W., L. S., and A. R., every one of them expert mechanics and thoroughly conversant with special lines of the business in which they are engaged. Mr. John H. Hall is a machinist of many years' experience, being for a long time connected with the



brick structure, 165 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, that is a credit to the city. Besides a general machine repairing business the company is devoting particular attention to the manufacture of several lines of machinery for special purposes. Their pipe and bolt threading machines are becoming very widely known for their keen cutting and excellent wearing qualities. In addition various types of emery grinders are manufactured which have won the favor of all who have used them. The Hall circular cold metal saw, which attracts such favorable attention from machinists at the Toronto Exhibition this year, is another of the products upon which they specialize. The splendid reception given by the trade to their machinery has made that part of the business expand at such a phenomenal rate that it bids fair to become the distinctive characteristic of the firm's work. The expert nature of the work they do is attracting a trade of such volume as to tax the utmost capacity of the works, while the fact that the largest share of their patronage comes from the longest established and best known machinery firms of the Dominion makes the John H. Hall and Sons Company one of Brantford's most progressive and up-to-date industrial establishments.

anics, who have made good citizens and have secured up-to-date homes for themselves. They have been able to pay their bills, and this has enabled the merchant to prosper and sell his merchandize at a reasonably small margin of profit.

"As to foreign trade, if we consider the amount of money brought to Brantford from foreign countries, it will give some idea of the great value it has been in making Brantford what it is.

"To further assist in building up our city, it is the privilege of each and every citizen to speak a good word for Brantford wherever opportunity offers, and our citizens would do well, in all cases, to talk up the merits and advantages of our city just as strongly as the facts will warrant.

"Brantford's fame was well started as a manufacturing centre by men of sterling character and ability, in the face of disadvantages as to railway accommodations and facilities, and it is up to the present citizens of our city to keep up the good work started by those who are gone.

"We have many advantages now which they did not have in the way of shipping facilities, and more and better could yet be secured by persevering effort. Our park commissioners have done much to beautify our city as a residential centre and they should be encouraged in their good work. Brantford can be made the most desirable centre in Western Ontario, both from a business and residential standpoint, by united effort on the part of its citizens."

JOHN T. HAM

Mr. John T. Ham, president and manager of the Ham & Nott company, said, "One of the best evidences going to show that Brantford is an excellent place for manufacturing industries is the great success achieved by the industries already located here, nearly all of them being at the head of their class. We are located right in the heart of the finest garden and farming belt in the Dominion, hence the cost of living in Brantford is very reasonable, and this, at one and the same time,

makes the price of labor not excessive, and permits our mechanics to live well; as a proof of this it is safe to say the homes of Brantford's mechanics are unsurpassed on the continent. Our facilities for educating the families of our working classes are all that can be desired, our public schools being among the best in the Dominion. Our shipping facilities are good, not only as regards the main steam railways, but we are in the centre of a splendid system of radial electric roads. We have excellent fire protection and consequently low insurance rates.

"Much more can be said in favor of Brantford as a good place for the location of industries, and, taken in all, it is doubtful if a more favorable place could be found."

J. A. SANDERSON

President Sanderson, of the Adams Wagon Company said: "Brantford, as a city on the threshold of a still greater industrial future, is blessed with many advantages, natural and otherwise, which redound greatly to the enrichment of the trades that ply actively the year round within her limits. Good water, schools, a fine market, the best railway facilities, splendid fire protection, cheap power and light, a fine body of labor, and an exceedingly strong corps of manufacturers, are features of the local situation which ought to appeal very strongly to the newcomer. It is my opinion that anything in the textile industry would do exceptionally well here, in-as-much as there are so many of the heads of the families employed in the local industries, that there cannot help but be a good supply of female and boy labor. A city of Brantford's size and importance would certainly offer advantages to an industry of this kind."

C. H. WATEROUS

Mr. C. H. Waterous, of the Waterous Engine Works, said: "We have in Brantford all the advantages of a progressive inland town. It is a good city to live in, healthy, with excellent waterworks, lighting and sewers, the best of schools, a splendid farming community all around us and few labor

troubles. In fact, we have without doubt a class of workmen superior to any that can be found anywhere. The railway facilities are good, the shipping either way being all that could be desired. There is no question about Brantford's future as a radial-centre, and connection with Port Dover will practically make this city a lake port. One of the biggest and best features about Brantford is that the present establishments here have a good reputation the world over. New industries undoubtedly would share in their prestige. Another feature of note is that Brantford will have in a short time the advantages of the best electric power development that can be obtained, in fact, the supply is already running many local industries.

W. F. PATERSON

Mr. W. F. Paterson, manager of the Paterson Biscuit and Confectionery Works: "We've got the room to store away a dozen more good factories in the East Ward. Our shipping facilities are excellent and a spur line in the eastern part of the city would provide conditions almost ideal for any industrial movement that might begin. There is nothing that forces Brantford into second place with any other centre when it comes to industrial development. The development is already here, our manufacturers have succeeded, and success is the best meed we want."

JOSEPH RUDDY

Manager Ruddy, of the Brantford Starch Works, gave the following: "Location and shipping facilities are good. Brantford is located in the most thickly populated and most prosperous section of the Dominion. The railways realize the necessity of quick service and, speaking generally, the city has nothing to complain of in regard to service and freight rates — a great advantage to manufacturers of goods handled by wholesale houses. Labor conditions are favorable, a fine spirit of confidence and mutual respect existing between employers and employees. Disputes and differences are rare, and thus production is steady and more likely to be profitable. Brantford's reputation as a producer of good wares is an advantage to new concerns locating here; less pushing is required to sell "Made in Brantford" goods. Any industry not requiring water freight should succeed here. Lines handled by the wholesale grocery trade, such as cereals, condensed milk, canned goods, macaroni, could find no better location, while there are openings also for the manufacturer of linoleum, felt hats, rubber goods, furniture, fire escapes, gas pipe, all of which could be made in Brantford with as good a prospect of success as if located elsewhere.

TEA POT INN.

This is the place where Brantford's citizens go when they want a tasty lunch daintily served. Mr. S. Crumback, the proprietor, has recognized the need in a place of the size of Brantford for an eating-house conducted on the most up-to-date lines, and no expense has been spared in providing bright, cheerful rooms, dainty chinaware and prompt service. Everything has been made exclusive and unique. Meals are served



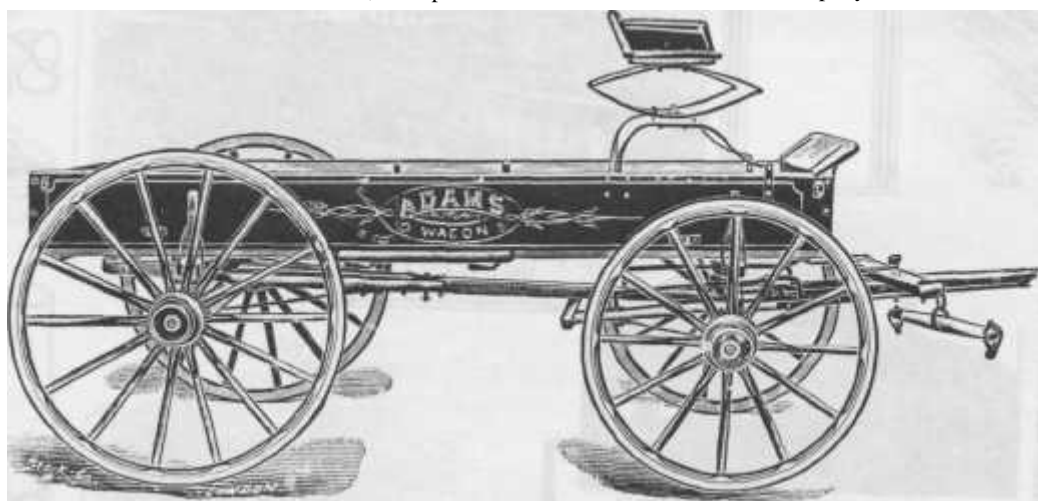
at all hours a la carte, and all food is prepared after the order is received, so that fresh, tasty dishes are assured. The best ice cream in the city is served here, while there is kept in stock the most perfect assortment of candies and bonbons. Almost every line on the market is carried. The Tea Pot Inn is the place that particular people patronize. If you are one of that class it is an easy matter to tell where you go for your luncheon or a quiet cup of tea with your friends.

ADAMS WAGON COMPANY

The Adams Wagon industry dates its birth in the year 1863, when Peter Adams of Paris started the manufacture of wagons and buggies on a small scale in his blacksmith shop in that town. The Adams wagons became well and favorably known throughout the surrounding country, and in the course of time the business was enlarged from a retail to a wholesale one. A factory was built in Paris and for many years the business was conducted under the name of Adams & Son. By this time the Adams Wagon had become known throughout the whole Dominion and the industry was carried on on a large scale. In 1892 Mr. J. A. Sanderson, the present

machinery known to the trade. The rough lumber is fed in at one end of the factory and passes in the most conveniently arranged manner from one department to the other till it emerges as the finished wagon. Every possible labor-saving device is adopted. The rims are put on the wheels by a special machine, the spokes are driven by a steam driven hammer and the tires are put on by means of hydraulic pressure. Before being painted ail the wooden parts of the wagons are soaked in linseed oil so as to give them durability.

In addition to the manufacture of all kinds of wagons and lorries the Adams Company make a full line of sleighs.

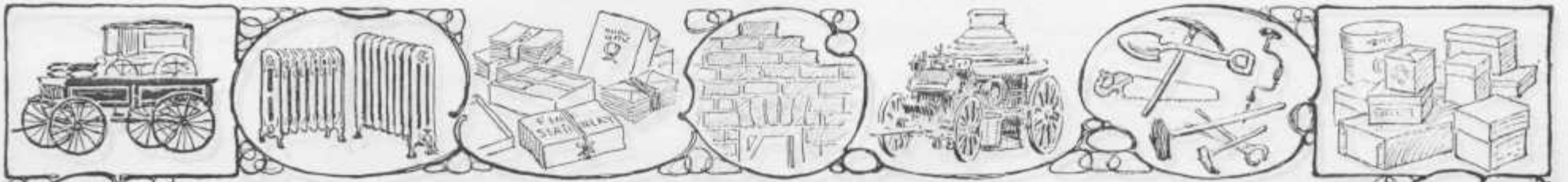


LIGHT FARM WAGON NO. 20.
(With Adams' Patent Cast Truss Skein)

president of the company, was admitted into partnership, and in 1900 it was decided to move to this city and build here a large modern wagon plant second to none in the country. At the same time it was reorganized under the name of the Adams Wagon Co., with the following board of officers: President, J. A. Sanderson; vice-president, James Adams; secretary, David Adams.

Since locating in Brantford, the company has increased its business at a phenomenal rate, and the original factory built here has been enlarged to such an extent that it now has double the capacity it originally had. It covers a large area of ground and is fitted up with the best labor-saving

Some idea of the extent of their business may be gained from the fact that annually they turn out from their factory a total of 5,000 wagons and 3,000 sleighs. Their market extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the West being an especially large user of Adams wagons. The company has one of the best equipped plants in Canada, and is one of the most alert business concerns in the city. Employing as it does in the neighborhood of 175 hands and turning out goods of sterling qualities for a market that is a national one, the Adams Wagon Company is a most valuable establishment for Brantford to have.



THE BARBER & ELLIS CO. LIMITED



SCARFE & CO



JOHN MANN & SONS



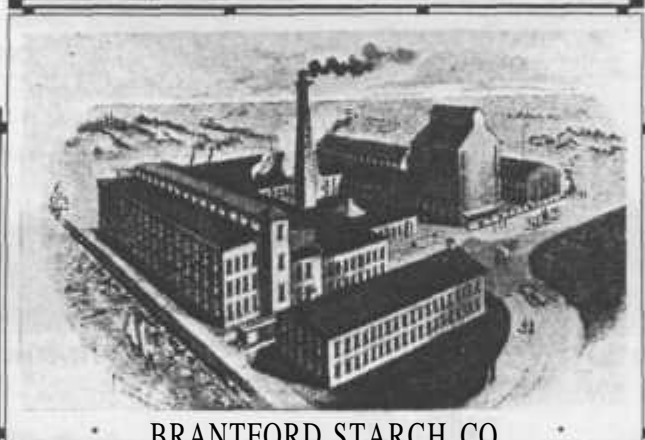
SLINGSBY MANUFACTURING CO



BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO



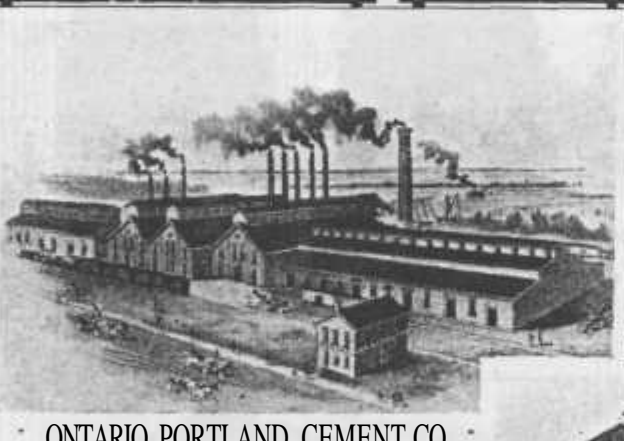
BRANTFORD BRICK CO



BRANTFORD STARCH CO



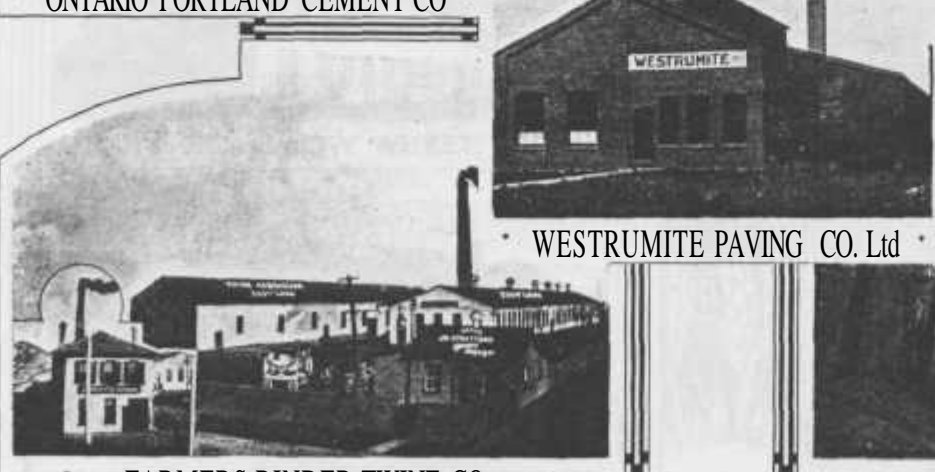
ALIENS BRICKYARD



ONTARIO PORTLAND CEMENT CO



BRANTFORD ROOFING CO



WESTRUMITE PAVING CO. Ltd

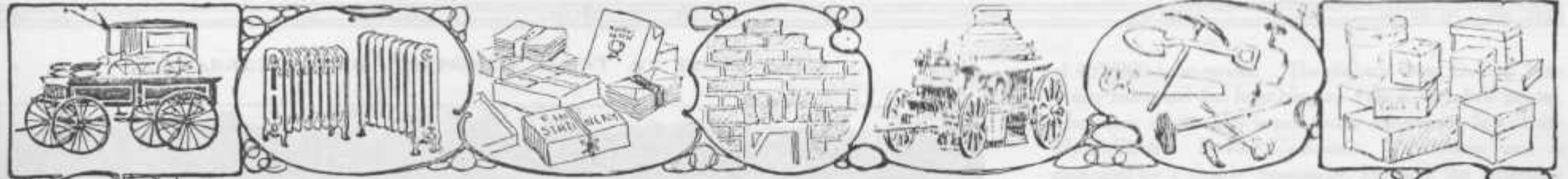


WORKMAN'S BRICKYARD



FARMERS BINDER TWINE CO





WM. PATERSON & SON CO.



BRANT ROLLER MILLS.



BURKE MINERAL WATER CO



WATSON MANUFACTURING CO.



HAMPEL PAPER BOX CO.



BIXEL BREWING COMPANY.



THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO. LTD.



T. J. FAIR & CO.



HOLMEDALE MILL RACE



H.B.GARDNER.



BRANTFORD EMERY WHEEL CO.



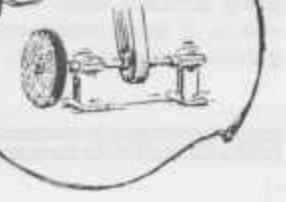
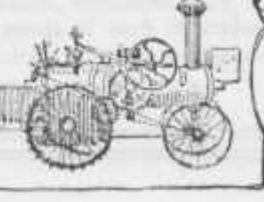
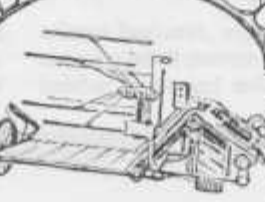
THE BRANTFORD BOX CO.



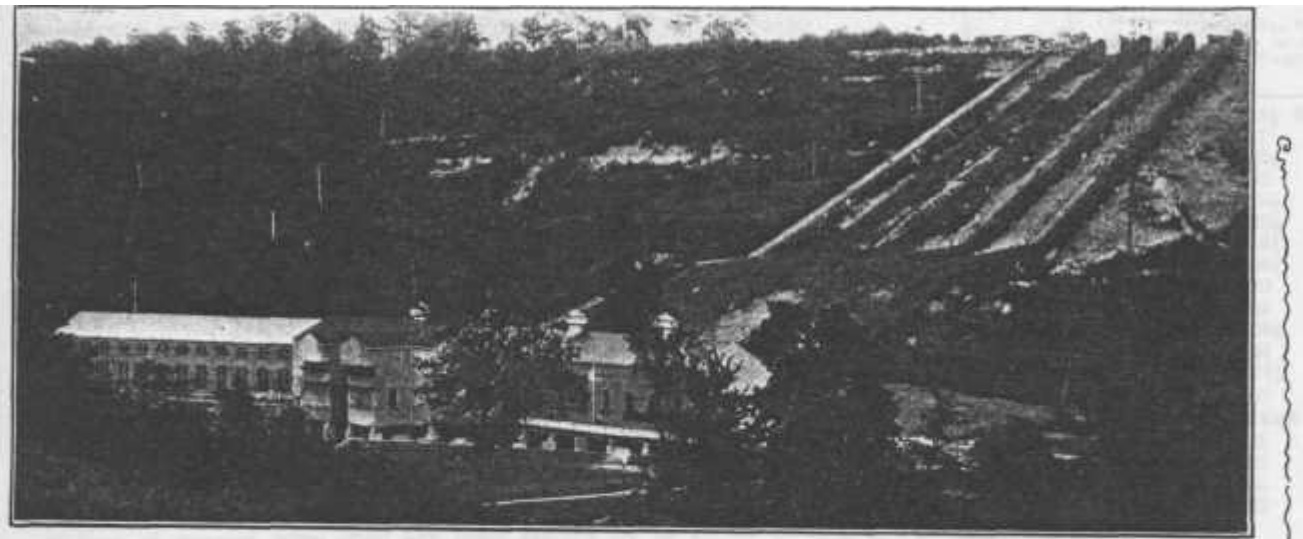
WESTBROOK & HACKER BREWING CO.



BRANT MILLING COMPANY



CATARACT POWER COMPANY'S PLANT AT DeCEW FALLS.



Brantford's Cheap Power

HAND-MADE is an expression which seems in these days not to apply to manufacturing. Time was when the word "manufacture" had a meaning true to its derivation, and meant "to make by hand." Now that is all changed. Since the industrial revolution in the latter half of the eighteenth century, "manufacture" has come to mean "to make by machinery."

The industrial revolution was simply the change from the small scale artisan industry of the day to the present-day large scale machine industry, which came hand-in-hand with the modern era of capitalism. Now, this so-called revolution had for its immediate cause three great inventions, those of two important textile machines, the spinning jenny and the power loom, and that of the steam engine. The latter furnished power; the two former provided work for the power to do.

Gradually new inventions have revolutionized the making of countless articles before made by hand, until, at the present time, it is difficult to specify any commodity that is not made, either in whole or in part, by power-driven machinery. The whole structure of modern industry thus rests upon the possibility of obtaining power, and it therefore follows from this that whatever places have the best facilities for furnishing power at the lowest cost must inevitably lead as industrial and manufacturing centres. What, then, is the position of Brantford with regard to an adequate supply of power at reasonable rates? The city has three sources of supply: the electric current, natural gas and, lastly, imported steam-coal. With regard to electricity, a glance at the map will suffice to show how very favorably Brantford is situated with regard to Niagara Falls and DeCew Falls, the two greatest power-generating centres in the province, with a present development

of 465,000 horse-power. The distance from DeCew Falls is sixty miles, and that from Niagara Falls is very little greater. The city is on the high tension trunk transmission line of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and is connected by a double transmission line with the generating plant of the Cataract Power Company at DeCew Falls. This company controls the Western Counties Electric Company, which has a steam and water plant on the power canal here capable of generating 1650 horse-power, and which also owns a lighting and distributing plant covering the city. These two corporations alone produce an available supply of 41,650 horse-power.

WESTERN COUNTIES AGREEMENT

The franchise of the Western Counties Electric Company, which is for a term of twenty-five years, amply safeguards the rights of the power consumer and of the city. The company, in the first instance, binds itself to supply power for all save traction purposes to the city up to 400 horse-power, and to other customers up to 5000 h.p. The maximum rates that may be charged are as follows:

(a) Three-quarters of a cent per h.p. hour to those using 150 h.p. or over for non-traction purposes. Power is also supplied for lighting purposes to such customers at the same rate up to 10 per cent, of their motor capacity.

(b) To those using less than 150 h.p. a graduated net charge is made as follows:

Hundreds of h.p. hours per month	Rate	less Discount
103
20279
30255
40231
5021
100162
150138
200120
250108
2901005

(c) For commercial lighting in the main business part of the city: 8c net per 16 c.p. lamp per week used till 11 p.m.;

A LONG-ESTABLISHED CONCERN

The firm of Mickle, Dymont & Sons, manufacturers of lumber and builders' supplies, is an old and reliable company, originally established in 1860. The head office is in Barrie, and large mills are located at Whitney, Gravenhurst and Severn Bridge. Branches manufacturing finished builders' materials, as in the Brantford factory, are located in Brantford, London, Brantford, Toronto. The Brantford business was founded in 1900 by the present members of the firm, Mr. S. Dymont of Barrie, and Mr. Chas. Mickle of Gravenhurst.

Ever since the beginning of the Brantford branch, nine years ago, Mr. Ross A. Rastall has been in charge. Under his management the business has increased to a remarkable extent, necessitating the building of a larger and better equipped factory. The present large factory on Colborne street is built of pressed brick and has a capacity for turning out work three times greater than had the one which it replaced. The factory is equipped with the latest and best patterns of planing and finishing machines of all kinds, and forty men, all skilled in their respective lines of work, are employed. Nothing whatever is lacking in the way of expert help and a well-equipped factory for turning out first work.

The firm manufactures all kinds of rough and finished lumber for building purposes. They make shingles, lath, sashes, doors, blinds and interior finishings in wood of

every description. An especially fine line of veneered work is made. A visit to the Company's warerooms discloses some of the finest and most artistic doors to be seen anywhere in the city. A specialty is made of verandah posts and verandah fittings and trimmings of the latest and most approved designs. The Brantford factory, being a branch of

where lumber is obtained at the lowest possible cost. A large stock of lumber is kept on hand at all times at the Company's extensive lumber yards here, while the close proximity of the factory and yards to the Grand Trunk affords unrivalled facilities for handling large orders at very short notice. Local builders draw their lumber and supplies

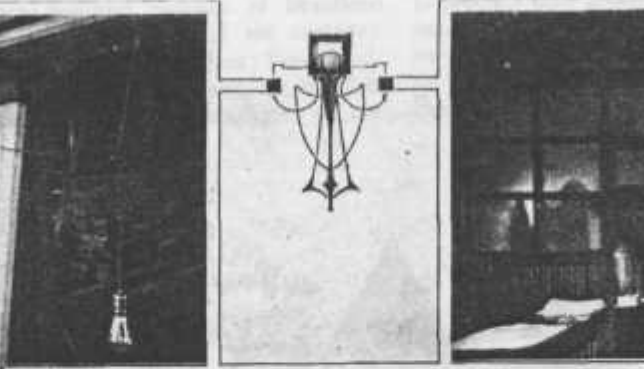
largely from the works of the Mickle, Dymont & Sons Company and, in addition, an extensive trade is done with builders and contractors throughout the whole province.

A feature of the business that is growing and attracting a good deal of favorable comment is the manufacture of furniture and special articles of various kinds to order. A stock of the finest cabinet woods is kept on hand

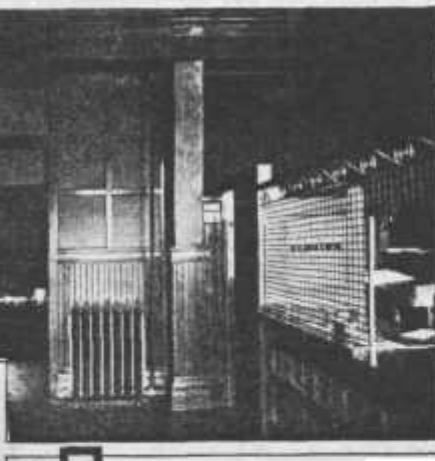
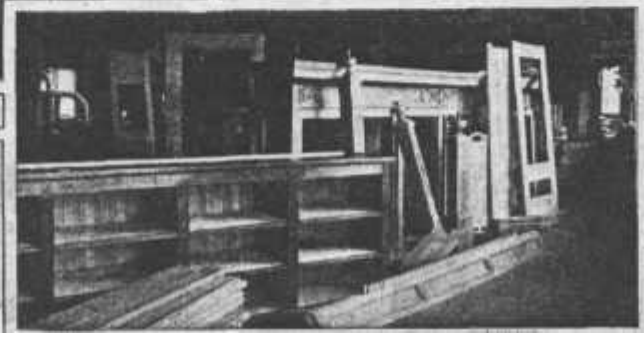
and the specimens of desks, tables, book-cases and hall-racks to be seen in the ware-room are models of rich, artistic cabinet work. As these lines are becoming increasingly important, and as the company is making a specialty of novel varieties, there is every reason to believe that an extensive business will be developed. The work in this department, as in all others, is winning the company a large trade, and its unexcelled facilities for turning out good work of all kinds, combined with the courteous attention given to the needs of each individual customer, mark it as one of the city's most up-to-date and progressive manufacturing concerns.



BENCH ROOM



DOOR DEPARTMENT



MAIN OFFICE

a large business, especially well fitted for supplying goods of the very latest pattern at the least cost. The Company has large lumber yards and mills in the northern part of the province,

6c net per 8 cp. lamp per week used till 11 p.m.; 7c net per 16 c.p. lamp per week used from dusk till 7 p.m., with privilege of burning till 11 p.m. on Saturday nights and nights previous to holidays.

(d) The domestic lighting rate, by the agreement of Jan. 1, 1909, was made 8 1/2c per kilo-watt hour, less ten per cent. discount for prompt payment.

And finally, the franchise, in careful wording, stipulates that the company "shall not charge in Brantford for electric current for power purposes in like quantities, and for similar uses and purposes, a greater amount than shall be charged by any company obtaining its supply of electric current from Niagara Falls or DeCew Falls Companies, in cities or towns situate the same or a greater distance as Brantford from the source of supply." Monopoly is guarded against by another clause, which says that "In order to prevent a monopoly by the company, and to avoid the erection of unnecessary poles in the city streets, the company shall allow any other company the privilege of stringing wires upon any poles erected by or belonging to or under the control of the company for the supply and distribution of electricity." In addition to this, the city may at any time during the term of the franchise purchase the distributing plant of the company at a price fixed by arbitration.

In an agreement which was entered into between the city and the company on January 1 last, the latter binds itself to furnish power for all purposes at rates ten per cent. less than those charged by any municipality supplied by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The proviso is made, however, that in this computation due regard shall be had to the cost of transmission, while the stipulation is laid down that the minimum rate cannot be enforced if the municipalities supplied by the Hydro-Electric Commission provide power at less than cost. The agreement is for a term of five years, and is capable of being renewed by the city for a further period of fifteen years.

CHEAP NATURAL GAS

So much for Brantford's supply of electricity and the safeguards guarding its sale. She has, however, in her natural gas another source of power that cannot be overlooked. The city is supplied with gas by the pipe system of the Brantford

NATURAL GAS MAKES CHEAP LIVING IN BRANTFORD

CITY	Estimated Population	Total value of all property assessed for Taxes	Tax Rate for all Purposes	Total Tax on a house Assessed at \$1,500	Rate per 1000 ft. Artificial Illuminating Gas	Net cost of 12,000 ft. of Artificial Illuminating Gas	Net Annual Water Rate on 6-roomed house with bath-room and closet	Total annual cost for Taxes, Light and Water
GUELPH.....	14,000	\$ 6,001,000	14 1/2 Mills	\$21 75	\$ 1 00	\$12 00	\$ 8 00	\$42 01
PORT HURON, MICH.	22,000	11,000,000	17 "	25 50	04	11 28	9 00	45 78
ST. THOMAS.....	14,000	6,834,000	20 1/2 "	30 75	1 00	12 00	6 40	49 15
ST. CATHARINES...	12,205	6,338,000	22 "	33 00	00	10 80	7 50	51 30
PETERBORO.....	17,000	8,501,000	19 1/2 "	29 25	1 25	15 00	7 34	51 59
KINGSTON.....	29,000	8,000,450	20 1/2 "	30 75	1 00	12 00	9 02	51 77
WOODSTOCK.....	10,000	4,183,000	18 1/2 "	27 75	1 40	10 80	8 40	52 05
WINDSOR.....	16,000	8,701,000	24 1/2 "	36 75	1 00	12 00	5 29	53 05
SARNIA.....	9,978	4,810,000	20 "	30 00	1 50	18 00	8 55	50 55
BERLIN.....	13,407	6,118,000	22 "	33 00	1 25	15 00	9 10	57 10
OWEN SOUND.....	12,000	5,031,000	24 1/2 "	36 75	1 20	14 40	6 00	57 15
BROCKVILLE.....	9,132	3,800,000	24 "	36 00	1 12 1/2	13 00	9 52	59 02
STRATFORD.....	14,489	7,081,000	24 1/2 "	36 75	1 20	14 40	10 85	62 00
BELLEVILLE.....	9,808	4,274,000	27 "	40 00	1 35	16 30	13 00	60 70
CITIES USING NATURAL GAS								
BRANTFORD.....	20,100	11,558,000	21 "	31 50	40	4 80	8 00	44 30
CHATHAM.....	12,000	5,050,000	27 "	40 50	25	3 00	4 50	48 00
NIAGARA FALLS ..	10,000	4,348,000	25 "	37 50	28	3 30	7 20	48 06
GALT.....	9,000	4,631,000	23 "	34 50	45	5 40	10 88	50 78

Gas Company, which obtains its supply from the Dominion Natural Gas Company. This company obtains its gas from the wells at Selkirk, near Lake Erie, and pipes it to Hamilton, Brantford, Paris, Galt and the intervening rural sections through large trunk pipe lines. A rate of 35 cents per thousand cubic feet is charged for domestic and power purposes where the quantity consumed is 8000 cubic feet or more. The gas is extensively used in the city for lighting and heating purposes, and is being used more and more as a means of generating power by manufacturing establishments. In the accompanying table of municipal statistics, compiled by Ald. W. J. Bell, of Guelph, Brantford stands second as a cheap place in which to live, taking into consideration the items of taxes, light and water, a standing which is chiefly due to the low price of gas.

With respect to steam power, the city is well situated with regard to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The rate from Pittsburg on bituminous coal averages about \$2 per ton, while that on anthracite is slightly higher. At the present time most of the coal from the United States comes via Buffalo, but as Brantford is only thirty-three miles from Port Dover,

the projected electric line to that port by the Grand Valley Railway will greatly reduce the coal rates, both by making it possible to use water transit for part of the distance and also by shortening the haul.

From this summary it will be seen what an ample supply of power Brantford manufacturers have. The city is especially favored with a practically unlimited supply of electric power at very low rates. On account of the saving of power necessary to run belting and shafting, nearly all modern facilities have their separate departments run by electric motors, even where steam has to be used to generate the current; and in those factories of the most approved type, each machine is run by a separate motor. Not only are long lines of shafting dispensed with by this means, but any department or any machine in the works may be operated without turning the shafting in other departments. Electricity is the machine power of the modern manufacturing establishment, and Brantford has the greatest power-development sites in the world at her disposal. No other city, with the other advantages which Brantford holds out to manufacturers, can offer such unlimited quantities of electric energy at such reasonable prices.

HAS RISEN TO THE PREMIER POSITION



The Brantford Roofing Co. is one of the city's sterling industrial concerns that, since its organization early in 1905, has experienced a steady, healthy growth, which, two years after the formation of the company, rendered necessary an addition to the premises. The credit for this progressive up-building of the business is due in large part to the careful, systematic and efficient methods of management employed by the Secretary-Manager, Mr. Fred Chalcraft, who has been in charge since the establishment of the business. The premises are situated close to the Grand Trunk main line tracks, thus affording the best of facilities for handling inward and outward-bound freight. It might surprise the public to learn that every year over three hundred carloads of Brantford Roofing go from the factory to the consumer. The officers of the company are W. D. Schultz, President; G. S. Matthews, Vice-President; Fred Chalcraft, Secretary-Manager and Geo. C. Schultz, Treasurer. These four, together with D. McHenry, of South Bend, Indiana; W. C. Boddy, Manager of the

local branch of the Standard Bank, and W. T. Henderson' of the law firm of Wilkes & Henderson, compose the Board of Directors. The manufacturers' end is under the supervision of James Milne.

The company has an especially efficient selling organization which looks after both the home and foreign business. In the Province of Ontario five representatives are employed and besides these five expert roofers are engaged by the company to superintend the laying of roofing in the contracts secured. The foreign business is under the superintendance of Col. Stacey, of Melbourne, Australia, who has charge of the sales in Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Egypt, South Africa, India and the Malay Peninsula. They have also the following distributing agencies in Canada and the United States: The General Supply Co., of Canada, Limited, Ottawa and Winnipeg; J. S. Mitchell & Co., Sherbrooke, Que., (Eastern Townships); Rice, Lewis & Son, Limited, Toronto; Imperial Export Co., Limited, Toronto; Fleck Bros., Limited, Vancouver, B. C.; Leo Alexander & Co, New York City, and the company's own warehouse at Montreal, which has a general manager and a staff of travellers covering Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The output of the company consists of the four well-known brands of asphalt roofing:

Brantford Asphalt, Brantford Rubber, Brantford Crystal and Brantford Mohawk; and of roof paints, roofing cement, felt sheathing and flooring.

In the manufacture of the roofing only the purest asphalt, imported from Trinidad and California, is used. The barrels of asphalt are carried by a steam hoist into large melting vats, after which the liquid asphalt is forced by steam pumps into large vats through which the roofing felt is passed. During this latter process the roofing is covered with a fine silica sand specially imported for the purpose from Indiana. Next the hot roofing passes through a cooling process, after which it is packed ready for shipment. The process of manufacture has been improved upon from time to time to such an extent that the company are able to produce their goods at considerable less cost than heretofore, and at the same time such improvements in quality have been made as to make Brantford Roofing recognized far and wide. Inferior roofings made by unreliable manufacturers have had very much to do in prejudicing the minds of the public against this class of material. But the motto of the Brantford Roofing Co. in all the various stages of manufacture has been "Quality" and



International Hotel at the "Soo." covered with Brantford Roofing.

this they have embodied in their three leading brands, Brantford Asphalt, Brantford Rubber, and Brantford Crystal. The success of their efforts, much to the chagrin of envious competitors, has been amply demonstrated in the numerous first prizes and medals Brantford Roofing has taken at various fairs and industrial exhibitions, including the St. John, N. B., the Sherbrooke, Que., the Montreal, the Maritime Provinces Exhibition at Halifax, and the Canadian National at Toronto.

But the best testimony to the good qualities of Brantford Roofing is to be found in the many large companies who use it. These large firms, whose orders amount to thousands of dollars, do not place their orders before thoroughly testing the qualities of roofing. The Brantford Roofing Co. has the satisfaction of supplying with roofing material such companies as the G. T. R., the C. P. R., the T. & N. O., the M. C. R. and the Central Ontario Railway. Large orders have been obtained recently from the big Lake Superior Corporation, operating at the Soo, and still more recently the directors of the Fat Stock Show at Guelph have decided to use Brantford Roofing on a large addition to their buildings. This is unimpeachable testimony in favor of the product manufactured by one of the soundest and one of the most reliable firms that Brantford numbers in its long list of manufacturing concerns.

The Waterous Engine Works Co.

LIMITED
BRANTFORD, CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1844

MANUFACTURERS OF



STORAGE CONVEYOR 650 FEET LONG



INTERIOR OF GRINDING ROOM OF MILL FOR WHICH WE SUPPLIED 44 SUCCESS SCREENS, 12 BANNERS

Full line of Pulp Wood-preparing Machinery

CUTTING-UP RIGS, BARKERS, GRINDERS, SCREENS, WET MACHINES, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, CYLINDER MOULDS, ETC.



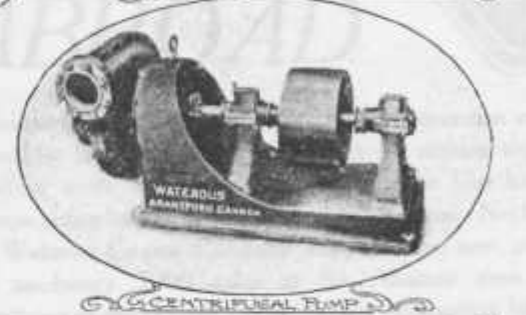
STANDARD 30 INCH BARKER WITH ATTACHMENT
WATEROUS BRANTFORD CANADA



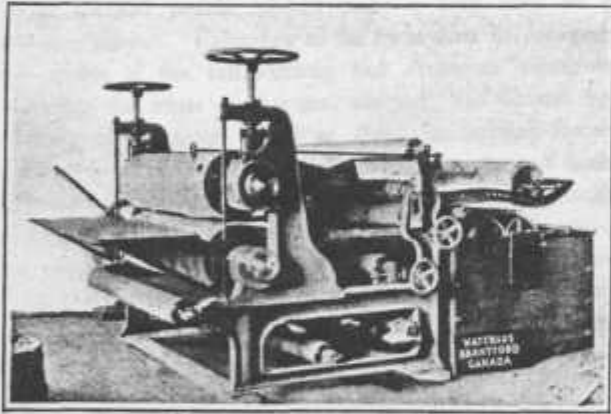
THE WORKS



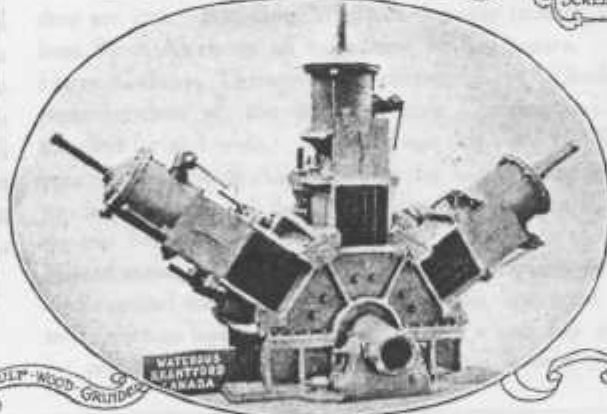
STANDARD CYLINDER MOULD FOR WET MACHINE



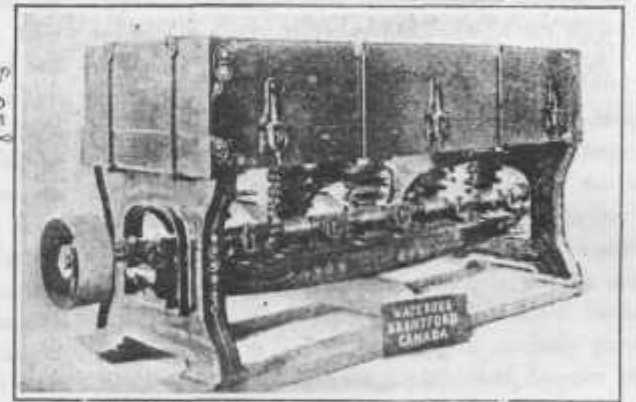
CENTRIFUGAL PUMP



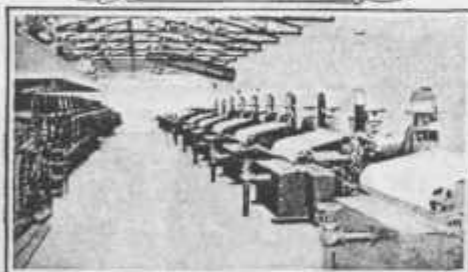
72 INCH WET MACHINE



PULP WOOD GRINDER
WATEROUS BRANTFORD CANADA



PULP WOOD SCREEN

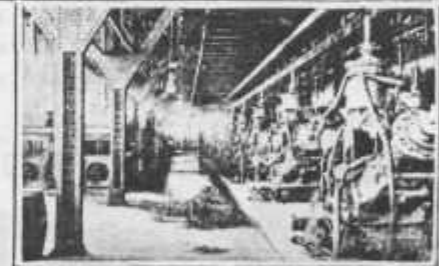


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PULP WOOD CHAIN

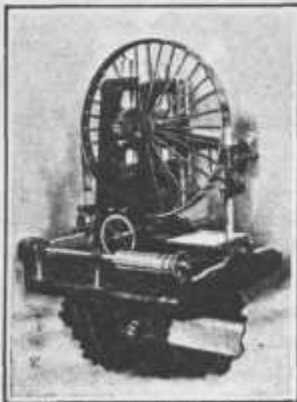
NO. 888 GRINDER ROOM & WET MACHINE ROOMS OF MILL FOR WHICH WE SUPPLIED 30 SUCCESS SCREENS, 16 WET MACHINES, 12 BANNERS



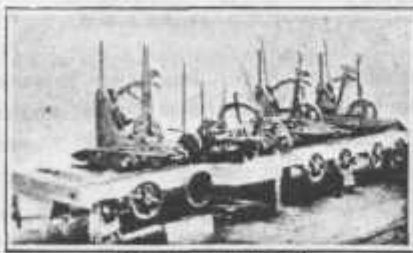
No 888

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE
A COMPLETE LINE OF

SAW MILL MACHINERY BOTH BAND AND CIRCULAR



DOUBLE CUTTING BAND MILL



STEEL CARRIAGE

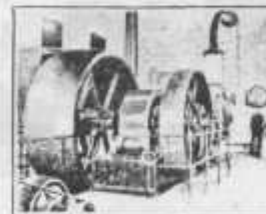
ENGINES & BOILERS OF DIFFERENT TYPES
FIRE ENGINES
STEAM ROAD ROLLERS
ROCK SCREENS AND ELEVATORS
DETACHABLE AND RIVETTED CHAINS



COIL CHAIN



CHAIN FOR LOG HAUL-UPS

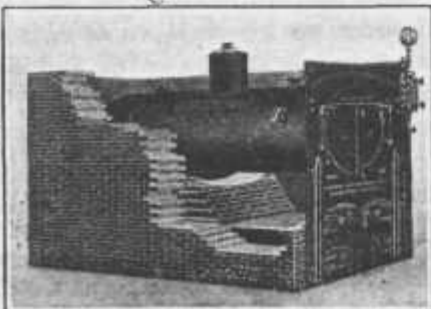


600 H.P. COMPOUND AUTOMATIC HIGH SPEED ENGINE



HEAVY EDGER

BOILERS, TUBULAR, VERTICAL AND LOCOMOTIVE, ALL STYLES.

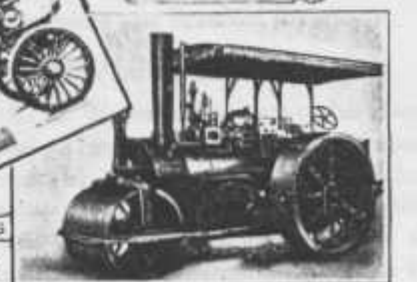


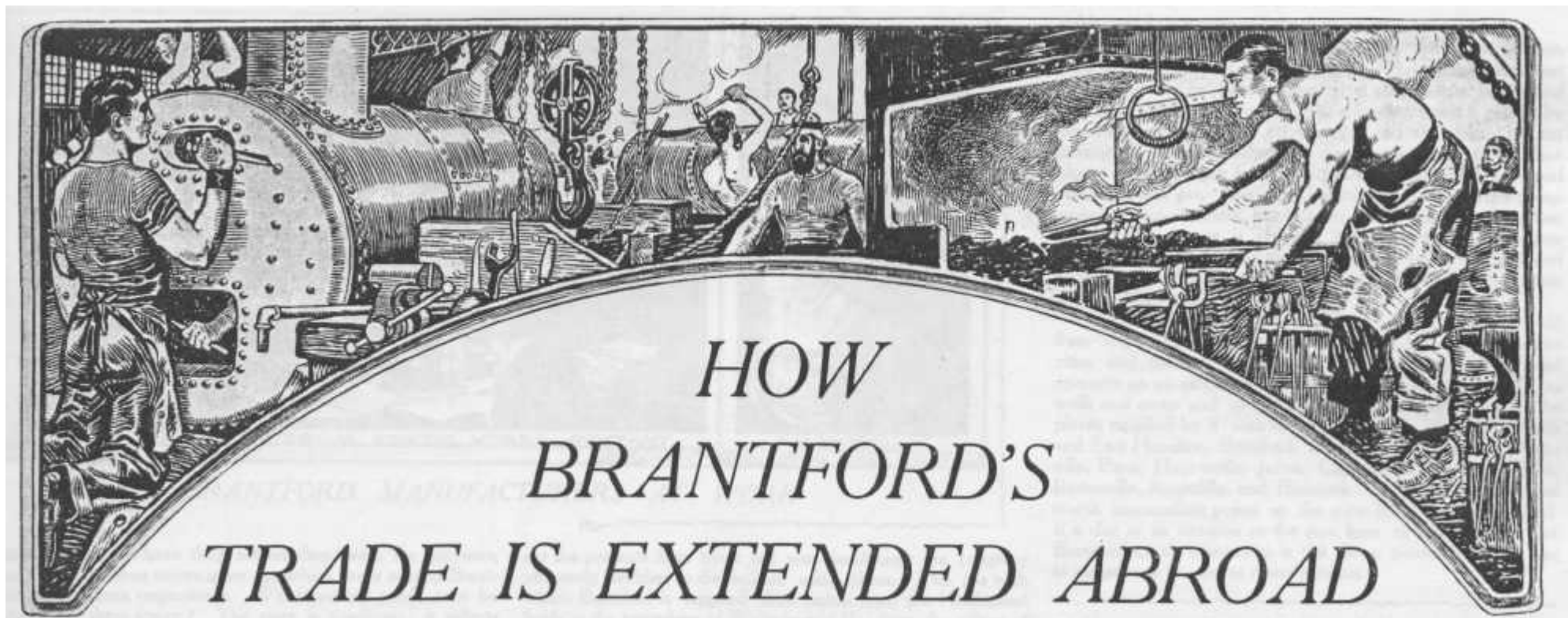
ONE OF OUR SAW MILLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA 150,000 FT DAILY CAPACITY.



FIRE ENGINES

ROAD ROLLERS 10-12 AND 15 TONS





Practically every agricultural country in the world worth mentioning is in touch with Brantford, and uses Brantford's manufactured goods. The foreign trade of this city is as abiding as it is limitless; nothing but a world crisis or disaster could cripple the wheels of local industry. The development of this wonderful trade in agricultural implements, enjoyed by a city of 20,000 people, would make a long story on an interesting subject. Extending as the trade does to the innermost centres of the vast African and American continents, penetrating the marts of Europe, touching the Orient, and extending to the sister colony of Australia, another forceful illustration is presented of what enterprise, foresight and brains on the part of a cluster of loyal manufacturers can do in the line of industrial achievement. No foreign trade like Brantford's was ever developed by a stroke of luck. It required courageous enterprise and the expenditure of time, money and study in order to turn out goods to meet the widely different agricultural needs of the various countries of Europe, Africa and America.

ARE OPTIMISTIC

That Brantford has been able to fully cope with the

Companies. In every case foreign representatives of these firms are pushing to the front. No expense is being spared in the study of the greatly-varying conditions of different countries in an effort to ascertain requirements and then meet them. These emissaries—and Brantford has several globe trotters—are men of expert mechanical ability. They are sent to enquire into local conditions, characteristics of the soil, the growth of the grain, and, with the information desired, they return home to construct implements so patterned that they will overcome all the difficulties peculiar to the climate to which they are sent. Mr. Geo. Wedlake, Jr., only recently returned from South Africa on an expedition of this nature. Messrs Harry Gaffney, Lawrence Kerchener, J. H. Dredge, are representatives of the Massey-Harris Company who have travelled far and wide. Not long ago Mr. W. H. Wittaker returned from South Africa, where he had a most successful trip in the interests of the Goold, Shapley & Muir Company, the trip being of a business nature. Mr. Harry Cockshutt, general manager of the Cockshutt Plow Company, who made a trip around the world in 1894, gave the first great impetus to the foreign business of that company, which has grown to be one-third of the general business, and is over the million

undoubtedly helped have been the excellent reputation sustained abroad by Brantford commodities, care in making shipments, excellent trade connections, and some of the best houses in Europe acting for one or more Brantford concerns. Not long ago the Waterous Engine Company shipped some saw and pulp mill machinery 3000 miles up the Amazon river. One forgotten part might have meant business interruption for years, resulting in severe monetary loss.

OUR EXPORT TRADE

Brantford's export trade consists of almost entirely of agricultural implements plows of a hundred different patterns, from the stump jump plow for Australia, to the one-to-five-furrow disc plow, are put in shiploads annually. Harrows and cultivators are also tributary to the plow export business. The Massey-Harris Company send only binders and mowers. Last year exactly 15,208 mowers and 8500 binders crossed the high seas, as well as shipments of auxiliary parts, such as bundle carriers, transportation trucks and dropper attachments. The windmill trade is on the eve of a big growth, while the export of steam and gasoline traction engines, fire engines and fire apparatus, is a formidable one.



Brantford's Manufacturers of To-morrow.

situation is evidenced by the greatness of her success. A few years ago, according to accurate returns, this city stood third in the Dominion as an export centre. Not long ago a local manufacturer vouchsafed the information to The Expositor that, as a result of a trip of their foreign representative and expert, his firm stood on the ground floor, and was virtually tapping the trade of a continent. During the past few years many trips just as successful as the one mentioned have been made. As a result, Brantford exporters are anything if not optimistic. A feeling has been built up not so much of "what we have we'll hold," but "there's more to get, and we're out to deliver." The future, from a Brantford standpoint, is full of promise and hope.

INDUSTRIAL GLOBE TROTTERS

The firms in Brantford enjoying the bulk of the foreign trade are the Cockshutt and Verity Plow, the Massey-Harris, the Waterous Engine, and the Goold, Shapley & Muir

dollar mark. Trips of such a nature as the above have had their results in the industrial uplift of this city. Mention should also be made of the travels of Mr. A. Yager for the Cockshutt firm. Mr. Yager, as a foreign representative, has had almost unlimited experience.

FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT

The above are features of the development of the foreign trade of this city. There have been other things incidental to it. The winning of a test of two months among a field of twenty-two competitors, having the best foreign and American-made windmills in the world, by the Goold, Shapley & Muir Company, at London, England, five years ago, resulted in the establishment of a big foreign trade, which is still growing, for that firm. The Brantford windmill beat all others by 92 per cent. in the amount of water pumped, and while it cost \$25,000 to conduct the test, the result was an advertisement of infinite value. The features that have

Business with the foreigner is almost generally carried on through a London house, and through agents at the leading ports of the continents. Among the countries to which Brantford sends her exports yearly are England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, Chili, Brazil, British East Africa, Russia, France, Norway, Sweden, Tunis, Denmark, British East India, Newfoundland, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal, the Orient, Asia Minor, Turkey. Practically every grain-growing country in the world uses Brantford implements.

SIGNIFICANT STORY

Mr. C. H. Waterous, President of the Waterous Engine Works, told an interesting story to The Expositor recently bearing on this city's foreign trade. Two mechanical experts were sent at different times to Chili, and neither returned. They arrived at their destination safely, finished their work in the wilderness, severed their connection with the firm, and then



BRANTFORD MANUFACTURERS AT WORK

settled down. Where they settled they were the pioneers, and two prosperous towns grew up, which were named Brantford and Victoria respectively. Will Brantford goods ever be forgotten in these towns? The story is significant; it reflects the value to new industries of beginning in a city that has the proud boast of a world-wide foreign trade.

A BIT OF HISTORY

The history of the Brantford Screw Company, of which

As the pressure from these last was insufficient the company ultimately decided to discontinue using them. The gas with which Brantford is supplied thus comes from the Haldimand fields in the townships of Walpole and Rainham, the village of Selkirk being in the centre of the producing district.

Of late years the production of natural gas has been carried out more systematically and on a more scientific basis than ever before. The wells that are sunk are from four to five inches in diameter, and range in depth from 1,200 to 1,300 feet. When gas is found at lesser depths the wells, as a rule,

fields, which is considered the best produced.

The advantages of using natural gas are quite obvious. First of all it is a very cheap means of producing light, heat and power. The light it gives is of soft, mellow quality and of a high illuminating power. As a heating agent it cannot be surpassed for cleanliness, convenience and the amount of heat produced. Upon analysis it has been shown to produce almost twice as many heat units as are produced by an equal volume of coal gas. Not only is natural gas an exceedingly cheap source of motive power, but it is especially suited to manufacturers where power is required intermittently. Gas engines have now passed beyond the experimental stage, and are used largely in Brantford's manufacturing establishments as both main and subsidiary sources of power.

The Dominion Natural Gas Company has a prolific field from which to supply the consumers of Brantford and other cities and towns. It has 101,721 acres under lease and operates on an extensive scale, it has no less than 200 gas wells and owns and operates 330 miles of pipe lines. The places supplied by it with natural gas are: Hamilton, North and East Hamilton, Brantford, Galt, Simcoe, Dundas, Dunnville, Paris, Hagersville, Jarvis, Cayuga, St. George, Selkirk, Bartonville, Attercliffe, and Binbrook. Besides these cities and towns, intermediate points on the pipe lines are also supplied. It is due to its situation on the pipe lines of this company that Brantford excels other cities in the cheap power which it has in abundance to offer to manufacturers.

Waterous Wire Nail Co.

The Waterous Wire Nail Company was formed about fourteen years ago under the direction of Mr. Julius E. Waterous, of the well-known Waterous Engine Company. When the Waterous Wire Nail Company's product came on the market, American manufacturers had everything pretty much

SOME OF THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY



JOSEPH H. HAM
Ham & Nott Co.



W. G. RANTON
Sec'y-Treas Verity Plow Co.



W. J. HAMPEL
Mgr. Hampel Box Co.



T. J. FAIR
T. J. Fair & Co.



FRED HARTLEY
Hartley Bros. Foundry



GEO. C. SCHULTZ
Schultz Bros. Co.

Mr. J. B. Detwiler is the manager, has been one of progress and prosperity. About seventeen years ago business was begun on a small scale on Dalhousie Street by Messrs. Fred and Edward Chalcraft. In 1899 it was made a limited liability company, under the name of the Chalcraft Screw Company. The business of the concern had steadily increased, and in 1902 the Company was reorganized, and has since been known as the Brantford Screw Company. The present board of officers is: President, Lloyd Harris, M.P.; vice-president, E. L. Goold; secretary-treasurer, C. Cook; manager, J. B. Detwiler. About three years ago the Company's works were removed to West Brantford, where a large up-to-date factory was erected, which turns out annually an enormous amount of screws, nuts, rivets, bolts and wire.

are soon exhausted. In this respect the field from which the Dominion Natural Gas Company draws its supplies leaves nothing to be desired, and the company are well satisfied with the prospects of a continuous supply. The gas from their wells is of an exceptionally high quality and does not have to be purified before being used by the consumer. The Dominion analyst in his report ranked it as being of the best quality and compared it with that from the West Virginia

their own way, and the fact that the company has continued to exist and prosper under their fierce competition is a high tribute to its efficient methods of manufacture and its competent management. The factory, which is located on Jex Street, has in it all the latest and best machinery for the manufacture of wire nails. Its product is marketed all over Canada, and wherever it goes spreads the name of Brantford as a manufacturing centre, producing goods of the first quality.

CHEAP LIGHT AND POWER

Brantford is supplied with cheap natural gas for lighting, heating and power purposes by the pipe lines of the Dominion Natural Gas Company, which connect with the distributing pipe-line system of the Brantford Gas Company. The Dominion Natural Gas Company, the head office of which is in Hamilton, was incorporated in 1904 under provincial charter as a producer and distributor of natural gas. The officers of the company are: J. C. McDowell, President; F. M. Lowry, Vice-President and General Manager; D. Robertson, Treasurer; R. A. Broomfield, Secretary; A. F. Covey, General Superintendent; Edmund Sweet, Solicitor.

The company was organized to buy out the People's Natural Gas Company, Limited, which was operating wells in Haldimand County. In addition several other companies in that section of the country were also purchased, including the Mohawk Natural Gas Company, with wells at Bow Park.

BRANTFORD MANUFACTURERS AT WORK



C.J. PARKER

W. E. BUCK.

G.P. BUCK.

Brantford, an Ideal Home for the Workingman

Men Employed Annually
5500

Wages Paid Annually
\$2,500,000

THERE are always two sides to a question industrially. The advantages which a manufacturing centre offers to workingmen is scarcely less important than the facilities it affords to capitalists. Labor and Capital alike should share the benefits. Elsewhere in this issue the side of Capital is presented; What of the interests of Labor? What does Brantford hold out to the sons of toil?

Told in a line, these are among the vital advantages which the workingman may find in his favor in this city: A variety of industries, organized unions, a wealth of workingmen's homes with no tenements or slums, minimum cost of living as regards rent, produce and clothes, work for both sexes, rare educational facilities, church associations, a good environment with plenty of parks and breathing spots, and excellent steam railway and radial connections which ensure cheap rates to surrounding points.

At the outset, What is it which most appeals to the labor man in estimating a city's advantages? Is it not, or rather must it not of necessity be, the extent of the field of labor? Primarily, an outsider will go to a labor centre because he can secure work. Brantford possesses a wide field, with nearly sixty factories, and an extended variety, embracing thirty or more lines. The mechanic or laborer, no matter in what line he seeks employment, is certain to find a field of activity in this city.

Once the field of industry is established, with sufficient lines of industry for both sexes, the next question which arises concerns steady employment and remuneration. The number and variety of industries insure steady work, in-so-far as specific conditions can control these, while, as regards the wage issue, the scale here compares favorably with that of any other centre, all things being considered. Added to these factors, there are the advantages accruing from square treatment from manufacturers in the handling of their employees, modern factories, healthy surroundings during the hours of labor, and the association with a thrifty and progressive class of workmen.

An article of this character, no matter how brief, would be incomplete without a table of wages. In order to give official figures, we quote from the last annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the Province of Ontario for the year 1908. The minimum wages are as follows:

Union	Wages per week	Per hour
Carpenters and Joiners.	\$1 2.00	.30
Bricklayers and Masons.	22-15	.40
Machinists' Union.	12-15	20-25
Typographical Union.	13.00	.27
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.	1 5.00	.30
Cigarmakers.	9.00	.20
Journeyman Barbers.	1 2.00	.13
Horseshoers.	15.00	.12½
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers	10.80	.20
Operative Plasterers.	1 0.00	.18
Bartenders.	11.00	.15
Journeyman Tailors.30

Apart from these fundamental considerations which relate directly to the labor market, the workingman is favored with desirable conditions in connection with the actual cost of living. Rents are reasonable; in fact, are lower than in most other centres the size of Brantford. It is a recognized fact that many workingmen here own their own homes and afford an excellent example of what may be accomplished by thrift and energy, under favorable conditions. The cost of living, too, is reduced to the minimum by reason of the adjacent country from which the city derives its food-stuffs and produce at first cost, the local market being one of the chief mediums in this connection. The housewife may go to the market and purchase at first hand, and at the lowest cost, all of the necessities of life. In addition, the merchants of the city, desirous of serving the

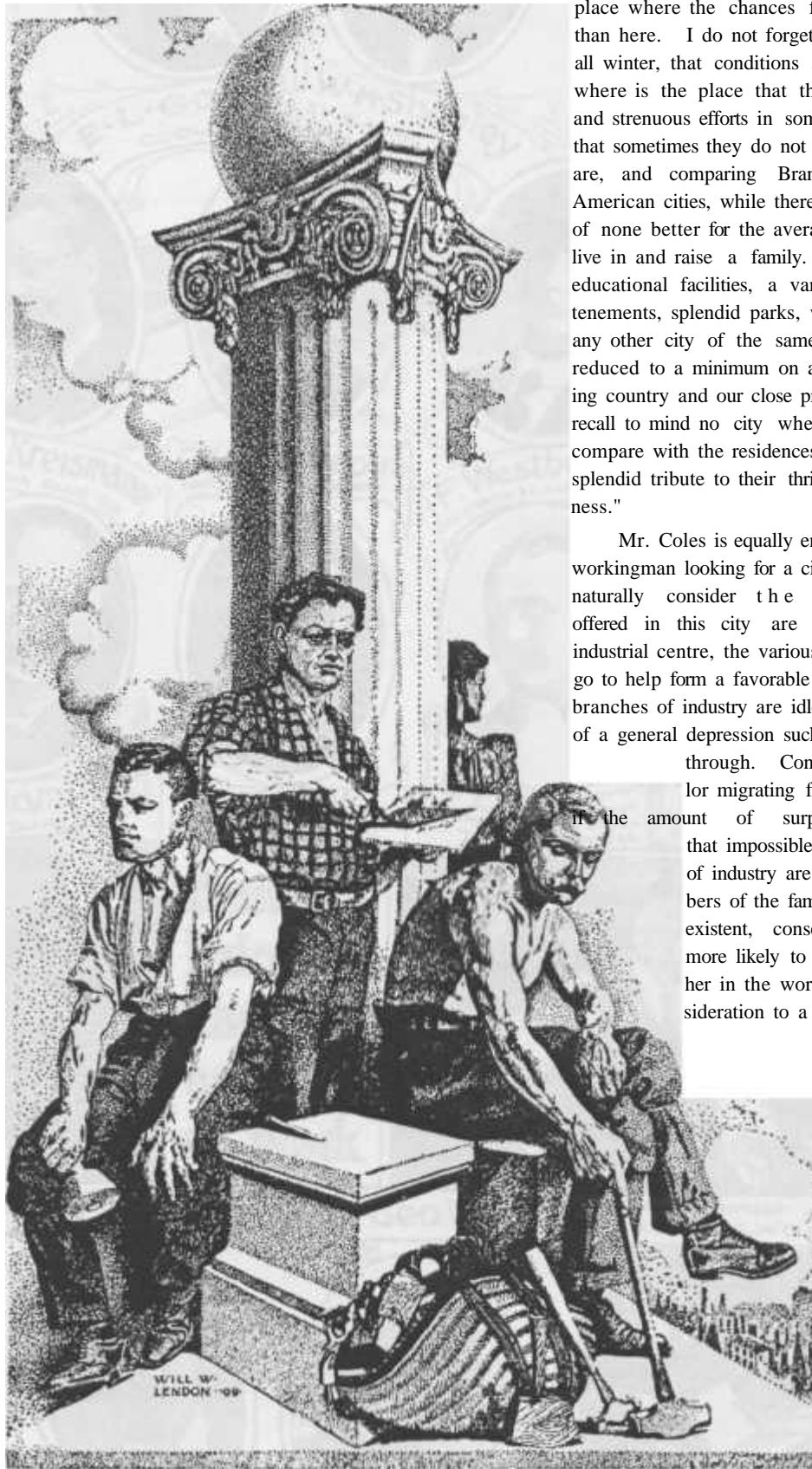
workingmen and their families, exercise particular care in offering them the best values that are to be had in all lines.

The above are perhaps the vital advantages. In common with other centres, we have also educational facilities, churches and parks, the beauty spots and schools being a source of particular pride. There are no slum districts. The city is clean, materially and morally. It is protected by efficient

Watt, assessment commissioner and local correspondent of The Labor Gazette, and the other from Mr. J. C. Coles, late President of the Brantford Trades and Labor Council.

Mr. Watt says: "The variety of industries should not be lost sight of as being an important factor in maintaining reasonably steady employment. I may say that, having lived in a number of Canadian and American cities, I know of no place where the chances for steady employment are greater than here. I do not forget that many have been out of work all winter, that conditions are not what they should be, (but where is the place that they are?) that it requires diligent and strenuous efforts in some cases to make ends meet, and that sometimes they do not meet, but, taking conditions as they are, and comparing Brantford with other Canadian and American cities, while there may be some just as good, I know of none better for the average mechanic and laboring man to live in and raise a family. We have a healthy city, good educational facilities, a variety of factories, neither slums nor tenements, splendid parks, wages that compare favorably with any other city of the same size, while the cost of living is reduced to a minimum on account of the adjacent fertile farming country and our close proximity to the fruit districts. I can recall to mind no city where the homes of workingmen can compare with the residences of workingmen here, which is a splendid tribute to their thrift, their skill and their aggressiveness."

Mr. Coles is equally enthusiastic in his observations: "The workingman looking for a city in which to make his home would naturally consider the opportunities offered. Those offered in this city are many and varied. Being an industrial centre, the various branches of industry existing here go to help form a favorable impression. It is not often that all branches of industry are idle at the same time, except in times of a general depression such as we have recently been passing through. Consequently there is an opportunity for migrating from one class of work to another, if the amount of surplus labor should not make that impossible. In a city where so many branches of industry are existing the necessity for all members of the family following the same calling is not existent, consequently young person's talents are more likely to be considered before starting him or her in the word to win or lose. The next consideration to a man is his housing, both cost and quality. The cost of living compares favorably with other places. The houses here compare favorably with any other city. While we can boast of good houses and lots generally, we can also boast of the absence of the tenement system, a system with nothing to recommend, and heaps to condemn it. It is a noticeable feature the number of workingmen who are really owners, and it is generally supposed that not another city of the same size in Canada has so



LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

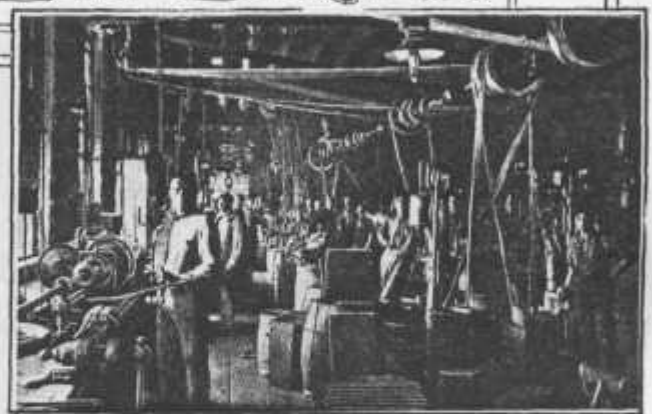
forces, both as regards fire and police protection. In addition, it has a steam railway and radial service second to none anywhere in this province.

And then, in conclusion, What do the workwomen themselves say of the advantages enjoyed in Brantford? We submit paragraphs from two opinions, one from Mr. J. C.

great a percentage of its citizens owning their own houses. This points to the good times that have been, as well as to the thrift and carefulness of the citizens. In connection with the home comes the home life. In a city like this there is not the necessity for breaking the family lie that unhappily prevails in some places. We have work for both sexes, and that class of

Continued on page 35.

IN BRANTFORD'S BUSY FACTORIES



Machine Shop GOULD SHAPLEY & MUIR

E. L. Gould W. H. Shapley
GOULD SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.

Machine Shop MASSEY HARRIS CO.



Franklin Grobb
MASSEY HARRIS CO.

J.R. Varey.
SLINGSBY MANF. CO.

Paul Kreismann
CANADA GLUE CO.

C.H. Waterous
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS

F. Westbrook
W. F. BRIDON & HACKER BREWING CO.

Lloyd Harris.
BRANTFORD T. B. W. CO.

F. Howard.
BRANTFORD EMERY WHEEL CO.



Gordon Scarfe
SCARFE VARNISH WORKS

John H. Hall

J.S. Hamilton
PELEE ISLAND WINE CO.

J.F. Schultz.
SCHULTZ BROTHERS CO.

C.E. Hacker.
WESTBROOK & HACKER BREWING CO.

John A. Colter
ONT. PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

J.F. Ellis
BRANTFORD BOX CO.



Brantford's
Industrial
Captains
as seen
at work



Reg. Scarfe.
SCARFE VARNISH WORKS

Jos. Ruddy. BRANTFORD STARCH CO.

Geo. Wedlake ASSI. MANAGER.
COCKSHUTT PLOW CO.

F. Chalcraft.
BRANTFORD ROOFING CO.



W.J. Verity VERITY PLOW CO.

P. Everity.
VERITY PLOW CO.

Ross A. Rastall
MICKLE DYMENT CO.

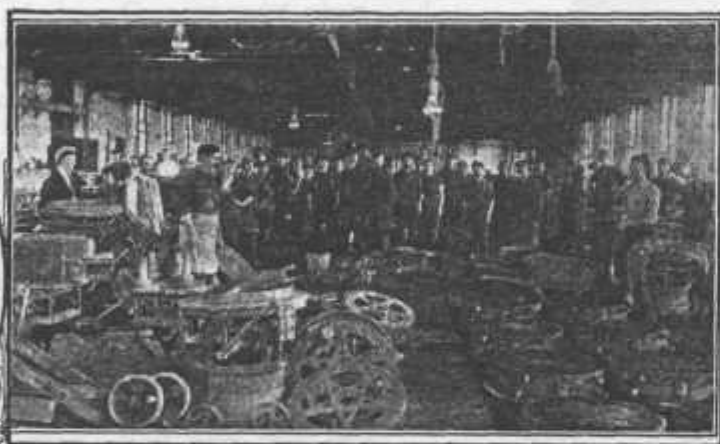
J.A. Adams ADAMS WAGON WORKS

The Men who run the Factories

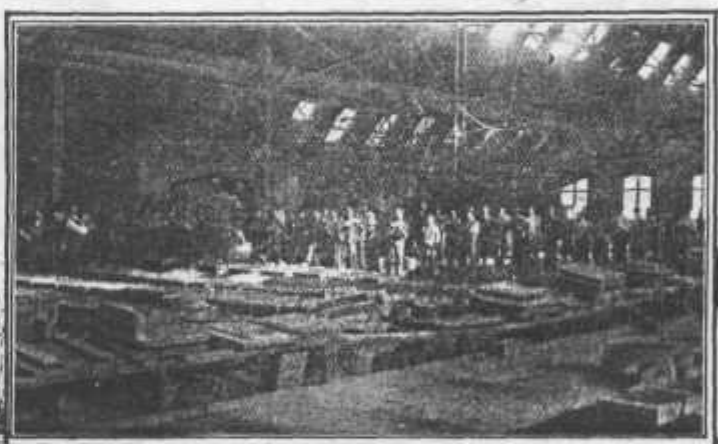
IN BRANTFORD'S BUSY FACTORIES



J. KER.
(KER & GOODWIN)



MOULDING SHOP
(VERITY PLOW CO.)



MOULDING SHOP.
(THE WILLIAM BUCK STOVE CO.)



W.F. PATERSON
(W.F. PATERSON CO.)



T.H. WHITEHEAD
(BRANTFORD CARRIAGE CO.)



JAMES ADAMS
(ADAMS WAGON WORKS)



HON. WM. PATERSON
(W.M. PATERSON & SON CO. LTD.)



L. SIMPSON.
(SIMPSON CARRIAGE CO.)



W. D. SCHULTZ
(THE SCHULTZ BROS. CO.)



A. GOODWIN.
(KER & GOODWIN)



C.H. HEROD.



T. L. WOOD.
(WOOD BROS.)



FRANKLIN GROBB.
(MASSEY-HARRIS CO.)



JOHN MUIR.
(GOOLD, SHAPLEY, & MUIR CO.)



L.S. VAN WESTRUM
(WESTRUM LTD.)



D.J. WATEROUS.
(WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS)



GEO. S. MATTHEWS.
(THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO.)

BRANTFORDS
INDUSTRIAL
CAPTAINS AS
SEEN AT WORK



W. B. WOOD.
(BRANT MILLING CO.)



C. P. VERITY.
(VERITY PLOW CO.)



FRANK COCKSHUTT.
(GLINDESTY BANKING COMPANY)



HENRY YEIGH.
(TELEPHONE CITY STOVE CO.)



J. E. HAMMOND.
(PRATT, LETCHWORTH CO.)



H. B. GARDNER.
(CIGAR MANUFACTURER)

THE MEN
WHO RUN THE
FACTORIES



O. P. LETCHWORTH
(PRATT & LETCHWORTH CO.)



JOHN T. HAM
(THE HAM & NOTT CO.)



J. E. WATEROUS.
(WATEROUS WIRE MILL WORKS)

The George Matthews Packing Co.

In the West Brantford factory of the George Matthews Company, Limited, Brantford has a branch of one of the largest companies engaged in the packing and curing of pork in Canada.

The business was started in Lindsay in 1868. In 1882 a branch was opened in Peterborough and in 1888 a third branch was opened in Ottawa. Early in the nineties the Ottawa plant was found too small to supply the demand and a new and large factory had to be erected in Hull, Quebec. In 1903 the insolvent Farmers' Co-operative Packing Co's business was acquired by the Matthews Company under whose charge it has undergone considerable enlargement.

The Brantford factory of this company is said to be the best equipped, cleanest packing factory in the country. The most modern machinery is in use and no detail is neglected in the effort to produce meats of the finest quality. The output of the company consists of cured pork of all kinds, sausages, jellied meats and fertilizer from the waste products. Some idea of the size of the plant may be gained from the fact that it has a capacity for killing 200 hogs per hour.

The Matthews Company are especially noted for their "Rose Brand" boiled ham and "Rose Brand" lard. The hams are selected from the finest specimens killed and the Rose Brand Lard is made from the pure leaf by the open kettle process. That is the lard passes through no filtering or chemical cleansing process, but is the absolutely pure leaf lard with no adulteration whatever. Rose brand meats have been on the market since 1869 and are everywhere recognized as the very best, while Rose Brand Lard is of such splendid quality that it commands a higher price than any other lard on the market.

As the Matthews Company does an inter-provincial business, all their output has to pass inspection by a qualified government inspector. This system of government inspection

is not required of packing companies doing only a provincial business, and consequently they are enabled to palm off on the



public meats which may be of an inferior and diseased quality, but consumers who use the products of the Matthews

Company are absolutely assured by this system of inspection that they are getting healthy meats of the finest quality.

The I. Simpson M'fg. Co., Limited

Brantford is the centre of a large carriage-making industry and one of the largest firms engaged in this class of work is that of the I. Simpson Manufacturing Company. The business is a long established one, having been founded at Mono Mills in 1869 by Mr. I. Simpson, the present general manager and president of the company. In 1884 the factory was removed to Brantford and business was commenced in small premises on the present site on Brant Avenue. The next year the company was incorporated under its present name, and in 1887 the increasing demands made upon the capacity of the factory necessitated the building of a large four-storey brick building. Even this failed to accommodate the growing business and the factory was again enlarged in 1897. The factory is equipped with the latest kinds of machinery for the manufacture of carriages, and a staff of forty experienced hands is employed. The firm make carriages of all descriptions, including the piano and Corning buggies, Stanhopes, surreys, phaetons and driving, express and delivery waggons. They also manufacture light sleighs and cutters of the latest designs. All the work turned out is of the very first quality as regards to both workmanship and material.

A specialty is made of custom work and the show-rooms of the company have some splendid specimens of buggies and carriages that have been made to order. Some of the finest carriages in the city have been specially made in this way by the Simpson Manufacturing Company. In addition to their manufacturing business a large repairing trade is also done. The high quality of the work done by the firm has ensured it a steady and reliable patronage that makes it one of the city's most valued industries.

A FIRM WITH VARIED INTERESTS

The well-known firm of Schultz Bros., contractors and manufacturers, had, like most of Brantford's substantial industries, a very small beginning. In 1869 Mr. George C. Schultz formed the nucleus of the present large concern by starting a small factory and lumber yard. Additions were made to these from time to time as the business grew, and in the course of the years other brothers were admitted, one of whom, Wm. D. Schultz, is still identified with the company.

In 1897 application was made for a Dominion charter, which was granted under the name of The Schultz Bros. Co., Limited, with Geo. C. Schultz as president, Wm. D. Schultz, vice-president, and J. F. Schultz, Secretary-Treasurer, other directors being James G. Allan, (deceased), Geo. H. Tanton and J. A. Schultz.

The business made such rapid progress that in the year 1908 the directors found that they had outgrown their charter. Application therefore was made and a charter obtained under the Ontario Company's Act, with an authorized capital stock of \$400,000.

The company at this time were manufacturing nearly everything required by the builder except bricks. Considerable time, however, had been spent by members of the directorate for two or three years previous in looking carefully into the merits of different products which necessitated the inspection of numerous plants in the United States, with the result that an up-to-date silica pressed brick plant costing \$40,000.00, was installed.

It would be almost easier to enumerate what Schultz Brothers do not make than what they do. However, it may be said at the outset that they are first of all a firm of contractors, builders and manufacturers of everything needed by the builder. In their large factory the very latest and most expensive machinery is used for planing, matching, mortising and finishing of lumber and, in fact, for the manufacture of all woodwork used in building operations. Many of the finest residences in the city have been erected by this company and bear lasting testimony to their skill as builders. As for the

larger buildings they have erected several, among others the buildings of the Adams Wagon Co., The George Matthews Co., Farmers' Binder Twine Co., J. H. Stratford Hospital, House of Industry, Central School, Victoria School and the Carnegie Free Library. In Guelph they were the contractors for all the Macdonald buildings, including the Macdonald

World's Fair, crokinole boards, tables, clothes-bars, rocking horses and wheelbarrows. The extent of the business done may be gleaned from the fact that five hundred carloads of material comes to their factory yearly and of this two hundred is shipped out again. In 1907 they began the manufacture of Silica Pressed Brick, a material which is creating a very large demand for itself. These bricks are superior to the ordinary pressed brick in durability, strength and price, and may be made in any color desired. At the School of Practical Science they withstood a test pressure of 3,600 lbs. to the square inch. Some of the larger sales of these brick made by Schultz Bros. includes, Goold, Shapley & Muir, Brantford, 500,000; Borden's Condensed Milk Co., Tillsonburg, 500,000; Dominion Telephone Mfg. Co., Waterford, 200,000; new Simcoe Post Office, Simcoe, 100,000; Massey-Harris Company, Brantford, 100,000.

The newest feature of the business is the manufacture of motor boats and portable houses. The "Perfection" motor boats, built of the best materials and after the latest designs, are made here. In every case the engines of these boats, when under the charge of a competent engineer, have been found to exceed the stipulated horse power by from 20 to 25 per cent. The portable knock-down houses are being built to supply a want felt chiefly in the newly settled portions of the country. These houses are built in sections which are easily carried and easily put

together, and are used by prospectors and homesteaders in the West and hunters. They are also largely used for summer residences, refreshment booths and for fresh-air cottages for the treatment of disease, etc. The manufacture of these is but another instance of the progressive spirit of the company, which, by its close attention to the needs of the public, has built up a business and a reputation for good work that is known not only in Brantford but throughout the whole Dominion, while the demand for these new products bids fair to become sufficiently large to necessitate the immediate enlargement of their premises.



WORKS OF THE
SCHULTZ BROS.
COMPANY

Institute, the Women's Residence and the Consolidated School. They also built the Massey Hall and Library in the same city.

The line of building materials carried is most extensive and varied. There are three large lumber yards with a stock of three million feet of lumber of every description. The shingles used and supplied by the company are manufactured at their own mill at Cloverdale, B. C. All kinds of finished lumber is turned out from their factory and, in addition, several lines of woodenware are manufactured, such as the famous Knoll Washer, which took first prize at the Chicago

SOME OF THE MEN WHO RUN THE BRANTFORD SHOPS

IN BRANTFORD'S BUSY FACTORIES



WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS - MACHINE SHOP.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO'S MACHINE SHOP.



A. MEADAM
(SCHULTZ BROS. CO.)



C.W. COWHERD.
(COCKSHUTT PLOW CO.)



THOMAS LYLE
(HAM & NOTT WORKS)



EMERSON BROWN
(WATEROUS ENGINE CO.)



R.A. TRESIDDER.
(BRANTFORD BOX WORKS.)



JAMES MILNE
(BRANTFORD ROOFING CO.)



RICHARD D. JOHNSON
(MASSEY-HARRIS WORKS.)



JOHN BROOKS
(FARMER'S BINDER TWINE CO.)



E.J. CREAMER
(GEO. MATTHEWS CO.)

SOME OF THE FACTORY SUPERINTENDENTS



B.H. AYLESWORTH.
(BRANTFORD SCREW CO.)



A.J. KNOEPFLI.
(KLINGENS MANUFACTURING CO.)



D. ABERNETHY.
(CANADA GLUE CO.)



J.F. McDONALD.
(BRANTFORD CARRIAGE WORKS)



JAS. L. MCCORMACK.
(MILK DYMENT WORKS.)



THOMAS POWELL
(WATEROUS WIRE NAIL CO.)



E. SCHMIDLIN.
(BRANTFORD STARCH CO.)



J.B. DETWILER.
(BRANTFORD SCREW CO)



GEORGE McCRAE.
(GOULD, SHAPLEY, & MUIR CO.)



J.J. WALSH.
(BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO.)

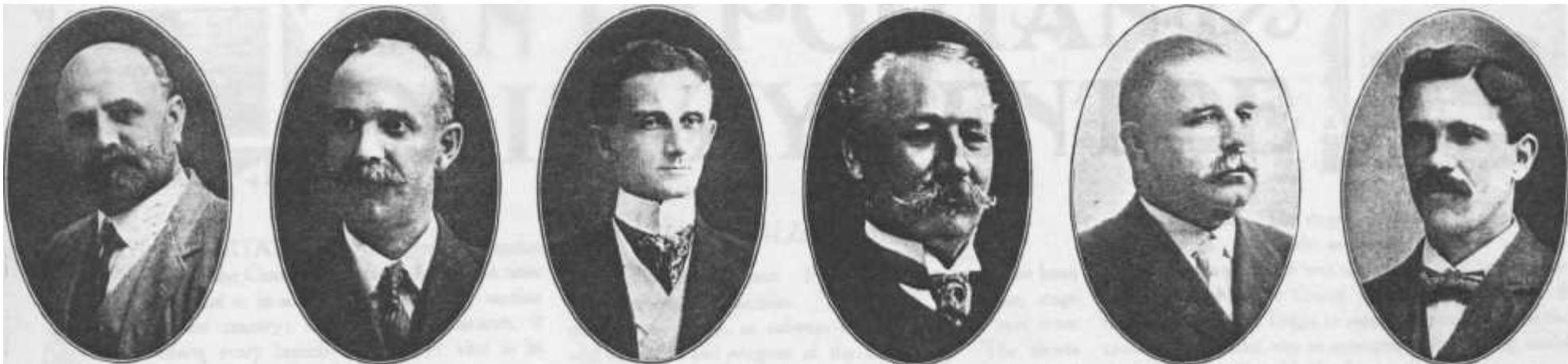


P.T. LALONDE
(PELEE ISLAND WINE CO.)



J.W. ROSS.
(BARBER & ELLIS CO.)

SOME OF THE MEN WHO DIRECT BRANTFORD SHOPS



W. H. WHITAKER
Sec'y Goold, Shapley & Muir

A. E. BURKE
Mgr. Mineral Water Co.

S. P. DAVIS
Sec.-Treas Canada Glue Co.

GEO. H. HARTLEY
Supt. Hartley Foundry

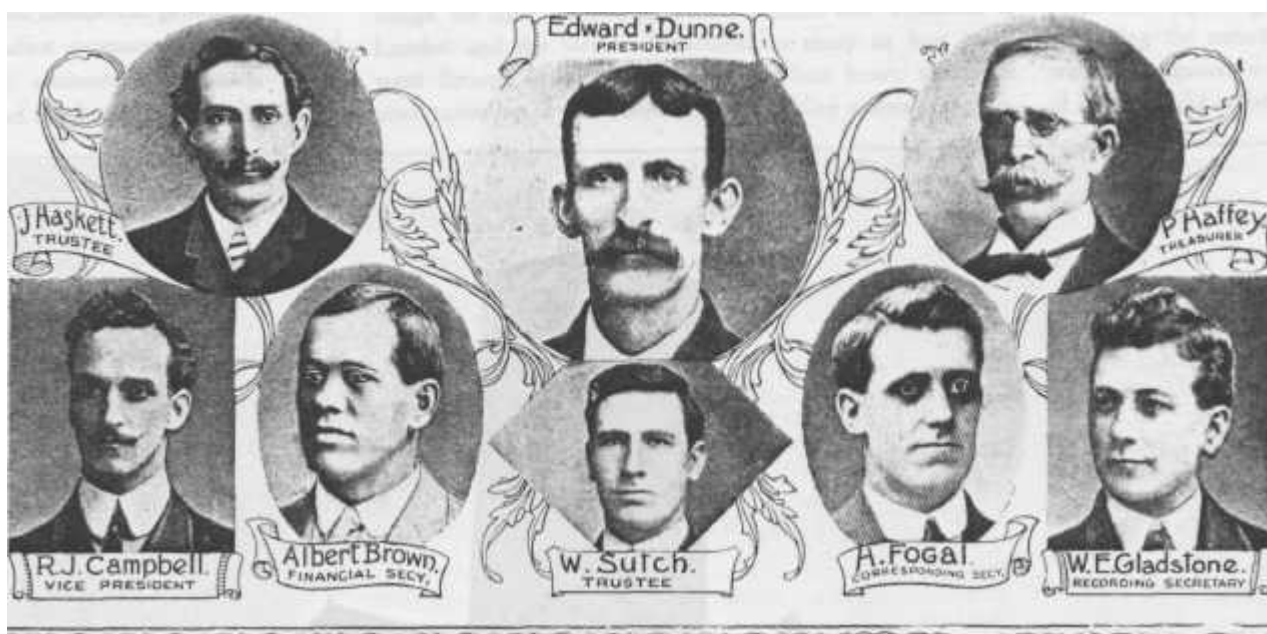
M. A. WILBEE
Supt. Wm. Paterson Co.

ROBT. A. HARTLEY
Mech. Supt. Hartley Foundry

Continued from page 31

work fitted only for the female sex is to be found. The next consideration I believe to be education. The appearance of the school children in this city and the intelligence shown is the best recommendation to be had. The public schools are a credit to the city and the returns of the inspector a credit to those who are responsible for the condition of the children. With the public schools as they are, and the opportunities of the Collegiate, (where circumstances permit), the best of education can be procured for the young. A great boon in favor of children is the close proximity of the

Officers of Brantford Trades and Labor Council



country. Within a few minutes children can be out in the healthiest of places and enjoy all the pleasures and benefits that only rural life can give. With many men the opportunities for social intercourse and opportunities for religious instruction for the young are great advantages."

More opinions, similar in character, could be quoted from representative workingmen and labor leaders in the city, but sufficient has been given in the way of comment and views to show conclusively that the working-class itself is thoroughly satisfied with local conditions. And in the end the workers are the most competent judges.

THE ONTARIO PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

At Blue Lake, a picturesque little spot about ten miles from Brantford, the Ontario Portland Cement Company have one of the most valuable cement properties in Canada. Not only is the mechanical plant they have erected one of the most valuable and up-to-date of its kind, but the marl deposits owned by the company have few equals.

These marl beds cover an area of about seventy-five acres, and are as much as fifty feet deep in places. The quality of the marl is unsurpassed for cement making. The beds were discovered about ten years ago by the late W. G. Elliott. Previous to the discovery Blue Lake was used as a picnic resort.

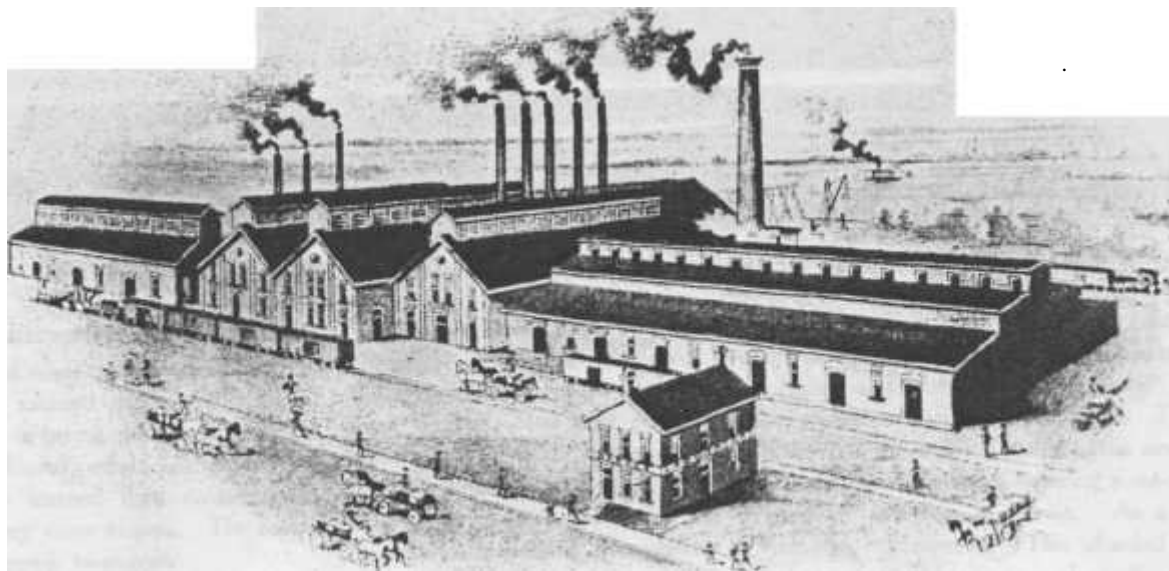
After the discovery of the marl deposits Mr. Elliott exerted himself to form a company to engage in the manufacture of Portland cement. The company at present has the following board of directors: president, E. L. Goold; vice-president, W. S. Wisner; directors, H. Cockshutt, A. A. Bixel, A. R. Wall, K.C.; manager, John A. Colter; secretary, S. H. J. Reid; treasurer, A. A. Barrett. The superintendent of the works at Blue Lake is Mr. Joseph McMaster, a cement maker of many years' experience. Mr. W. G. Elliott acted as managing director until his death, a year ago, when he was succeeded in the position by Mr. J. A. Colter.

The company was organized by the late Mr. Elliott in 1901 and operations were commenced in 1903. Since that time their cement has been in steady demand and the factory has been running to its full capacity. The management has put one end in view: to manufacture the very best Portland cement that can be made. That they have succeeded in this

is evident from the very excellent quality of cement produced.

The plant is in every respect a most modern one. It is situated on the edge of the marl deposits and the distance for hauling the marl is therefore reduced to a minimum. The machinery installed is of the very latest type and most approved design. Power is furnished by a splendid 650 h. p. Wheelock engine and the works are lighted by electricity generated in the engine house. Owing to the advantageous

drawn by a small engine. On arriving at the factory it is dumped into large agitators where it is moistened and thoroughly mixed with a special kind of clay. Passing then into a revolving tube null charged with flint pebbles it is ground very fine and comes out as a dark yellow fluid. It then goes into large storage tanks, passes from these into a third agitator and then enters a large cylindrical rotary kiln. Here it is subjected to a tremendous sheat produced by the combustion of coal, which has been ground to a powder and which is fed into the kiln by an air blast. It comes out in pieces about the size of walnuts and after cooling passes through two ball mills and it ground to a very fine powder by the action of steel balls and flint pebbles. From these it emerges as the famous Blue Lake Portland cement and is ready for the market. Every possible care is taken to ensure that every pound of Blue Lake Brand cement is of the very best quality. For this purpose a laboratory in charge of a graduate chemist is maintained and every batch is subjected to the most severe chemical and physical tests. Not a barrel of Blue Lake Portland cement is allowed to leave the factory unless it fulfills the requirements of a first-class article. It will



PLANT OF ONTARIO PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

location of its factory, The Ontario Portland Cement Co. can ship cement at very low rates to all parts of the country. Blue Lake being situated on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, between Paris and St. George, and on the line of the Grand Valley Electric Railway between Brantford and Galt, thus affords splendid railway facilities.

The marl is taken from the deposits to the works in cars

be found to possess the same uniform soundness, strength and fineness, and is especially suitable for artificial stone, sidewalks, flooring, sewer pipe, foundations, bridge arching, piers, tunnels, etc., and for all other uses to which a first-class Portland cement is applied. It is fully equal to the best imported brands, and will give as good results in all kinds of work as any other cement manufactured.




AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTRE



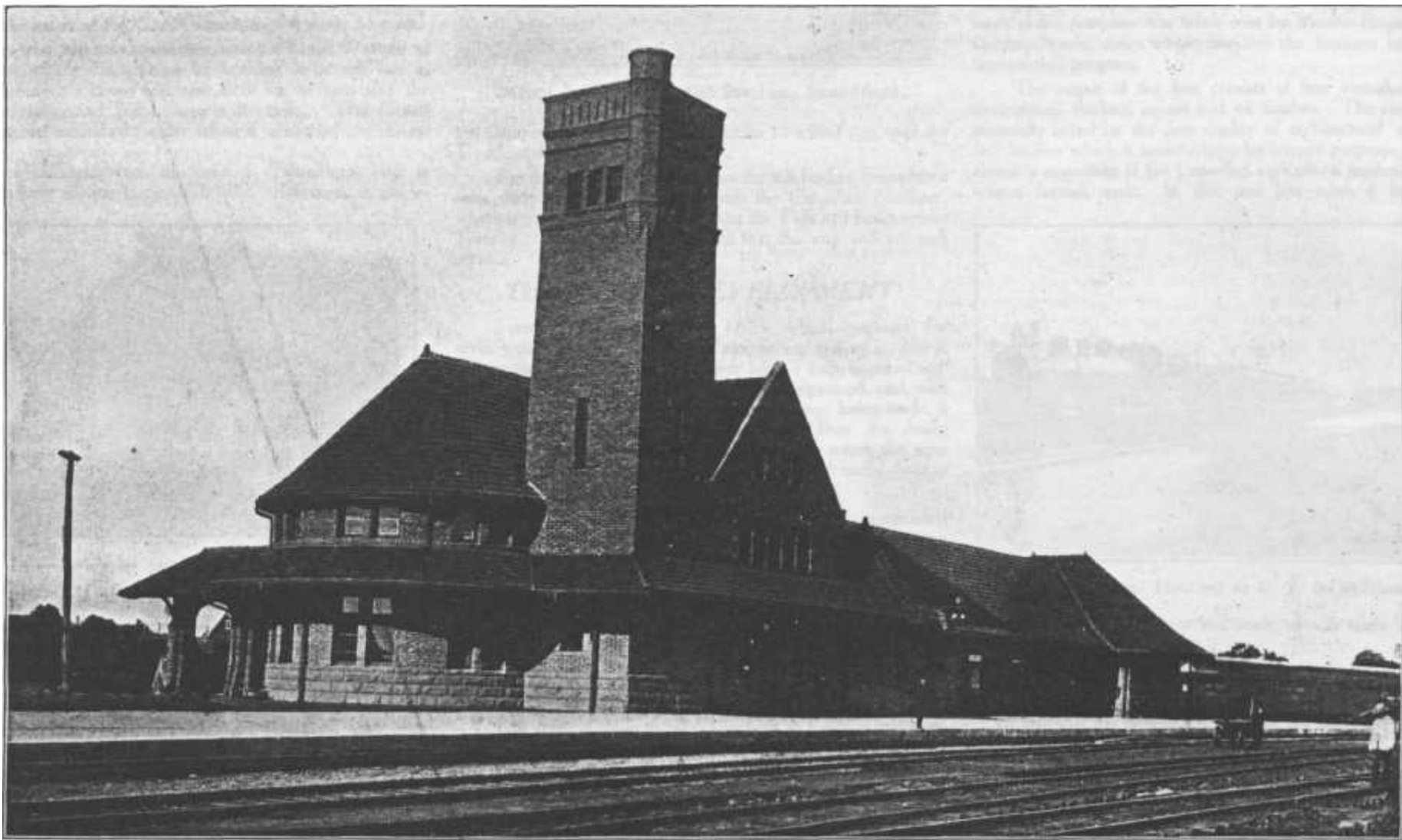
TRANSPORTATION is the greatest question before the Canadian people at the present time. National in its scope, it concerns every section of the country; manifold in its character, it affects every branch of industry; vital in its possibilities, it determines commercial success or national failure. Without adequate carrying powers no nation can permanently prosper, but, with the essential facilities, it may challenge the trade supremacy of the world, for transportation works transformation in national unity, industrial development and commercial prestige.

In the larger sense Canadian statesmanship has grasped this fact, with the result that, commercially, Canada stands to-day at the end of an old and the beginning of a new era,

THE EARLIEST METHODS

All hail the transport. From the earliest days it has been the forerunner of civilization. Whether by oxen yoke, stage coach, water barge, or railway, the transport has ever been vital to the life and progress of the community. The means were little; the facilities were much. Prior to the opening of local waterways to successful navigation, the recognized method of transportation was by stage. Brantford, even in the early days before 1840, when the canal was constructed, was on the "main line" of travel, the stages passing through the village on their daily trips from Ancaster and Hamilton to London and the west. Sometimes as many as four trains went through in the course of twenty-four hours, the trains often consisting of three coaches, each holding sixteen travellers.

citizens increased. The stage method was no longer equal to the demands. As early as 1818 the work of connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie was undertaken, and later a dam was constructed across the Grand River, and the waters thereof raised to a sufficient height to supply a lateral feeder to the main canal. This feeder was so arranged that shipping could pass through it via Port Maitland into the canal proper. The building of this dam appears to have opened the eyes of those who were interested in the development of the inland country along the Grand Valley, and a corporation was formed, known as the Grand Valley Navigation company, for the purpose of improving the stream by a succession of levels, thus converting the natural water-course into a system of "slack-water" navigation, which would admit of the passage of boats of light draught as far up the stream as the levels were carried.



BRANTFORD'S NEW G. T. R. MAIN LINE STATION

looking forward with hope and backward with pride, for it has just completed the most successful trade period of its history, and, in the construction of new national and transcontinental, highways, both rail and marine, is laying, broad and true, a lasting foundation for unprecedented advancement in the future. The lesson has been learned that, commercially, things do not merely happen; they come to pass. The nation which is equipped to-day will triumph to-morrow.

Passing from the national to a local consideration of the situation, one finds the conditions similar, all progressive centres endeavoring to so improve their transportation facilities as to develop industry, foster commerce and create wealth. The manifest importance of the main issue, therefore, not less than the interest attaching to its local significance, would seem to warrant a somewhat extensive treatise on this occasion. What, then, is the history of transportation in Brantford?

The stage drivers, it is said, were gorgeously attired, and, apparently, every effort was made to afford a service, which, though necessarily slow, was nevertheless highly satisfactory for those times. Thus was carried on the earliest method of distance-travel, which, as the years passed, aided in the building up of Brantford as a stage centre. Gradually the roads leading to the place were improved, the government assisting in macadamizing the main thoroughfare to Ancaster. Hence, in the course of fifty years from the coming of the first settler in 1783, Brantford had grown to be a centre, and, instead of blazed trails and primitive pathways, was on the line of splendid highways, which could not but induce growth and commerce. And thus was the development to be steady and continued.

THE PERIOD OF NAVIGATION

But, as the village grew in size, the ambition of the

Upon the completion of the work it was found the upper level would not afford depth of water sufficient for the passage of boats nearer than about two and three quarter miles from Brantford. This produced a state of things anything but favorable to the new town, and plans were immediately made for opening a cut-off from Brantford to the slack water below the town. As a result the canal was constructed about 1840. This afforded the desired outlet and boats passing from the canal into the river plied to the lakes, thus giving the town an excellent connection for shipping. For many years the canal was the only available avenue through which the produce of the country in this vicinity, and often as far west as London, could pass by water route, wheat being teamed here from London in large quantities. In addition to supplying a waterway the canal also contributed to the establishment of mills and factories along its line. The project, however, proved too

expensive and the company soon got into financial difficulties. The town was interested in the scheme and advanced a loan of \$200,000 for improvements in the hope of putting the system on a paying basis. The claims in this regard were not realized and finally, in 1861, the town took possession of the works, foreclosing the mortgage which it had taken at the time of the loan. The railways had made their entrance by this time, and the water route was no longer of sufficient commercial value to warrant further operations, so the works were transferred to private hands and for many years were utilized for water power.

COMING OF THE RAILWAYS

Brantford was somewhat slow at the start in securing railway connections. When the Great Western Railway, with head office at Hamilton, was projected from Niagara Falls via Hamilton to London and Windsor, it was assumed by local residents that it would pass through their town. So certain were they of this that they refused any financial aid and even went so far as to demand exorbitant prices for a right of way. The result was that the company changed its plans, running the road from Hamilton to St. George, and thence to Paris, thus leaving Brantford without any connection at all.

Brantford was not to be side-tracked in this manner, however, and speedily devised connections of its own. The town borrowed \$400,000 from the provincial government, which it invested in stock of the Buffalo and Goderich Railway, which was built from Buffalo to Goderich via Brantford, the shop? being located here. The road was opened in January of 1854, when the first train entered the town. The next year the shops were burned down and an additional \$100,000 was borrowed from the government. The road was not a paying proposition, and, after passing from one control to another, finally fell into the hands of the Grand Trunk in the early seventies.

The next step was connection with the Great Western at Harrisburg, which was secured by building a branch line in 1870, for which a bonus was paid, both for the road and the location of the Grand Trunk shops in the town. The Grand Trunk secured control of the line when it absorbed the Great Western.

Then quickly followed the road to Tillsonburg, built in 1877, the city offering to pay \$70,000. The company, how-



Freight Sheds, G. T. R.

ever, became involved in financial difficulties and the city withheld \$40,000 of the grant. Later the Great Western acquired the line and put it on a good basis, and it, too, ultimately passed under control of the Grand Trunk company.

Brantford was relieved of the dangers of railway monopoly by the coming of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, which was originally built by Brantford capitalists, who later disposed of their interests to J. N. Young, of Chicago, who brought the line across the river from the West to the heart of the city, and later extended it to Hamilton. Mr. Young was promised a local bonus of \$75,000, but did not receive it owing to failure to complete the work in specified time. He gained a bonus of \$200,000 from Hamilton, however, by superhuman efforts in getting a train into the city on the last hour of the last day of grace.

In 1905 the Grand Trunk main line was deviated to Brantford, the city paying a bonus of \$57,000. Harrisburg was eliminated from the local time-table as a connecting point, and all through trains between Suspension Bridge and Detroit now pass through and stop in this city.

With all of these lines in operation, it will be seen that Brantford is most favorably situated and excellently served

from a railway standpoint. The advantages are in a modern passenger and freight service to all points. In regard to passengers the companies carried out the following number during the last year: Grand Trunk, 87,505; Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo, 33,408. The outgoing freight, which gives some idea of the extent of manufacturing carried on in the city, increased from 44,500 tons on the Grand Trunk in 1906, to 53,600 in 1908, while the T., H. and B. last year carried out 20,200 tons. In the class of inward freight,



Design For New Radial Station, Brantford.

the Grand Trunk last year brought in 154,000 tons, and the T., H. and B. 65,000 tons.

For the future Brantford hopes for still further connections with Steam roads, particularly with the Canadian Northern, which is soon to construct a line from the Falls to Hamilton and Toronto. The prospects are bright that this city will be well served.

THE RADIAL DEVELOPMENT

From the horse system of 1885, which continued for seven years, Brantford went to an electric car system in 1893. The system within the city has never been a huge financial success, but the company has been recently reorganized, and, with the improvements and extensions which are now being made, it certainly has a great future. The local lines are being rebuilt and extended to outlying parts, so that when the new system is completed there will be 15½ miles of radial lines in this city.

Beyond the city limits, the Grand Valley road, constructed several years ago, stretches to Paris and Galt, a distance of seven and twenty miles respectively, and the Brantford and Hamilton line, built last year, runs from the city to Hamilton, a distance of twenty-five miles. In addition, an important connection with Port Dover is projected, and will undoubtedly be constructed in the course of a few years. This line, as planned, would pass through seven villages, covering a distance of thirty-three miles. Another line is also being considered for the west, running from Brantford to Woodstock and London.

The value of these radial connections to a city is that they make it a centre of rural population. Taking into account the

this city. The projected road to the west would serve 121,500, including Woodstock and London. Including Hamilton, the Brantford and Hamilton road, now operating, brings 85,000 people within hailing distance of Brantford at cheap rates. Any system of transportation which links such numbers to centres of trade cannot but play a vital part in sustaining prosperous business conditions. In this regard Brantford is most favorably located at the present time, and the contemplated extensions will end to the betterment of the situation.

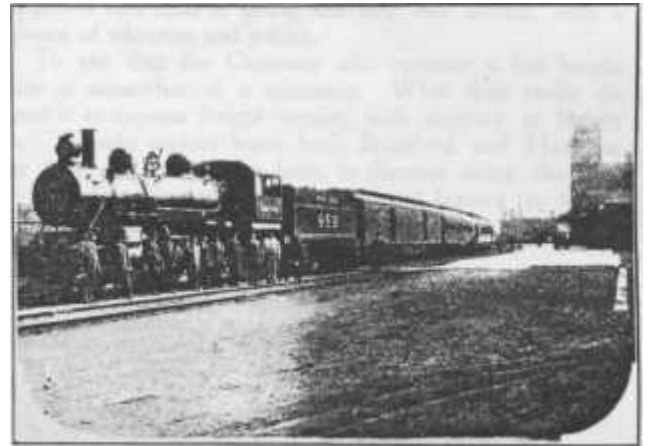
THE OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

Thus, after its long period of struggle in the fight for adequate facilities of transportation, Brantford finds itself to-day in a most desirable position, both as regards steam and electric connections. Already served by two powerful railway lines, it has good prospects of another; at present the centre of radial systems north and east, it may yet become the hub of a veritable network of radial lines extending south and west. Assuredly, then, in so far as transportation is concerned, Brantford is to be well served in the future.

An Up-to-date Industry.

Brantford's Varnish Works is one of the industries that was at an early date attracted to Brantford by this city's excellent advantages as a distributing centre. The firm was established in Windsor, Ont. in 1877 under the name of Whiting & Co. Soon after it removed here and the late Mr. W. J. Scarfe became connected with it, the firm name being changed to Whiting, Scarfe & Co. In 1898 the management of the company was taken over by Messrs. Reginald and Gordon Scarfe, under whose direction the business has made unexampled progress.

The output of the firm consists of fine varnishes of all descriptions, shellacs, japans and oil finishes. The company is especially noted for the fine quality of architectural varnishes and finishes which it manufactures for interior purposes. It has almost a monopoly of the Canadian agricultural implement and wagon varnish trade. In the past few years it has been



International Limited at G. T. R. Station.

devoting attention to the car and coach varnish trade and has captured an enviable share of it.

The plant is a model of up-to-dateness and convenience. The large scale upon which the business is conducted is shown by the fact that the turpentines and oils are imported in large tank cars, holding as much as 8,000 gallons, while the storage

capacity of the storeroom is 100,000 gallons. The heating is done in large portable copper and steel kettles, each having a separate chimney to guard against the contingency of fire. After this process the product is forced by steam pumps through a filtering apparatus of forty-eight heavy duck cloths, after which it is piped to the storage room, where it is kept for from six to eighteen months.

Throughout the whole institution all unnecessary handling of liquids is obviated by a piping system, ramifying through the whole plant. Everything about the factory is designed with a view to producing the very best quality of goods, and that products of such a kind are being manufactured is amply demonstrated by the large and select patronage which Scarfe & Co's. products enjoy.



T. J. NELSON,
City Ticket Agent G. T. R.



J. A. STARK,
Agent T., H. & B.



W. LAHEY,
Local Agent C. P. R.



W. P. KELLETT,
Chief Engineer and Supt. Grand Valley Ry.

population in the territory for one mile each side of the line, the Grand Valley, between Brantford and Galt, is said to serve 26,300 people, not including Brantford. Similarly the line to Port Dover would bring 34,000 more people within reach of



E. FISHER,
General Superintendent

continent. Perhaps the finest view is to be had as you approach the city of Hamilton, near the village of Stony Creek, where the emerald waters of Lake Ontario suddenly burst into view from the mountain side, with the fertile and cultivated valley, many miles in extent, intervening. The road rapidly descends the mountain towards Hamilton, the magnificent sweep of country constantly unfolding, and the many tints of leaf and plant blending harmoniously with the ever-changing colors of the waters of the lake beyond. In this land and water picture the railway company has, almost without knowing it, brought to the knowledge of the travelling public a mine of loveliness, impressing and attracting the eye of the layman and entrancing the vision of the artist. The scene bursts upon the traveller with electric suddenness, and, although remaining in view in constantly changing situations for a quarter of an hour as the road winds along its picturesque path down the mountain side, it departs all too quickly, leaving a mental impression at once delightful and imperishable.

An unsurpassed service is maintained. Five passenger trains leave Brantford daily for Hamilton and eastern points, and the same number for Waterford on the M.C.R. R. The coaches are of the latest large, heavy type, superbly upholstered, and the fastest time is made. The T. H. & B. stations at Brantford and Hamilton are models of neatness and convenience, and their well-kept lawns and the vines creeping up their walls give them a rural setting rarely found in the case of railway stations.

The T. H. & B. is the most popular route to Hamilton, Toronto and Buffalo. It has fast trains, comfortable coaches, and a staff of courteous, obliging employees; and travellers wishing to enjoy all these advantages while travelling through one of the finest and most picturesque sections of Ontario could not do better than select this route.

The Chief Officers of the T. H. & B. are: - J. N. Beckley,



MURRY A. VERNER
President and General Manager
Grand Valley Railway

Rochester, N. Y., President; E. Fisher, General Superintendent; F. F. Backus, general passenger agent.

Few railroads have done so much for any city as the T. H. & B. has for Brantford. For many years the city did not have the best of railroad facilities. Failing to secure the main line of the Grand Trunk, and being served by no other railroad company, we were seriously handicapped both as regards transportation facilities and the beneficial effects of rate competition. With the coming of the T. H. & B. all this was changed. By means of it the city secured connections

THE NEW RADIAL LINE

The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway is hardly more than a year old, but if one is to judge by the volume of traffic handled, it has already made good. People have not been slow to appreciate the conveniences of a clean, fast, smokeless and cinderless method of travelling, and have liberally patronized the splendid service offered by the B. & H. Cars leave Brantford for Hamilton at 6.30, 7.45 and 9.00 a. m., and the following ones each hour-and-half till 11.00 p. m., except Sundays. An equally good return service is maintained. At Hamilton connections are made with the Hamilton

are equipped with air and hand-brakes, and carry 300 horsepower of motive machinery, geared to a speed of 50 miles per hour. The substantial nature of the road-bed and the heavy, high-power cars unite in giving the best fast service, with a minimum of vibration and jolting.

To say that the Company also operates a fast freight service is somewhat of a misnomer. What they really do operate is an express freight service, with delivery at freight rates. Freight motors leave both Brantford and Hamilton twice daily, and are a great boon to shippers along the line.

Furnishing chartered cars is a special feature to which



T. H. & B. STATION AT BRANTFORD

with the C.P.R. and the New York Central lines, and also obtained a first-class service to Hamilton and Toronto. Indeed, it may justly be claimed that the competition of the T. H. & B. was a substantial factor in causing the Grand Trunk to divert its main line so as to pass through Brantford.

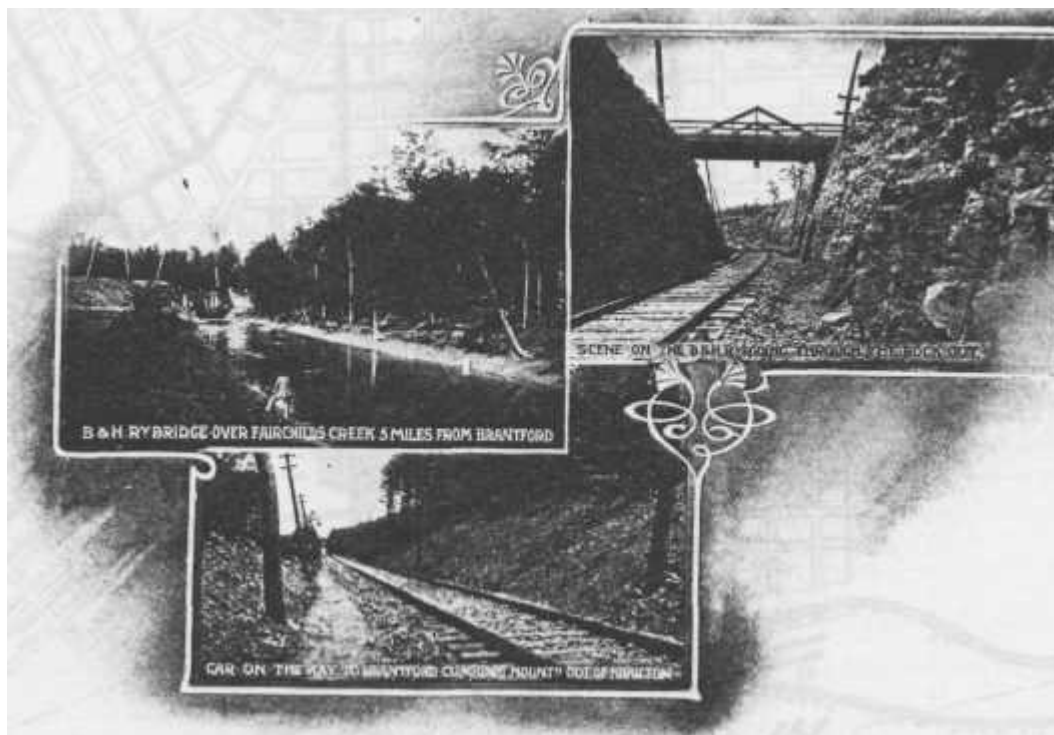
At Waterford the T. H. & B. makes connection with the Michigan Central R.R. From there it takes a north-easterly course to Brantford, from whence it passes through the beautiful scenery of the Dundas valley, ascends the plateau west of Hamilton, and enters that city. At Hamilton the C.P.R. and T. H. & B. use the same station, which is one of



T. H. & B. STATION AT HAMILTON

the most artistic buildings of its kind in Ontario. From Hamilton the line branches in two directions, one part going to Toronto, the other to Welland and Buffalo.

Between Buffalo and Hamilton the line passes through the famous Niagara fruit district, affording a view of one of the most beautiful landscapes to be found anywhere on the



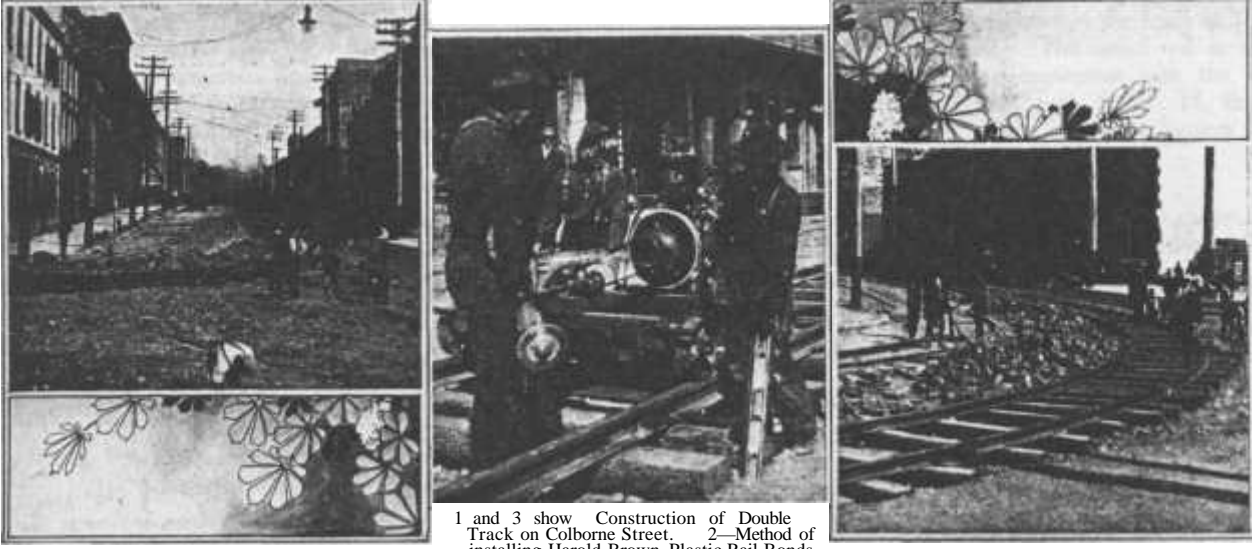
Radial, the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville, and with tin-Hamilton and Dundas Railway, while during the period of navigation excellent connections are made with Toronto by boat.

The Company has the finest equipment in the country. The road-bed is one of the most substantial in Canada. The tracks are built to the specifications of the ordinary steam railway, with the exception that the grades are somewhat heavier in places than steam railway engineering will permit, and the rails are heavier than the ordinary steam-road rail, weighing eighty pounds to the yard. The cars are of the best inter-urban type, and weigh 70,000 pounds each. They

the Company devotes a good deal of attention. Most people think that a "Special or Chartered" car is a luxury which can be afforded only by persons of wealth. As a matter of fact, the expense will average very little more than the fare paid by the entire party if they travel as individuals. There is no pleasanter method of travel for a party of friends, a club, or society than in a chartered car, affording a degree of exclusiveness and privacy not possible in regular cars.

In every branch of the service every possible attention is given to the comfort of the passengers, and no pains are spared in making the service a model one in every respect.

BRANTFORD STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM



1 and 3 show Construction of Double Track on Colborne Street. 2—Method of installing Harold-Brown Plastic Rail Bonds.

With the upbuilding of a city, the development of the street railway system should go hand-in-hand; and in the upbuilding boom, essentially the first place for a city to start is in the improvement of its own thoroughfares. Fortunate, indeed, it is, then, that the present marks the beginning of an era in Brantford when enterprise on a mammoth scale is being shown by the

M. A. Verner, now president of the Grand Valley Company, and William P. Kellett, superintendent, arrived here from Pittsburg, Pa., assuming the reins of management of the Grand Valley and Brantford street railway systems from A. J. Patterson & Company. Since that time citizens in general know of the many marked changes that have been made,

Galt and Paris, all going to make this city a convergent terminal centre of radial traffic.

Will Start Next Spring.

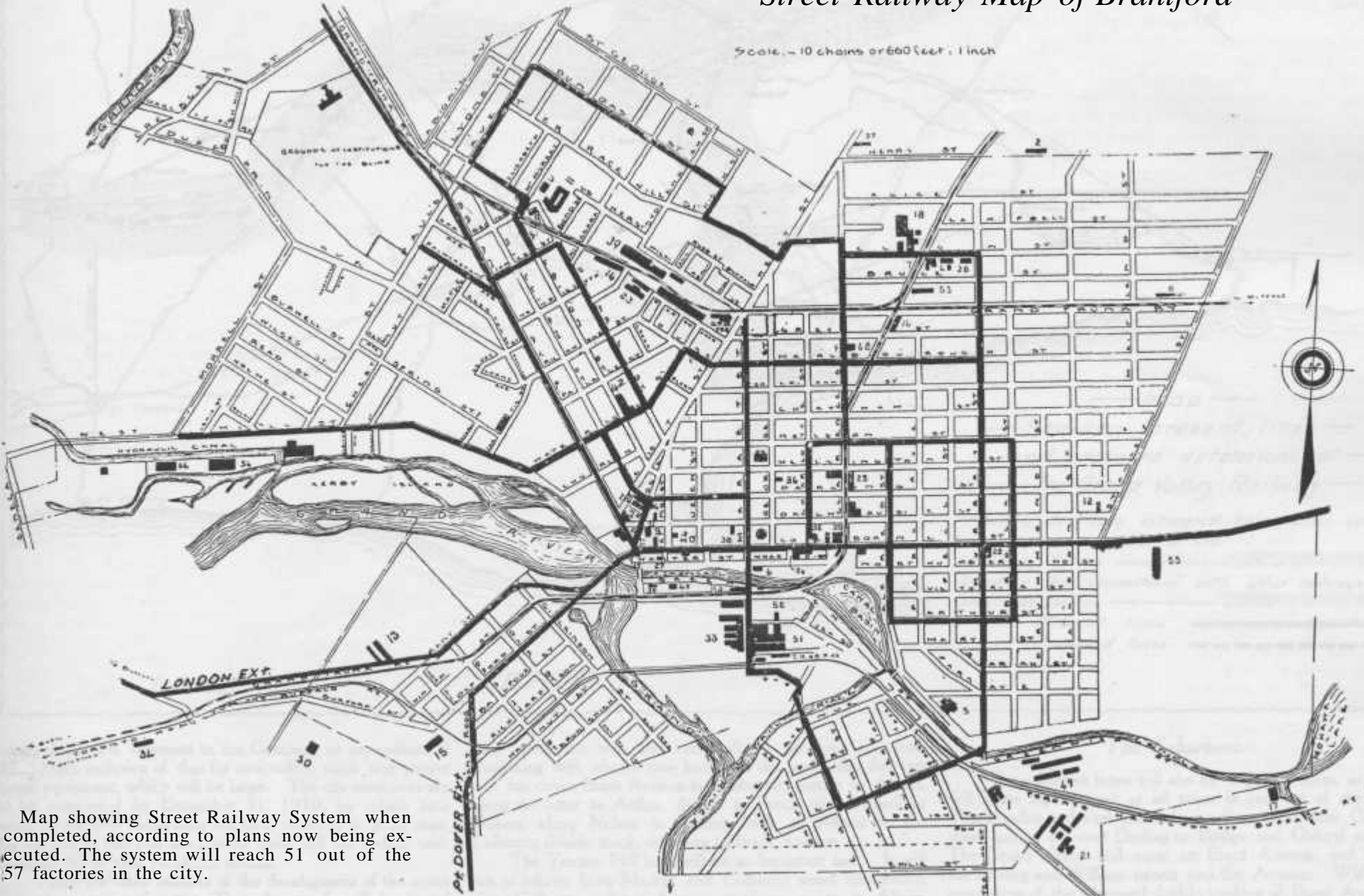
The Grand Valley Radial Company will commence active work in the Spring on the construction of the radial lines to Port Dover and to London. In fact, a gang of men will be kept busy during the winter cleaning up the right-of-way now in control of the Company. This right-of-way, incidentally, has been secured after no little study as to conditions, one of the objectives in view being the number of people to be served. The Port Dover radial line will serve 34,100 people along the route, exclusive of Brantford and immediate vicinity, populated to the extent of 25,000. This line is being looked forward to with much satisfaction by Brantford and Port Dover people in particular, as it means the opening up of territory naturally tributary from a trade viewpoint. The extension in distance will cover 33 3-5 miles, and will run through Mount Pleasant, Boston, Townsend Centre, Waterford, Bloomsburg, Simcoe and Port Dover.

Line to London.

The other line proposed is west to Woodstock and London, a distance of 27 and 58 miles respectively, the section between Woodstock and Ingersoll being already in operation. This will touch Mount Vernon, Burford, Cathcart, Eastwood, Woodstock, Beachville, Ingersoll and London. From enquiries made by The Expositor, it was learned that this

Street Railway Map of Brantford

Scale.—10 chains or 660 feet: 1 inch



Map showing Street Railway System when completed, according to plans now being executed. The system will reach 51 out of the 57 factories in the city.

two corporations, the City and the Street Railway Company. Just as the denizens of this city are showing an abiding faith in the future by the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars on the permanent paving of streets, so the Street Railway Company is showing an equally commendable enterprise in the laying out of an entirely new system, which will make the Telephone City one of the banner street car and radial centres of the Dominion. In the latter part of 1907 Messrs.

which in reality, however, are but a shadow of what will be accomplished before January 1, 1910. The start has already been made, and Colborne Street, with its double tracks solidly embedded in permanent pavement, is but the beginning of a 16-mile street car system in Brantford, with its radials from the north, south and west, tapping agricultural districts rich in fertility, settled by a prosperous people, and reaching such important centres as London, Woodstock, Port Dover, Simcoe,

line will serve 121,500 people, inclusive of London, Ingersoll and Woodstock, but not including Brantford. Territory considered tributary is that three miles on each side of the radial line. At present the Grand Valley to Paris and Galt serves 26,325 people, not including Brantford; and, by its connection with the Galt, Preston and Hespeler line, is in touch with 38,000 more, making 64,325 in all. The Brantford and Hamilton radial serves 95,000 people, not including Brantford.

GRAND VALLEY RADIAL RAILWAY

Summing up, it will be seen that the local radials will serve 314,925 people, 175,000 of whom are from rural territory distinctly tributary to this city. Consequently, the work of extending these important lines is being followed already by the greatest interest on the part of local citizens, who will hope for the continued success of the Company, showing, as it is, commendable energy and enterprise in all its undertakings. So much for the radial part of the programme.

The city work, as already mentioned, is going rapidly ahead, and is being watched with even greater interest. The extensions now under way will mean practically sixteen miles of new track bed in this city, laid out in such a way that the street railway will touch every factory and come within two blocks of every residential section in the city. This under-

no means forgotten. By permission of the City Council the Company can operate its freight cars between the hours of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. over the city streets. The radial will in essence be a terminal railroad, having connection with the Grand Trunk on Echo street, and later with the T. H. & B. in Eagle Place. This is one of the important features of the general plans.

The Loop Lines.

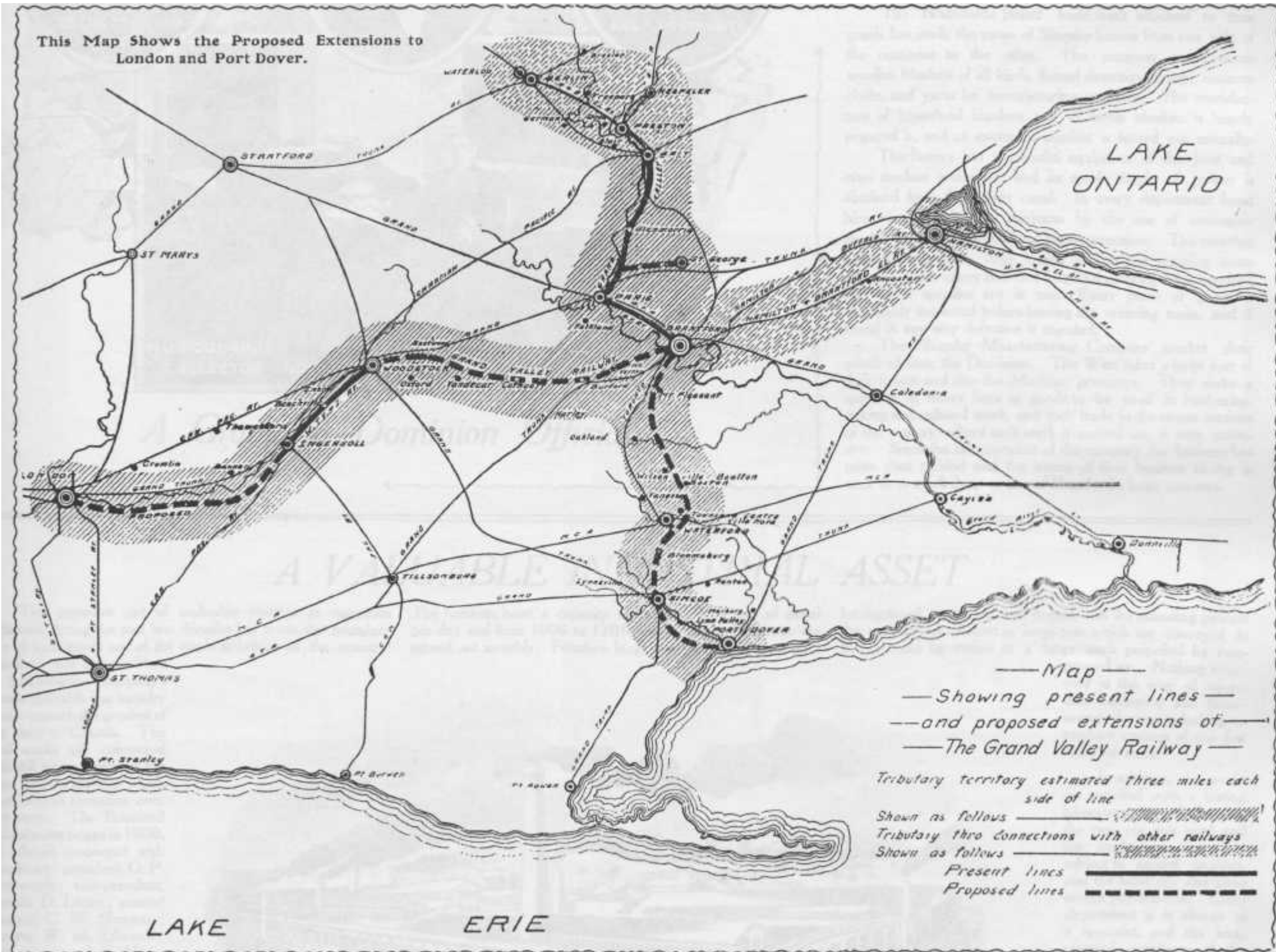
That every section of the city will be well served by the new service can be appreciated by The Expositor readers by a glance at the map herewith reproduced showing all the new lines. The full extent of the service can best be secured, however, by running over the new loop lines, showing, as the

running direct to Cayuga street into Eagle Place, returning to the starting point along Erie Avenue and South Market street.

There will be a dead end in West Brantford, the cars running along Oxford to Colborne, to Market street, thence to Erie Avenue, to Cayuga, to Murray, to Colborne, returning to Oxford street.

The North Ward loop will run from Brant Avenue and James Street down to Colborne, to Murray, to Marlboro, thence to Waterloo, to Pearl, returning to James street.

The Holmedale section will have another dead end at Morrell street, the cars running to Waterloo from West Mill street, thence to Duke street, to Marlboro, to Murray, to Colborne, returning up Brant Avenue to West Mill.



taking alone will represent to the Company an expenditure of \$225,000, exclusive of that for new rolling stock and power house equipment, which will be large. The city extensions are to be completed by December 31, 1910, by which time work on the new radial lines will have received a good start. By the end of this year the present lines will be re-laid with standard 80 lb. rails, A.S.C.E. section.

There are other features of the development of the street car system worthy of note. The rolling stock will be brand new, of such type as the fine new Grand Valley car put on this summer. In fact, the new trucks and motors for the most of this stock have already arrived. But the end is not yet. At the present time plans are being prepared for a big power house and car barns in West Brantford, as it is the intention of the Company to have their entire stock under one roof, in order to facilitate the work of running the system. This, it is considered, will be a decided step forward.

The freight traffic side of the radial business has been by

loop does, the way the cars will be put into operation. Beginning with what is now known as the main line, the cars will run down Brant Avenue to Colborne, thence to Alfred, along the latter to Arthur, thence to Brock, along Brock to Nelson, along Nelson to Alfred, back on Alfred to the Colborne double track, returning to Brant Avenue.

The Terrace Hill loop will be an important line. It will run as follows from Market and Colborne street intersection along Colborne to Brant Avenue, to James street, to Albion street subway, to St. Paul's Avenue, to Dundas, down the latter to High street, along High to Terrace Hill street, down the hill to West, thence north of Greenwood cemetery to Clarence, down Clarence to Nelson, to Charlotte, returning to Colborne.

The factory loop, doubtless, will be one of the most important of all the projected lines. With centre at Market and Colborne, the cars will run to Charlotte, to Nelson, to Clarence, then to Elgin street, turning on to Murray, and

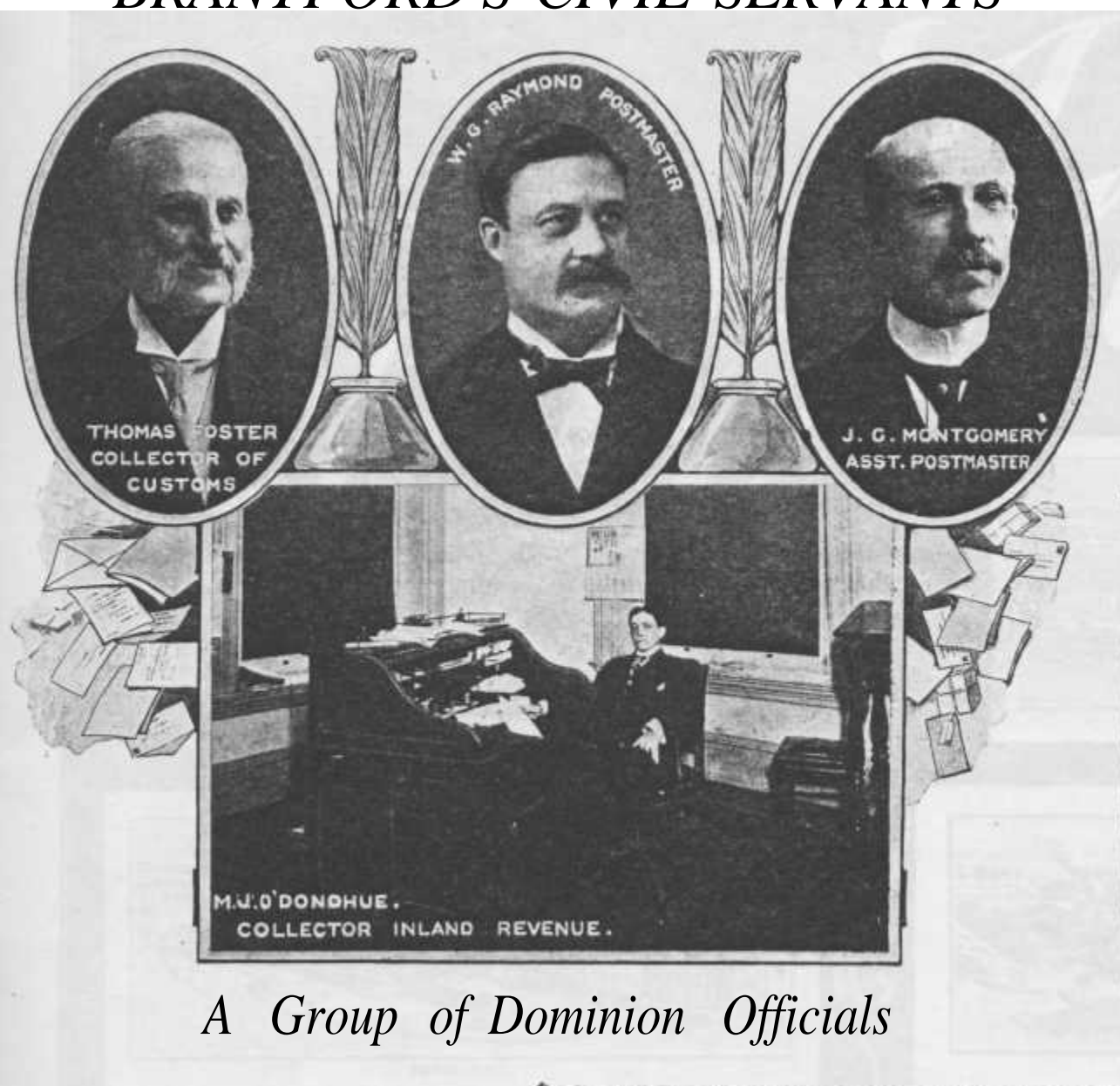
The Suburbans.

The suburban loops will also be important ones, as they will insure rapid transit at all times in and out of the city. The London and Port Dover lines will come in over Oxford street and go out over Dulling to Bridge and Oxford streets. The Grand Valley will enter on Brant Avenue, and leave via Darling and William streets and the Avenue. With the completion of the proposed double tracking of Brant Avenue, the possibilities of any tie up of the radials on the streets are almost entirely obliterated.

A Big Undertaking.

The above constitutes a gigantic undertaking on the part of the street railway and radial company, but the courage, enterprise, energy and foresight required are all there, and, before the passing of two years more, Brantford anticipates with confidence this wonderful development in electric transit.

BRANTFORD'S CIVIL SERVANTS



A Group of Dominion Officials

High-Class Woollen Goods.

The Slingsby Manufacturing Company, makers of all kinds of high-class woollen goods, was founded by Slingsby Bros, thirty years ago, and commenced operations on the present premises in the Holmedale district. The first building in which the business was housed was destroyed by fire and was replaced by a three-storey brick structure. The present company was incorporated and took over the business in 1893. The officers are: President, Frank Cockshutt; vice-president Jas. L. Sutherland; secretary-treasurer, John R. Varey. Upon assuming control, in 1893, the present company enlarged the factory by the addition of a 60 x 90 three-storey brick building and equipped it with the latest machinery devised. Even this, however, has been found inadequate to meet the demands for "Slingsby goods," and just last year the capacity of the plant was increased by thirty per cent.

The "Brant-forde Brand" trade mark attached to their goods has made the name of Slingsby known from one side of the continent to the other. The company manufactures woollen blankets of all kinds, flannel sheetings, linings, costume cloths, and yarns for manufacturing purposes. The manufacture of household blankets and of horse blankets is largely engaged in, and an enormous number is turned out annually.

The factory has a splendid equipment of the best and most modern machinery, and an ample supply of power is obtained from the power canal. In every department hand labor is reduced to a minimum by the use of automatic machines that work with almost human precision. The weaving room contains forty large looms, and in the spinning room spinning mules ninety-two feet long and carrying four hundred and eight spindles are in use. Every piece of goods is thoroughly inspected before leaving the weaving room, and if found in any way defective is rejected.

The Slingsby Manufacturing Company market their goods all over the Dominion. The West takes a large part of their output and also the Maritime provinces. They make a specialty of heavy lines of goods to be used in lumbering, mining and railroad work, and their trade in the newer sections of the country, where such work is carried on, is very extensive. Since the incorporation of the company the business has more than trebled and the extent of their business to-day is such as to mark them as one of Brantford's large concerns.

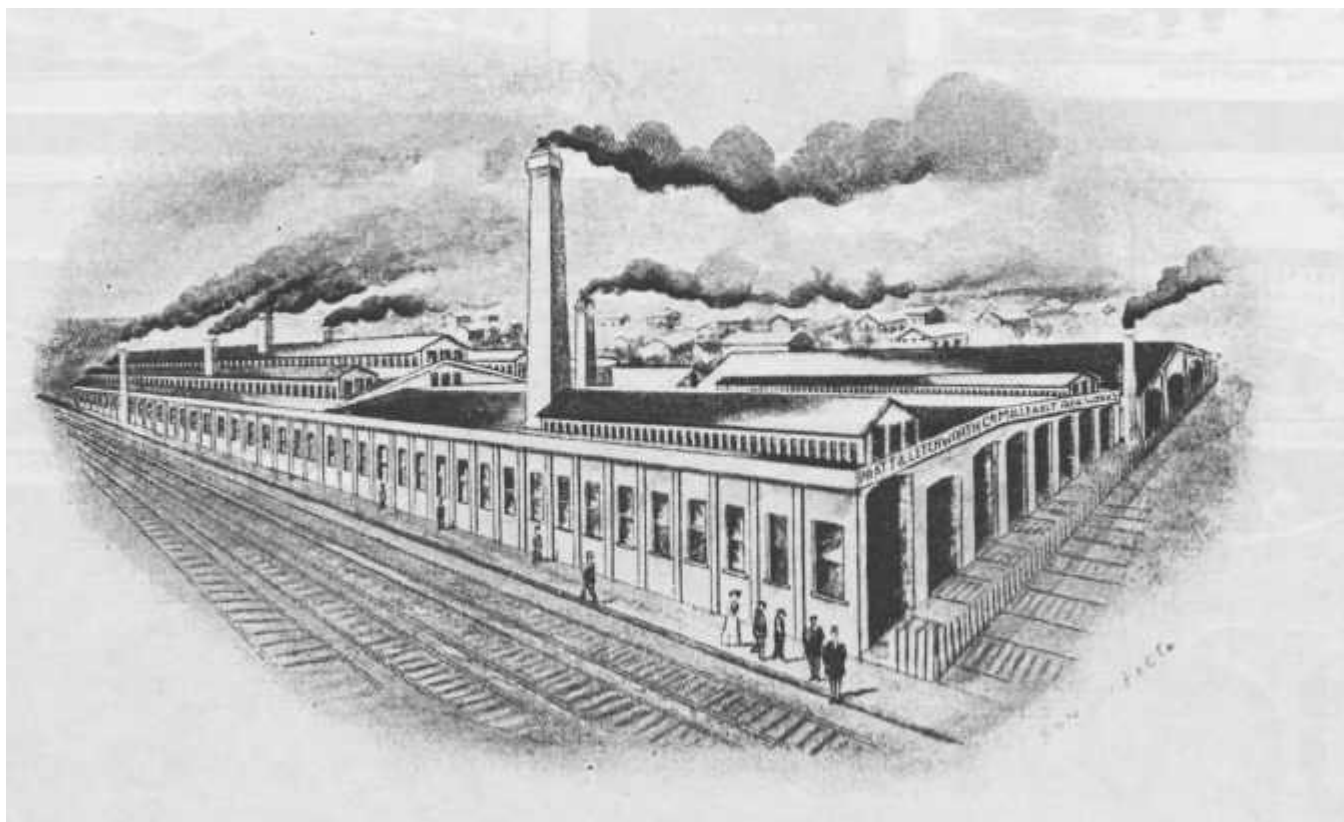
A VALUABLE INDUSTRIAL ASSET

The extensive use of malleable castings in numerous industries during the past few decades has made the manufacture of such goods one of the staple industries of the country. Brantford may claim in Pratt & Letchworth Company's plant a malleable iron foundry whose output is the greatest of any shop in Canada. The local works are connected with still larger works of the same kind in Buffalo, which have been in operation over sixty years. The Brantford establishment began in 1900, the officials connected with same being: president, O. P. Letchworth; vice-president, Franklin D. Locke; general manager, C. W. Sherman; treasurer, W. M. Edwards; local manager, J. E. Hammond.

The plant here is situated adjacent to the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway and therefore enjoys unexcelled shipping facilities. Malleable castings of every kind are manufactured to order. Large quantities of castings for railroad work, such as couplers, journal boxes, side bearings and bolster equipments are turned out, while the manufacture of castings for the use of agricultural implement works constitutes a large part of the business.

The works are fully equipped with the latest machinery.

The furnaces have a capacity of melting 120 tons of metal per day and from 1000 to 1200 tons of finished castings are turned out monthly. Fourteen large annealing furnaces, with a



PRATT & LETCHWORTH CO.. MALLEABLE IRON WORKS

capacity varying from 25 to 30 tons each, according to the size of the casting filling them, are in use. Each of these ovens is connected with an electric pyrometer by which the heat can

be regulated to the required degree. In the annealing process the castings are packed in large pots which are conveyed to the furnaces by means of a large truck propelled by com-

pressed air. Nothing whatever in the way of up-to-date equipment and labor-saving devices is lacking to produce castings of the first order of merit.

In addition, the works are supplied with a testing laboratory in which both the raw pig iron used and the finished castings are subject to careful analysis, and the latter are also given severe physical tests. Every department is in charge of a specialist, and the long, practical experience of the patent institution is always at the command of the Brantford works. To turn out goods that, under the closest scrutiny, would rank as first quality has ever been the aim of the Pratt & Letchworth establishment, and no effort or experience is spared in order to produce work that is flawless in every respect. The company employs in the neighborhood of six hundred men and this, together with the sterling quality of the

product it manufactures, makes it a most valuable concern for the city to have. The Pratt & Letchworth Company has been an excellent substitute for the G. T. R. shops.

PENMAN'S Pen-Angle

MILLS OF
PENMAN'S LIMITED



PARIS, ONT.



PARIS, ONT.



ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.



COATICOOK, QUE.



BRANTFORD, ONT.



PORT DOVER, ONT.



THOROLD, ONT.



ALMONTE, ONT.

UNSHRINKABLE

UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY

SAFEST FOR ALL SEASONS — BEST FOR ALL REASONS.



COURT HOUSE AND JAIL

A GROUP OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS



ENTRANCE TO ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

BRANTFORD possesses a number of important public buildings, some of which are shown on this page, and in the near future is promised some costly new structures. Among the present buildings are the Ontario Institution for the Blind, the Carnegie Free Library, the Post Office and Customs House, the House of Refuge, the Court House and Jail, and the Water Works plant.

Among the finest of these are the Institution for the Blind, which is surrounded by one of the most beautiful parks in Ontario, and the Free Library, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who donated \$35,000.00 for the erection of the building, which is considered to be one of the most handsome of the Carnegie structures to be found throughout the continent.

There is now under consideration a proposition for a notable addition to the public buildings of the city as result of the recent information on the part of the Minister of Public Works for Canada, that the Dominion government is prepared to erect a new Post Office and Customs House, provided the city exchanges, as a new site for the same, a part of the present Market Square for the old Post Office and Customs' building. This offer, which would entail an outlay



WATER WORKS POWER HOUSE

of \$150,000 on the part of the government, is now before the local authorities and some action on it may be expected at an early date.

In connection with the government building, if suggested plans are followed, there would be a new city hall, the two structures combining in architectural effects, and over both there would be a tower which the government is willing to erect. This, of course, would necessitate the removal of the market to another site. The issue is to be referred to the rate payers at an early date. If plans are carried out the new buildings will be the finest in the city.

Thus it will be seen that the plans for the beautification of Brantford by the erection of fine public building are being gradually realized and that the outlook for the future is particularly favorable.

A feature, too, in connection with public buildings, which should not be lost sight of, is the ornamentation of the surroundings by pretty parks.



POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS HOUSE



HOUSE OF REFUGE



CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY



EDUCATION is one of the most important factors of modern life. Realizing this principle years ago, the educational authorities of this city laid a lasting foundation in the establishment of institutions of learning which are to-day the pride of every citizen. No other city of like size in the Dominion can boast of better facilities. In every branch the advantages are manifold, both in the equipment provided and in the course prescribed. With one or two exceptions all of the public schools of the city have been rebuilt and enlarged within the past ten years. The courses of study have been extended, among the notable additions being the department in manual training and domestic science, both for public school and collegiate pupils. The salary schedule of the teaching staff has been revised in order that the best of talent may be secured and retained. In the realms of separate school work progress has also been made, and at the present time a proposition is well advanced for the erection of a new separate school in the North Ward. The Collegiate Institute, too, after a long and successful period in its present quarters, is to be removed to Brant Avenue, where a costly and modern building will be erected. Thus, it will be seen, that progress has been the order of the day in the educational affairs of Brantford.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The public school course is, of necessity, the basis of any system of education which a city carries on under provincial control. It is in the public school that the child receives his earliest instruction, and there, to a great extent, are moulded the elemental ideals of character which are to shape the future life. To this end, too much attention cannot be given to the public school problem in all of its aspects, including the erection of modern and adequate school buildings, the arrangement of school districts, the selection of qualified teachers of character and ability, and the presentation of a course of training which, having regard to present conditions and future demands, will best meet the interests of the children under instruction.

The public school buildings, views of which are shown in this issue, are a credit to the city. While the Central school is the largest and, possibly, the finest structure, the others, which have been erected or remodelled in later years, are also splendid types, including the Victoria, in the North Ward; the Alexandra, in the East Ward; the King Edward, in Eagle Place; and the Ryerson, in West Brantford. It will not be long before the needs of the Holmedale and Terrace Hill, and the intervening district in the North Ward, will likewise be served by a new building. With this may come some changes in school districts, although the existing divisions are fairly satisfactory.

The greatest care has been exercised in the selection of teachers, with the result that the staff is now in an excellent condition. There have been numerous changes, consequent on the deaths of Dr. Kelly, the veteran inspector, and William Wilkinson, for many years principal of the Central school; and the removal of Inspector Hoag and other heads of schools to other centres. Mr. E. E. C. Kilmer is now in charge of the local system.

The people of Brantford, neither in the erection of buildings nor the furnishing of equipment, have been sparing in their support of popular education, and the authorities, recognizing this fact, have steadily endeavored to mould a course which would be at once thorough and practical. The result is a local system which is a model in almost every detail.

Apart from the actual work of instruction, the needs of

the pupils are given every attention, and in the formation of various organizations for the promotion of healthy pastimes and sports, their good-will is secured. A school savings' bank system is in operation for the encouragement of a spirit of thrift and saving among the children. The latest methods prevail in the kindergarten classes, which are most interesting for the little folks.

In the six public schools of the city there is an enrollment of three thousand pupils. The buildings, which are surrounded by beautiful grounds and parks, are carried by the city as an asset of \$200,000. The annual expenditure for public schools is about \$47,000, of which \$11,000 is for salaries. The civic grant in this connection is \$41,000, the remainder coming from other sources.

The principals of the schools are: Central, William Aberhart; Alexandra, W. E. Foster; Victoria, Miss Colter; King Edward, William Park; Ryerson, Miss M'Diarmid; Morrell street, Miss Mitchell.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS

While the interests of the Public School pupils are well met, the supporters of Separate Schools have also to be congratulated on the success with which they have conducted their system in this city. Two separate schools are in operation here, one in the North and the other in the East Ward. The schools are taught by Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph, and are under the control of a separate school board, elected by the separate school supporters of the city. The annual expenditure of the Board is about \$3000, of which \$ 15 00 is for salaries. The plans for the erection of a new building to replace the present structure in the North Ward are well under way, and the assurance is given that the school will be handsome and modern in every respect.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

From the days of the grammar school, with its frame cottage on Nelson Street, Brantford has always been progressive in higher education. In 1857 the grammar and common schools of the town were united, remaining so for a period of ten years, when a separation took place, the present collegiate building being erected shortly afterwards in place of the brick cottage, with its two teachers, which formerly did service in the East Ward. The Collegiate has now grown to be one of the most important of its class in the province, with a splendid record of results. Under the supervision of the principal, Mr. A. W. Burt, there are more than 350 pupils. In fact, so large has the attendance grown that a new building has become a necessity, and will be erected on the site of the Ladies' College on Brant Avenue, at a total outlay of possibly \$ 1 00,000, affording ample room for class work in all branches of study. There is also to be vocational work in the manual training department, which will have a separate building, and for domestic science classes, in addition to accommodation and equipment for science work and other similar lines which are followed in such institutions. A competent staff is employed under the direction of the Collegiate board, whose annual expenditure is about \$14,000, of which \$11,000 is for salaries for ten teachers.

NEW BRANCHES OF WORK

Ten years ago the manual training work was inaugurated in this city, public-spirited citizens and manufacturers co-operating in the erection and equipment of a suitable building for carrying on the course. The work has grown each year, particularly during the period in which Mr. C. F. Errett, the present principal, has had charge, extending over the past seven years. It now embraces wood and metal turning,

forging, bench work, wood work and mechanical drawing. So popular has the work become that it has been found necessary to open new classes, and in future there will be a division as between Collegiate and Public School classes. One of the late features has been an industrial class, which is calculated to fit boys who are likely to enter factories. Under the new Collegiate plan more accommodation is to be given manual training, and the scheme of improving the vocational course will be extended.

Another course which has proven very popular with the girls in the public schools, and in the Collegiate, also is domestic science, which is carried on along advanced but practical lines and cannot but prove of the greatest benefit to those who receive instruction.

MOHAWK INSTITUTE WORK

A visit to the Mohawk Indian Institute, situated just beyond the eastern limits of the city, cannot but impress one with the importance of the work being carried on there under the direction of the superintendent, Rev. Robert Ashton. In the new building, erected a couple of years ago by the New England Company, more than a hundred pupils are under instruction, all to be turned out as well-educated young Indians, who will carry ability and energy into the various lines of industry which they will follow in later years. The institute was established in 1850, and the work has been in progress ever since.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

The Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, one of the many monuments to the wisdom and liberality of the government and legislature of the Province, is an attractive object to all visitors to Brantford. It occupies a very beautiful and elevated site in the western part of the city. The institution is for the gratuitous instruction of young persons, resident in the province of Ontario, who, by reason of total or partial blindness, are unable to receive education and training by ordinary methods. It was erected in 1872, and is supported entirely by provincial funds. The education given is equal to that of the best public schools, and a higher grade of studies, leading up to university matriculation, can be followed, if desired. Organ, pianoforte and vocal music, as well as the theory of music, are taught to those capable of benefitting by such instruction, the musical curriculum and grading being that of the Toronto College of Music. Pupils are eligible for the examinations of the latter institution, as well as for those of the College of Organists, in which some have obtained diplomas. The industries taught the male pupils are willow and cane-working and piano-tuning. Many graduates have proved accomplished experts in the last mentioned art. The female pupils are instructed in such industries suited to their sex as machine and hand sewing and knitting, fancy work of all kinds and bead work. A class for girls in plain cooking is about being organized. A well-equipped gymnasium and a kindergarten class are important features. The arrangements for securing the health, comfort and moral oversight of the pupils are as perfect as possible. Their religious instruction is well cared for, while non-interference with denominational distinctions is strictly observed.

On the death of the late principal, Mr. Dymond, the Principalship of the Institution was assumed by Mr. H. F. Gardiner, who is at present in charge, with Mr. W. B. Wickens as assistant principal and Mr. W. N. Hossie, bursar. Mr. Gardiner is proving himself a progressive and up-to-date principal, and is devoting himself with enthusiasm to the many problems affecting the blind, which are now demanding atten-

MOHAWK INDIAN INSTITUTE



Mutual Life Agency

The district agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada has the oversight of all the local agencies in the three counties of Brant, Norfolk and Haldimand. It was founded some thirty years ago by Mr. E. W. P. Jones, who, in 1900, took Mr. W. H. Hammond, the present general agent, into partnership with him. In January, 1907, Mr. Jones retired and Mr. Hammond bought out his interest, becoming general agent for the district.

There are three district agents covering the three counties included in the district, which has in it twelve-hundred policy holders, carrying nearly two-million dollars' worth of insurance. This amount is increasing rapidly, a circumstance which is due to the high financial standing of the company and the mutual

basis upon which it is conducted. The company is owned and controlled by its policy-holders. There are no dividends to pay, and consequently every dollar of profit remaining after expenses are met is distributed among the policy-holders. In the last three years the profits thus returned to policy-holders amounted to over a million-and-a-half dollars. All the company's investments are non-speculative in nature, and, as a result, in the worst stage of the recent industrial depression, the president was able to announce that not only had there been no loss or depreciation in assets, but that there was not a single investment giving the directors one moment's uneasiness. The age of the company, its mutual character and the sound nature of its investments, coupled with the efficiency of the district agency, is giving it an exceedingly large and increasing clientele in the Brantford district.

The Home of Paper Boxes

Paper boxes of every description are made by the Hampel Paper Box Company, whose factory is located on the corner of West and Centre streets. The business was founded in 1905, by Mr. W. J. Hampel, who is the present efficient manager. The product consists of plain and fancy boxes of every kind, which are used largely by local firms and are also widely distributed to manufacturers all over the Province. The fancy glove and handkerchief boxes turned out by this company are famous for their substantial and artistic qualities, and are finding a growing market throughout Ontario. The factory is a large one, is equipped with the latest and best labor-saving machinery, and in it only the most expert labor is employed. Its capacity is 250,000 boxes per month. The company is one of the most progressive in the City of Brantford, as is shown by the very quick recovery made from the effects of a



IN THE WORKSHOP

disastrous fire which visited this factory in January last. Although their stock and plant suffered considerable damage, manufacturing was begun again inside a week's time. In the employ of the company there are about twenty-five hands. The good qualities of the boxes made by the Hampel Paper Box Co. are winning an exceedingly large patronage from dealers and manufacturers all over the country and the factory is one of the busiest in the city.

THE BEST SCREWS, NUTS AND BOLTS ARE MADE HERE

A view of the premises of the Brantford Screw Company demonstrates what advantages Brantford has to offer in the way of desirable factory sites. The works of the company in West Brantford extend over a large area of ground and, as the building is a one-storey structure, direct light by means of skylights ensures the best possible lighting conditions for the workmen. The factory is situated on the T.H. & B. Railway, thus affording the very best facilities for the prompt handling of orders.

The output of the company consists of all kinds of screws, bolts, nuts, washers, and of various kinds of wire. These are marketed in all parts of the Dominion, a large share of the product being sold to local industries, while a considerable amount goes to the Maritime Provinces. The Western demand is increasing and at the present time about twenty-five per cent, of the company's output goes to Western Canada. The company has the best and most modern plant in the Dominion. The machinery is of the very latest type, and human labor is reduced to a minimum. In some departments one operator with three helpers attends to as many as forty-two machines.

There is a special tool department, where some twenty skilled mechanics are employed, who devote their attention exclusively to keeping the machines of the factory in repair and in designing and manufacturing new machinery for the plant. The making of bolts and nuts is a very highly specialized and delicate process. Bolts are shaped and threaded on scores of different machines and the nuts are manufactured on as many other different machines. If the best results are to be secured the very finest accuracy is required, and in order to

secure this the standard gauges are sent every week to the tool department to be tested, and if found defective are at once rejected.

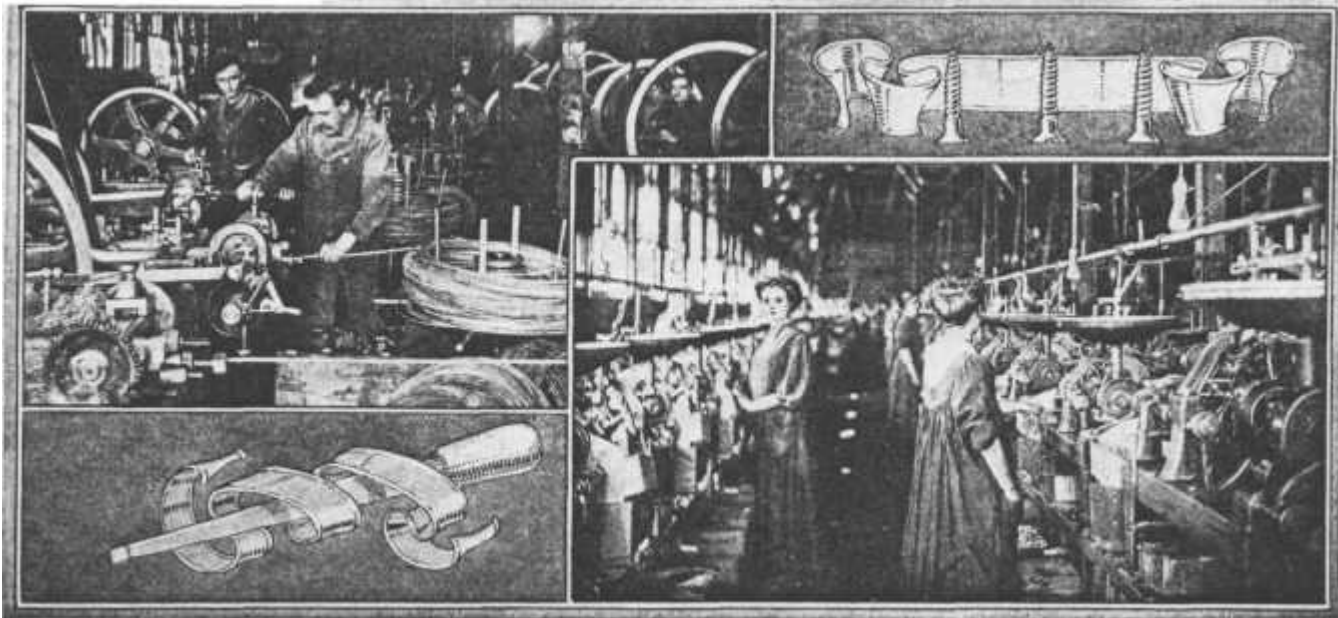
The raw material used consists of bar steel and wire rods. The first stage in the process of manufacture is to pass these through a sulphuric acid bath to clean them. They are then baked in large ovens to remove the acid and the wire is drawn through steel dies to reduce it to the sizes required. Next comes the heading department, through which all material

process method of manufacturing nuts up to half an inch in diameter, and of heading bolts ranging from the smallest size to a diameter of three-quarters of an inch. On account of having this process for threading large bolts some very large contracts have been secured. A case in point is the contract for the supply of bolts for the Hydro-Electric Power transmission line, which is now under process of construction. This contract was secured by the Brantford Screw Co., and calls for from three hundred to four hundred tons of bolts, which are

being shipped at the rate of two carloads per month. Such contracts as this speak volumes for the high-class nature of the product and the efficiency of the plant of the Brantford Screw Co.

The business of the company is extending at a marvelous rate. At the present time they are doing a business five times as great as was being done five years ago, when the present manager, Mr. J. B. Detwiler, took charge of the works. A great deal of the product is sold to Brantford factories. Indeed, in the first years of the company's existence, this local demand was the largest item in the company's trade, and at the present time the demand from Brantford's numerous manufacturing

establishments accounts for a large share of their output. Now the range of the company's trade is limited only by the boundaries of the Dominion. In the Province of Ontario selling is done direct to the manufacturer or merchant, but in the other provinces resident agents have charge of the provincial sales. The steady growth of the company in the past, its constantly widening field of trade, its up-to-date plant and its efficient and business management, mark it as one of Brantford's most flourishing industries.



HEADING ROOM

SCREW-THREADING DEPARTMENT

Continued from page 45

tion, among them the care of the adult blind. Important improvements of a structural character have been made to the Institution during his term of office.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

In addition to the institutions already mentioned, there are a number of others, of a more or less private character, which cater to musical and commercial tastes, all combining to make Brantford a most important educational centre.

LOCAL EDUCATIONISTS

No field presents more features of absorbing interest in the way of service than the educational line. Perhaps this is the reason why Brantford has never been lacking in excellent material, both in the teaching staffs and governing boards. A review of the records shows that some of the most prominent residents of the city have given freely of their time in service on educational bodies, while the list of masters and teachers includes names that are honored and revered in households throughout the city. If the opportunity in this connection has been large, the response, in like measure, has been great.

Of the older leaders in this district, the late Dr. Kelly, appointed county inspector of public schools in 1871, and the late William Wilkinson, for many years principal of the Central School, and later inspector of city schools, were probably the most widely known. To them, in a large measure, is due the credit for the shaping of the system, both in the city and county. Other familiar names are the late Rev. Dr. Cochrane, who did a valuable work as head of the Young Ladies' College, Rev. Robert Ashton, who has been superintendent of the Mohawk Indian Institute since 1872, and Mr. A. H. Dymond, who was principal of the Ontario Institution for the Blind from 1881 until his death, a few years ago.

In the matter of governing boards, Brantford to-day is no less fortunate than in the past. On the public school board there are ten representative citizens, all of whom evince the greatest interest in the work assigned to them. The chairman, Mr. Frank J. Calbeck, who has been some seven years on the board, is well qualified, both in training and experience, for the office which he fills in a most creditable manner. Over the collegiate institute board Mr. Robert E. Ryerson presides most efficiently, his business training and previous service on local boards contributing to his success. The head of the separate school board, Rev. Father Cummings, has given a close study to school affairs, and in every branch is conversant with the needs of the local field. Men of this character make ideal directing forces and the bodies under them are certain to accomplish the best possible results.

The city, at the present time, too, is particularly favored with a splendid working staff in all branches of educational work. At the head of the public school system are Mr. Standing, the county inspector, and Mr. Kilmer, the city inspector, each a thoroughly qualified and widely experienced educationist. At the collegiate, Mr. Burt, in his record as principal, has given the highest results and the greatest satisfaction. The general efficiency of the staff and the standing of the pupils, not less than the increased attendance, are all substantial evidence of the character of his work. The principals of the various schools are also highly qualified, and, as may be seen from the regular report to the boards, are doing splendid work. In the technical school, Mr. Errett has proved a great success in enlisting the interest of boys in this branch of study. In the wider field, reference has already been made to the extended service of Rev. Mr. Ashton in his work among the Indian students, and to the service which is being given by Mr. Gardiner at the Ontario Institution for the Blind. These institutions are models in every detail and the principals have every reason to be justly proud of the success which is attending their efforts.

The composition of the school boards this year is as follows:

Collegiate Board: R. E. Ryerson, chairman; Dr. H. R. Frank, Dr. R. H. Palmer, Dr. E. Hart, W. J. Graham, J. P. Pitcher, W. Lahey, G. Pickles; John Buskard, secretary-treasurer.

Public School Board: F. J. Calbeck, chairman; Dr.



P. P. Ballachey, T. L. Wood, M. E. B. Cutcliffe, W. A. Hollinrake, J. J. Inglis, W. T. Pearce, G. H. Ryerson, E. G. Simpson, and A. E. Day; A. K. Bunnell, secretary-treasurer.

Separate School Board: Rev. J. P. Cummings, chairman and treasurer; P. Harrington; P. Ryan, T. Ion, F. Mather, E. J. Carlin, W. Kelly, J. C. Waller, M. J. O'Donohue; W. B. Shuler, secretary.

The Popular Sand-Lime Brick.

One of Brantford's oldest firms is that of John Mann & Sons. It was in 1868 that the coal and builders' supplies business was begun which has continued with increasing prosperity till to-day. To its original activities the company in 1907 added that of the manufacture of Sand-Lime Brick, and this new feature now promises to be one of the most important phases of the business. With the growing scarcity of lumber for building purposes, recourse must be had more and more to other building materials. Among these Sand-Lime Brick has

many characteristics which recommend it. First of all it can be used the day after it is made. It does not disintegrate with age, but grows harder and harder, no matter whether used for work above or below ground. It has signal advantages over ordinary brick in that its tensile strength is greater and because it can be made in any desired color, thus being especially acceptable for artistic building of all kinds. At the present time the company is contemplating changes in the process of manufacture at the Harris Avenue factory, which will enable fancy bricks of a still greater variety to be manufactured. The sand-lime bricks manufactured by Mann & Sons are being used very extensively in the construction of dwellings, and many of Brantford's most attractive houses are constructed of them. The new building of the Sanderson-Harold Company being erected at Paris, which is constructed of John Mann & Sons sand-lime brick, bears eloquent testimony to the favorable light in which their make of brick is regarded by those who know. While the manufacture of brick is one of the main features of their business, John Mann & Sons are very extensive dealers in fuel, sewer pipes, lime, cements, tone, and the various requisites of the building trade.

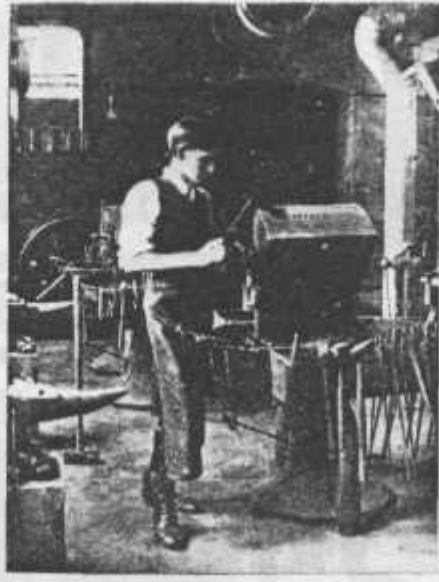
Industrial Education in Brantford



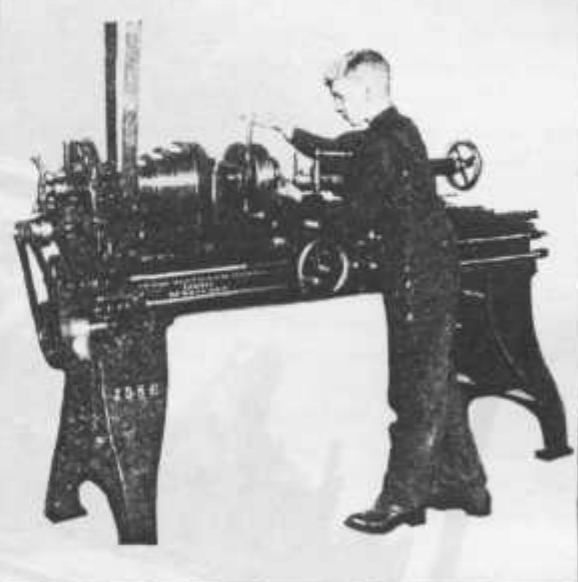
Every Brantford boy learns how to use woodworker's tools. At least, knows how to measure, how to saw, how to drive nails, and whether things are square or not.



Wood-turning teaches a boy how to use a power-driven machine. It also develops considerable skill, and ensures an appreciation of accurate and graceful curves.



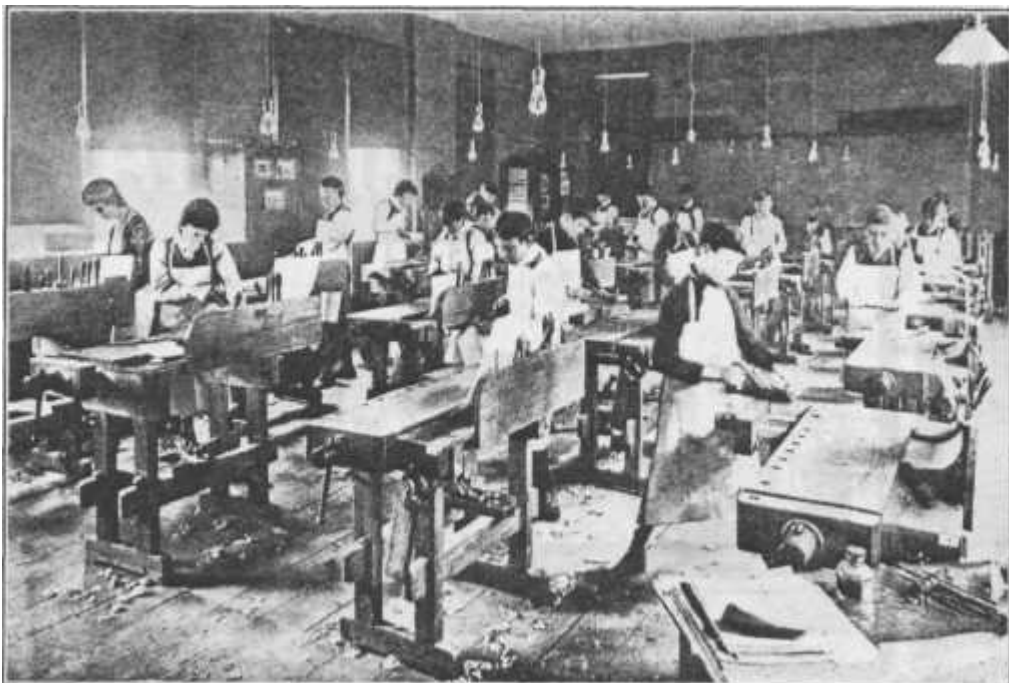
In the forge shop lads discover the qualities and possibilities of steel and wrought iron. They accomplish enough of the smith's art to be able to make tools needed in the machine shop, and other useful pieces as well.



This fellow having done the stunts required on benchwork, wood-turning and forging, is allowed to do some metal turning. For a mechanical boy this is a greater privilege than you would think.

In all Brantford there is no more interesting place to visit than the Manual Training or Technical School. From week-end to week-end it is filled with active, happy boys absorbed in "doing things." Almost every lad likes to go there and looks forward eagerly to his day at the "Tech." For most of them, the occasion is an agreeable outlet for impulsive activities repressed in the ordinary class-room, for many it provides opportunity for the development of talent or natural inclination, for all it performs an important educational purpose, providing a nice balancing factor for a system of more highly intellectual studies.

For the boy who wishes to become a dentist, an architect, a contractor, an engineer of any kind, or to enter any of the allied professional occupations, such a training as is offered by this school is indispensable. Even for those lads whose parents are ambitious,



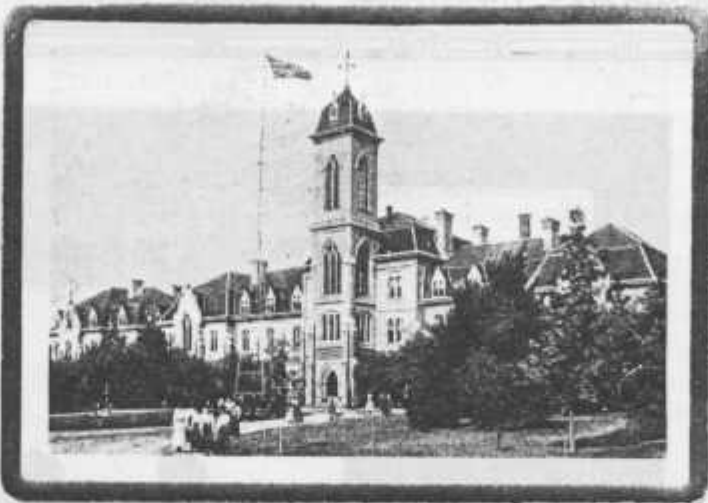
Here is a class of beginners at work. Notice how interested they are and how alert. Every one is keen to finish his little project in as short a time as possible in order to get at some other project just a bit more difficult. There is no truancy except an occasional inverted instance, when a chap refuses to "stay at home and help father," if it happens to be his afternoon at the "Tech."

and who will anon expound the gospel of the law, manual training has a certain value in inculcating the lesson of the dignity and the joy of honest work.

It chiefly aims, however, at helping the young fellows who have been overlooked by the schools hitherto, whose working days will be spent in factories and shops. In respect to the practicability of the course of work provided for this class the Brantford School is in a measure unique. It definitely endeavors to add to the future industrial efficiency of the pupils who come to it. To these is offered a two-years' course of interesting and obviously practical shopwork combined with a fair measure of essential school studies. While it is too early to speak of the success of this plan, it seems at least to have retained in the school, boys who would otherwise have left at an unprofitable age.



These are some representative pieces made by boys. Individual projects, they are called, because each one is worked out from the very beginning by the lad who owns it. First a sketch, then an accurate working drawing, afterwards selection of stock and days and days of determined and patient toil with occasional failures and discouragements, but finally success and a reward in the shape of a bit of furniture for the home, a piece worthy and strong and good to look upon.



ONTARIO INSTITUTE for the BLIND



CENTRAL SCHOOL



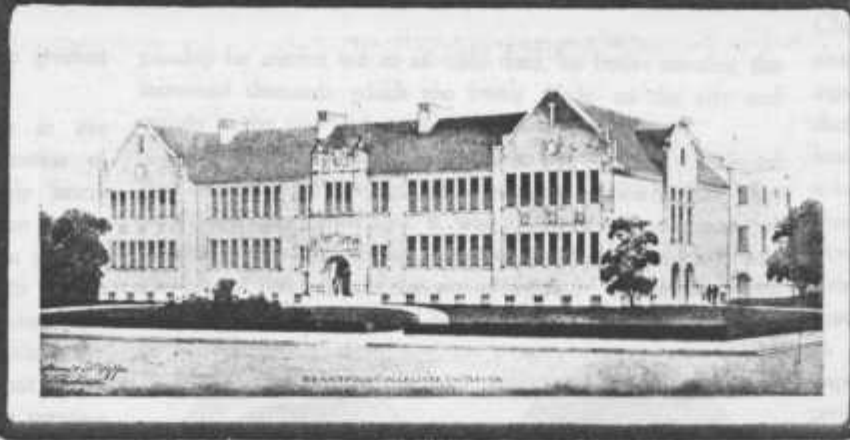
RYERSON SCHOOL



ST. BASIL'S SCHOOL

SEPARATE

SOME OF BRANTFORD'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



BRANTFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE



KING EDWARD SCHOOL



VICTORIA SCHOOL



ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL

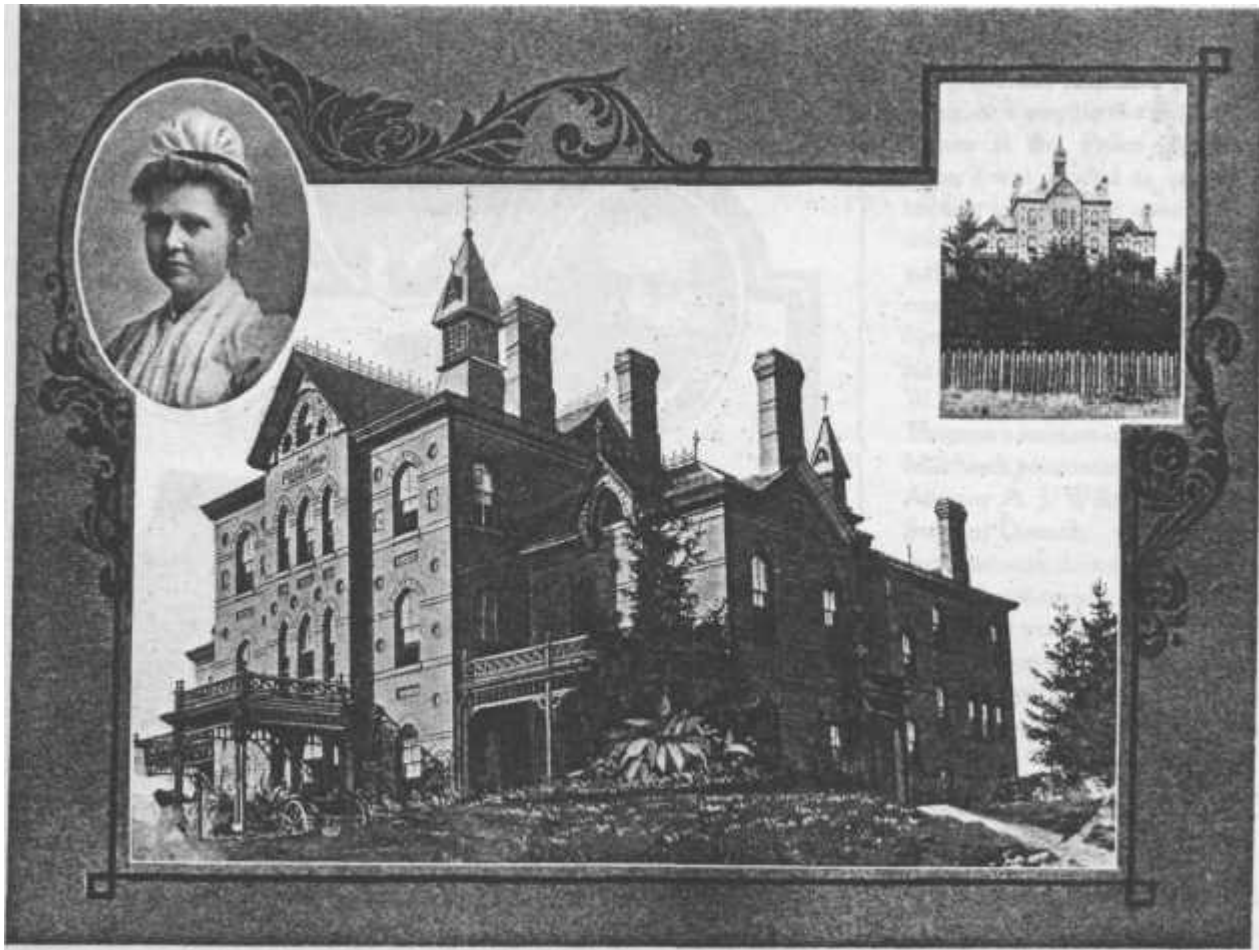
SEPARATE



MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL



ALEXANDRA SCHOOL



MISS TOLMIE, Matron

The John H. Stratford Hospital

Benevolent Institutions

"Faith, Hope and Charity, these three ; but the greatest of these is Charity."

Hope may be stronger than faith as a factor in the actual struggles of the world, but there can be no question of the fact that charity is greater than either. Modernly interpreted as love, it is the essence of all that is best in the human character. Indicative, therefore, of the true spirit of a people, are the charitable institutions that are found within its gates. Great as has been the advance in the science of treatment of the sick and in the proper care of the afflicted during the past decade, there are still evidences on every side that even greater efforts are necessary to adequately meet the pressing needs. The city, therefore, which is striving to meet the requirements of the situation is, in the largest measure, endeavoring to serve the highest interests of humanity. In no other branch of effort has Brantford been more keenly alert or more consistently liberal than in the support of its benevolent organizations, which stand forth as a striking example of what may be accomplished, to the lasting benefit of all classes, by a spirit of amity and unity among its citizenship.

JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL

The leading institution in the city for the care of the sick is the John H. Stratford Hospital, which the city acquired under a deed of trust from the late John H. Stratford. Although somewhat centrally situated, it is nevertheless in a section free from noise, and thus is well located for the purpose it serves. In addition to the building, as originally deeded to the city, there has been erected a separate structure for isolation purposes. The main building of the institution is of a modern type, thoroughly equipped with all of the latest appliances for the successful treatment of the sick and injured. It is in charge of a large and competent staff of trained nurses, under the direction of the matron, Miss Tolmie. The governing board consists of Mr. Joseph Stratford, brother of the donor, Mr. Charles H. Waterous, Mayor Wood, Ald. Ham, and Ald. A. G. Montgomery, the latter of whom is chairman of the board. While the present institution is in a state of high efficiency, plans are now under consideration, and may

possibly be carried out on an early date, for better meeting the increased demands which are being made on the city and county in the way of hospital accommodation.

In connection with hospital work, the Women's Hospital Aid Society is performing a most valuable service in this city. Organized some years ago, it was designed to co-operate in hospital work by meeting some of the needs which it was possible for the ladies of the city to supply. To this end the society has greatly improved the facilities at the institution, has

S. M. THOMSON
Sec'y. Children's Aid SocietyW. ROBERTSON,
Pres. Humane Society

aided the nurses in their arduous duties, and has been of material assistance in adding to the comforts of the patients. The principal officers of the society this year are : Mrs. J. E. Waterous, president; Mrs. W. C. Livingston, 1st vice-president; Mrs. F. D. Reville, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Geo. Watt, treasurer; Mrs. T. S. Wade, secretary.

During the past few years more attention has been shown the profession of trained nursing, with the result that some of the most talented and devoted young ladies of the city are offering themselves for this high calling. In the city there are several trained nurses, while Brantford girls in other centres, particularly in some of the large American hospitals, are meeting with merited success.

The Victorian Order of Nurses has a branch of its organization here, and, among other services, maintains a nurse, who is always available to the sick and afflicted of the poorer class of the city. The work which is being carried on in this connection is far-reaching in its effects and results, and the service which has been afforded has been generally and heartily appreciated, not only on the part of those who have been served, but also on the part of all who have the best interests of woman-kind at heart. Local ladies are interested in the service, and also join in sending flowers and delicacies to the sick.

THE TUBERCULAR WORK

The rapid spread of tubercular diseases throughout the country led to a closer study of means of preventing the disease. The result is that in Brantford advanced methods are being followed, and give promise of great success. A fund is being raised to engage a nurse to give her entire time especially to this work, and offer her services anywhere in the city where there are distressing cases. The expense in this connection will be met by public subscription. In addition to this, leading medical men, together with public-spirited citizens, are now moving for the erection of a tubercular hospital, to be located on a site near West Brantford, and to be open for the treatment of tubercular cases from the city and county. A site has been very generously set aside by Mr. E. L. Cockshutt, and, with the public subscriptions that are being raised, the building will be erected. The project has now been advanced sufficiently to warrant its ultimate success, and, when carried to completion, will stamp Brantford and Brant county as a progressive centre in the advanced fight against the ravages of tuberculosis.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

One of the most successful and flourishing institutions of its kind in the Dominion is the Brantford Young Women's Christian Association. The need of an association of this character was felt by the ladies of Brantford about fifteen years ago, when, in the spring of 1894, several of them interested themselves in launching a movement for the establishment of a branch in this city. The start was made in a humble way, in a building on King Street, in the Fall of the same year, and, shortly after more desirable quarters were secured on Brant Avenue. Here the work grew at a very rapid rate, classes being organized for religious and commercial instruction and reading rooms, and a boarding department being carried on. A gymnasium was added in 1898. Ten years ago the importance and prestige of the institution had assumed such proportions that it was found necessary to secure larger quarters, and a little later the present building was purchased. To-day, with a mortgage on the modern and splendidly-equipped building of but \$5,000, the association stands in a most satisfactory condition in every branch of work. The receipts last year, from all sources, including the boarding and gymnasium departments, were over \$8,000, while, in addition, the domestic science receipts were over \$5,000. The total attendance at the various classes for the year was 4,500, while the domestic science branch attendance was 300. There are 65 boarders in the building. The work is carried on along the broadest possible lines, and is calculated to afford a comfortable home for the young ladies of the city, together with physical, religious and educational training, and board at rates within the reach of all who desire it. Miss MacKenzie, who followed Miss Duncan and Miss Long, is the present efficient secretary, and is deserving of the warmest praise for the manner in which she has upbuilt and managed the institution. The name of the late Mrs. John Harris, one of the founders of the local association, and always a friend and supporter of the work, should also be noted in a passing review. For many years she was the president of the association. The board at present is constituted as follows : President, Mrs. John Ott; first vice-president, Mrs. J. Shuttleworth; second vice-president, Mrs. W. B. Wood; third vice-president, Mrs. Lloyd Harris; fourth vice-president, Mrs. D. J. Waterous; treasurers, Mrs. C. Cook, Mrs. Mann; recording secretary, Miss M. (). Wood; directorate, Mrs. G. S. Matthews, Mrs. W. J. Verity, Mrs. Agnew, secretary, Miss MacKenzie; physi-



Young Men's Christian Association

G.H. ROPER, Phys. Director CEO. WEDLAKE, Pres. J. H. CROCKER, Sec'y.

cal directress, Miss Constance Wreyford; domestic science teacher, Miss Parkins.

THE WIDOWS' HOME

Largely through the generosity of the late Ignatius Cockshutt, the Widows' Home was established in this city thirty-five years ago. It was Mr. Cockshutt, who, seeing the need of such an institution at that time, and the benefits which one might confer on aged widows of the future, donated the building, which was placed in charge of a committee of ladies, representative of the various denominations of the city. Mrs. Cummings Nelles is the president. There is no outlay on the building, of course, and the cost of maintenance is provided by grants from the provincial government, the city and the county. There is accommodation at the Home for about fifteen widows.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE

Established in the year 1888, the House of Refuge has since done noble service in the county. Forty-five acres of land were given for the building by the late Ignatius Cockshutt, and \$5,000 in cash by Humphrey Davis. When it was completed, it was found that there was still a debt of \$10,000. Mr. Cockshutt, with his customary generosity, again came to the rescue, and, on certain conditions, which proved to be in the best interests of the institution, cleared the debt. There is accommodation for seventy-five inmates, male and female, and the reports of inspectors reflect most creditably on the staff and management. William Devlin is superintendent and William Roddick secretary - treasurer. The management is in the hands of a board comprising county and city representatives.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Though formally organized for but a few months, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has already accomplished much for the amelioration of the conditions under which animals, and driving horses in particular, live in

Brantford. The need of such a society, to have supervision over Brantford, has long been felt. Last spring, at a meeting of a few interested persons in the Police Magistrate's office, it was decided to call a public meeting to discuss the question. This was held in the Y. M. C. A. parlor, the attendance being very encouraging. The Society was then formally organized, with the following executive officers: President, R. W. Robertson; secretary, S. M. Thomson; assistant-secretary, G. H. Muirhead; prosecuting officers, Crown Attorney A. J. Wilkes, Chief Slein, Sergeant Donnelly. As a result of energetic work during the past summer, several horse-owners have been prosecuted for working their horses when in an unfit condition, and much cruelty has been prevented by the knowledge that such a Society was on the watch.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Organized a year ago last May, the local branch of the National Council of Women has already accomplished much good in this community. Mrs. Boomer, of London, was instrumental in the organization of the branch in this city, but, being ill at the time of its actual inception, was prevented from attending the first meeting, which was presided over by Lady Taylor, who came here for the purpose. The basis of the Society is to create public sentiment, and the central aim is the

general uplift of women, the enthronement of truth, purity, and honor, and the righting of social and commercial injustices. The work is accomplished quietly by co-operation with other existing organizations with which the National Council of Women keep in close touch. Among the features of work carried on in this city are the agitation for bathing facilities,

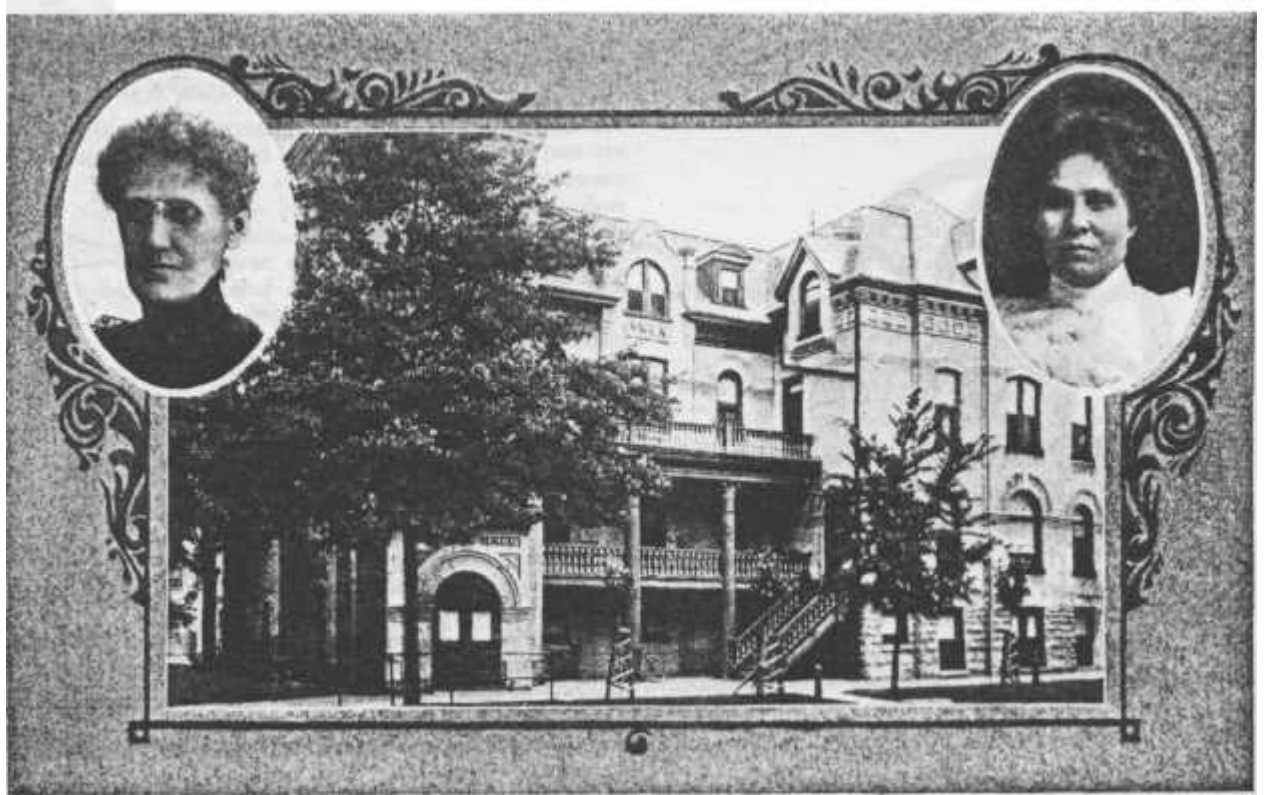
evils of objectionable printed matter and obscene picture cards, and an effort, as yet in progress, to secure greater consideration for young lady clerks in stores, both in the matter of hours and conveniences. In this latter connection it is hoped that girls will be provided with chairs, as in some cases they are at present required to stand nearly all day while fulfilling their duties. The officers of the local branch of the council are: President, Miss Bennett; vice-presidents, Mrs. Schell, Mrs. Digby, Miss Effie Bunnell, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Logan Waterous; secretary, Mrs. Gordon Smith; treasurer, Mrs. George Watt.

THE LAYCOCK SCHOOL

At Farringdon is situated an institution that serves a dual purpose—the Laycock School, which is at once a monument to the memory of a good, whole-hearted woman, and an orphanage in which indigent youths are given an opportunity to make their way through the world. It was founded by Mrs. Laycock, sister to the late Mr. I. Cockshutt, for the purpose of providing an education for poor children at a time when educational advantages were not what they are now. There are at present in the school twenty-five children, who receive, at the hands of their competent instructors, a thorough education, with a Christian training. Miss Cousins is the matron of the school.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

One of the most important and successful organizations in connection with benevolent work in the city is the Children's Aid Society, which has done a most valuable service for fifteen years. Ontario is said to lead the world in the treatment of the orphan and the outcast. It is, indeed, a proud boast, for no more humanitarian service can be rendered than that which aids the helpless child, affording shelter in the hour of need, and ultimately providing a foster home with Christian influences and bright opportunities. This, in brief, is the aim of the society, and nowhere, it may be said, are the aims better fulfilled than in Brantford, where the organization has always been regarded as a model of efficiency. Since the formation of the local branch, countless cases of neglect and ill treatment have been investigated, scores of children have been sheltered, and numbers have been placed in foster homes, where they began a new life under more favorable circumstances. In the past fifteen years 189 children have been made wards of the society. As an evidence of the work from year to year, the following statistics from the report for 1908 may be of interest: 89 applications for children, 96 complaints against parents,



Young Women's Christian Association

MRS. JOHN OTT,

MISS MacKENZIE, Sec'y.

under proper protection, for young people, in the Grand river; charitable work among the poor and the afflicted; the guarding of the public, particularly the young, against the

246 interviews concerning children, 16 made wards of the society, 19 placed in foster homes, and 39 offered for adop-

Continued on page 54

WHERE BOXES ARE MADE

The growth of the Brantford Box Company amply demonstrates how much the use of paper boxes has increased in the last few years. The company is one of the oldest and most reliable firms in the city, having been established some twenty-five years ago. The business was started on a small scale at the corner of Albion and Richmond Streets, by the Fowler Company, from whom it was purchased by the present owner, Mr. John F. Ellis. The increasing business made necessary a removal to new and larger premises, and the present site in the north-east part of the city was selected, largely on account of the splendid switching facilities made possible by its nearness to the main line of the G. T. R.

The product of the company consists exclusively of paper boxes, for which it finds an extensive market throughout Ontario. The chief material used in their manufacture is card-board. Some idea of the extent of the business done by the company may be gained from the fact that every month they use twenty-five tons of this stock. The card-board is first put through cutting machines to be cut to the required size, and then passes through machines which crease it wherever it is to be folded. After folding, the corners are strengthened by proper supports, and then the partly finished box is fed into a final machine which puts on the outside covering of paper.

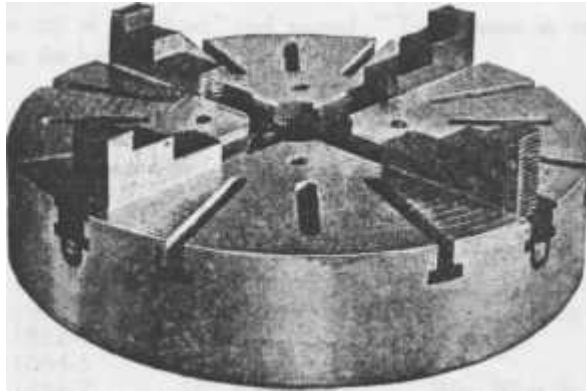
All the machinery used in the plant of the Brantford Box Company is very modern, their equipment being increased by the addition of new machinery during the last two years. The factory is thoroughly up-to-date in every way, and has an almost unlimited capacity for turning out large orders on short notice. During the past few years, the company has made splendid progress, and under the efficient management of Mr. R. Tresidder the future looks exceedingly bright. At the present time from 150,000 to 200,000 boxes per month are being turned out, and with the demand increasing, as it has been, the company bids fair to supply the greater part of the paper boxes used in the province.

THE IMPERIAL LATHE CHUCK

Nineteen years ago the machine shop and manufacturing business now carried on by Ker & Goodwin was founded by the Canadian Machine Supply Company. It was subsequently taken over by the A. R. Williams Machine Company,

Industrial Brantford

of Toronto, from whom it was acquired by the present proprietors. Ker & Goodwin are known by machinists all over Canada through their special article of manufacture, the well-known Imperial Lathe Chucks. These are made of heavier material than the ordinary lathe chuck, and are especially designed for the use of modern high-speed machinery. The



The Imperial Lathe Chuck

very best gray iron is used in their manufacture, and every specimen showing the least sign of a defect is ruthlessly discarded. The best and most modern machinery is used by skilled workmen in making them and every effort is made to turn out a product that is conscientiously manufactured in every detail. That these careful and conscientious efforts have been successful in producing a lathe chuck of sterling quality is attested by the large number of them in use throughout the whole country. In addition to the manufacture of the Imperial

Lathe Chuck the firm also makes face plate jaws and does a large local machine repairing business. A full line of factory supplies is carried in stock, including wood split pulleys, shaftings and hangings, babbitt metal, belting, hose, valves, etc. The business is increasing rapidly, especially the manufacture of the Imperial Lathe Chucks, which five years ago was carried on incidentally, but which has recently necessitated the erection of a new building that is now running at full capacity.

ANOTHER NEW ONE

Although the Brantford Emery Wheel Company have been in operation scarcely more than a year, the increasing demand for their product has made necessary their removal from the present premises on Dalhousie street to larger ones, now being constructed of silica pressed brick, on Pearl street. The officers of the company are William D. Schultz, president; John Muir, vice-president; Frank Howard, secretary-treasurer. The factory is under the management of Mr. George Parsons, who has had a long experience in the manufacture of emery wheels. The company claim to manufacture the best and most durable silicate emery wheel on the market. After their removal to their fine new building on Pearl street the manufacture of vitrified emery wheels will be added. The remarkable growth of the business during the company's short existence, and the presence of a large local demand for the product, marks it as one of Brantford's coming industries.

ONE OF THE OLDEST

The founders of the well-known carriage-making firm of A. Spence & Sons began business in Brantford in 1857. In the early nineties the sons of Mr. Spence became partners in the business, and by expert workmanship and the use of only the best material have become recognized throughout the city and county as the makers of standard vehicles of the most approved design and the greatest durability. The firm manufacture buggies, cutters, sleighs, phaetons, democrats, carriages, ambulances, delivery wagons and lorries. They also carry on a large repairing and painting business, and are noted for the promptness with which they complete all work entrusted to them. An inspection of the finished vehicles in the company's Warerooms is all that is necessary to demonstrate the high-class nature of the hand workmanship which is exclusively used in the manufacture of all the vehicles turned out by this company.

SPREADS BRANTFORD'S INDUSTRIAL FAME

THE Goold, Shapley & Muir Company is one of the most progressive and energetic of Brantford's manufacturing enterprises, and is largely responsible for the fame which the manufacturing interests of this city enjoy in foreign countries.

The finished products of the company consist of Windmills, Grain Grinders, Gas and Gasoline Engines, Concrete Mixers, Gasoline Traction Plowing Engines, Tanks, Steel Towers



Batch Concrete Mixer and Pumps of all kinds

The business was established in 1892 by Messrs. E. L. Goold, W. H. Shapley, John Muir and Henry Yeigh. In 1898 Mr. W. H. Whitaker was taken into the firm as secretary. Besides the main plant here in Brantford, the company have in Buffalo a branch factory, the Buffalo Concrete, Mixer Co., under the management of Mr. W. J. Knowles, formerly of the Goold Bicycle Company of this city.

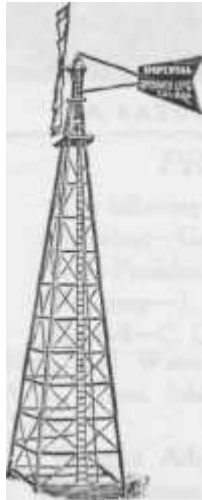
All the machinery turned out by the company has the distinction of standing at the head of its class. They were the first company in Canada to start manufacturing steel windmills, and so popular have their windmills become that now the firm can boast of having the largest windmill factory under the British flag. An especially large foreign trade is done in these, and Brantford windmills are in use in agricultural countries all over the world. Their "Imperial" windmill scored its greatest triumph in 1903 at the windmill tests of the Royal Agricultural Society, at London, England. Here the "Imperial" was pitted against competitors from all parts of the globe, and succeeded in carrying off first prize in a test extending over a period of two months. It is a fact worthy of note that the Brantford windmill pumped 90 per cent, more water than the one taking second prize, which was the same size.

The manufacture of pumps is, of course, complementary to

that of windmills, and of these the company make a specialty. Perhaps no better testimonial could be given to their well-known "Acme" pump than to state that large specimens of that style of pump, run by Brantford windmills with wheels 20 feet in diameter, are used to pump the water from the great Kimberley diamond mines in South Africa.

The company claim to manufacture the best concrete mixer in the world, and, to judge by the increasing number of orders pouring in for this machine, it is evident that the public are recognizing its good qualities.

A great deal of attention is bestowed by the firm on the manufacture of gasoline and gas engines. For the past ten years experiments of a very expensive nature have been carried on with a view to perfecting a gas engine of small horsepower, and they now have the satisfaction of announcing that they have succeeded in manufacturing a low horsepower gas engine that is without its equal on the market.



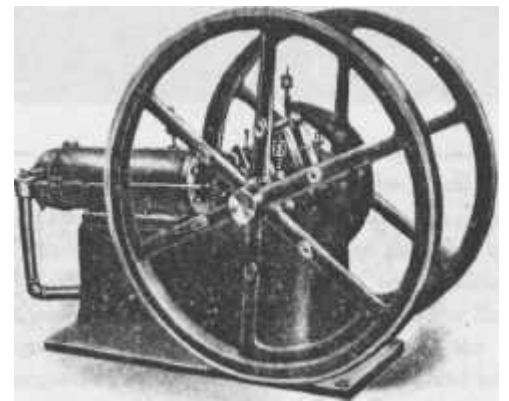
"Imperial" Windmill

Besides the manufacturing of windmills and concrete mixers, a feature of the business that has been receiving a good deal of attention is that of the manufacture of gasoline traction threshing and ploughing engines. The making of these latter engines is a new feature in the business, and was entered upon to supply the Western demand for powerful ploughing engines consuming a cheap and portable form of fuel.

The field of the Company is the whole world. Canada, naturally, is one of the chief customers, and on account of the

rapid development of the West is becoming a more valuable field year by year. A very large staff of travellers is employed to gather in the domestic trade. As to the foreign trade, it may be said that the business of this kind done by the company is one of the most important done by any firm in the city, including trade with countries from South Africa on the south to Russia on the north, and from India on the east to Australia on the west.

Because of the world-wide nature of this trade, the company is an especially valuable industry to the city, for not



"Ideal" Gasoline Engine

only does its immense field give it splendid opportunity for expansion, but it also makes the demand for its products a steady one the year round, periods of depression in one part of the globe being offset and neutralized by periods of prosperity in others

In the extent and scope of its business, in the progressive policy of expansion pursued, and in the modern methods of manufacture adopted, Brantford has in the Goold, Shapley & Muir Company a concern that has contributed largely in the past to the fair fame of the city, and is still doing its best in making Brantford a name known throughout the civilized world.



By GEORGE HATELY, President Brantford Board of Trade.

THE first Brantford Board of Trade was formed in 1866. Its constitution stated its objects to be:—"To promote just and equitable mercantile principles, to correct abuses in trade, use their best endeavors to put a stop to all illicit and contraband trade which may come to their knowledge, and to protect the rights and advance the interests of the country generally, and the town of Brantford in particular." During its ten years of existence it did much useful work for Brantford.

On September 25, 1879, the present Board was organized, and received its charter, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, on October 23rd of the same year. The following is a copy of the charter:

"We, the undersigned residents of the city of Brantford, do hereby certify, under our hands and seals, that we have associated ourselves together as a Board of Trade, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, entitled 'An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade,' and passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter fifty-one and amendments thereto.

"The said Board of Trade shall be designated and known as the 'Brantford Board of Trade,' and shall be situated

the city of Brantford;" and, second, "To promote in every way the best interests of the city at large."

PAST OFFICERS

The following is a list of the presidents and secretaries of the Board since 1866:

1867-71	I.Cockshutt	Wm. Imlach
1872-3	D.Plewes "	
1874-5	G. H.Wilkes "	
1876-8		
1879-81	Wm. Buck	G.H.Wilkes
1882-3	Geo. Watt "	
1884-5	Robert Henry "	
1886-7	G. H. Wilkes	Wm. Watt, Jr.
1888	W. F. Cockshutt	L. E. Blackader
1889-90	J. Ker Osborne "	
1891-2	C. H. Waterous, Jr. "	
1893-4	A.K.Bunnell	Geo. Hately
1895-6	Frank Cockshutt "	
1897	E. L. Goold "	
1898	Harry Cockshutt "	
1899	T.H.Preston "	
1900-1	J. S. Hamilton "	
1902-3	Lloyd Harris "	
1904	W.F.Cockshutt "	
1905	John Muir "	
1906-7	J. A. Sanderson "	
1908	C. Cook Jos. Ruddy	
1909	G. Hatley J.S. Dowling	

Transportation, Light, Heat and Power—E. Sweet, chairman; Franklin Grobb, A. G. Olive, John T. Ham, Harvey W. Cockshutt.

Auditors—S. Percy Davies, C. J. Parker.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD

To write the history of the Brantford Board of Trade is to tell the story of the industrial and commercial development of the city. Brantford was not always a great industrial centre as it is to-day, and the transformation has been brought about, step by step, mainly through the public-spiritedness of her citizens, prompted in many instances by the foresight of the Brantford Board of Trade, which has been the leader in most of the advance steps. One of the most important movements in which the Board has been engaged is that of securing the placing of Brantford on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. In the long ago, doubtless through mistaken judgment on both sides, the Great Western Company built its through line via Harrisburg instead of Brantford, leaving us side-tracked for many years, greatly to our loss as a city and the discomfort of the travelling public. The Grand Trunk Company, after its amalgamation with the Great Western, was many times approached with a view to the diversion of its main line through this city. It was not



A SATURDAY SCENE IN BRANTFORD

PRESENT OFFICERS

The following are the officials of the Board to-day :

- President—Geo. Hately.
- Vice-President—Joseph Ruddy.
- Secretary—J. S. Dowling.

Council—C. Cook, Frank Cockshutt, Lloyd Harris, John Muir, C. H. Waterous, Geo. S. Matthews, C. F. Ramsay, A. J. Wilkes, John Fair, E. Sweet, J. A. Ogilvie, E. L. Goold.

Board of Arbitration and Committee on Legislation - A. J. Wilkes, chairman; A. K. Bunnell, A. H. Murray, W. S. Brewster, Lloyd Harris, W. C. Boddy, E. R. Read, M. W. McEwen, C. B. Heyd, F. D. Reville, J. Burbank, John Fair.

Industrial Development—E. L. Goold, chairman ; A. K. Bunnell, W. D. Schultz, John Muir, D. T. Williamson.

Commercial and Industrial—J. A. Ogilvie, chairman; N. D. Neill, H. W. Fitton, Reg. Scarfe, Fred D. Barber,

Committee on Membership—John Fair, chairman ; R. C. Burns, C. J. Parker, Dr. Frank Britton, W. S C. Hunt.

until the occasion of the annual banquet of the Board of Trade on January 28, 1902, that the Company came into close touch with the citizens on the question. After that the question became a practical one. The details were worked out through a joint-committee of the city council and the Board of Trade negotiating with the third vice president of the Grand Trunk Company. An agreement was finally entered into, and the same was ratified by the ratepayers of Brantford in April, 1902, by an almost unanimous vote. The Company performed its part of the contract in a most generous and honorable manner, with the result that the works were completed and the running of main line trains via this city was begun on Saturday, September 30, 1905, a magnificent new passenger station being opened at the same time. Little wonder that such a splendid combination of advents was celebrated with an enthusiasm which will long be remembered, not only by the citizens of Brantford, but by the officers of the Company as well.

The following is a list of the railways radiating from

and its business transacted in the city of Brantford, in the county of Brant, in the province of Ontario, a city of a population of eleven thousand and upwards. George H. Wilkes, of the city of Brantford, Esquire, has been elected by us secretary of the said Board.

"Dated this twenty-fifth day of September, 1879."

The charter was signed by eighty-six members, among the signatories appearing the following: William Buck, George Watt, Robert Henry, Henry Yates, David Plewes, James Ker Osborne, Walter C. Hately, Edward L. Goold, John H. Stratford, H. W. Brethour, I. Cockshutt, Alfred Watts, E. P. Park, Joseph Stratford, J. G. Cockshutt, J. Sutherland, J. S. Hamilton, J. Y. Morton, J. Forde, James B. Holt, John Mann, John Harris, C. H. Waterous, J. R. Shuttleworth, and S. G. Read.

It will be seen that some of the charter members still take a prominent and active part in the business of the Board.

The objects of the present Board of Trade are: First, "To take into consideration all measures affecting the trade of

Brantford : Grand Trunk System—Main Line to Niagara Falls, connecting with all points in the Eastern States.

Main Line to Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, and all points East and in New Ontario.

Main Line to London, Sarnia, and all points in the Western States.

Main Line to Detroit and all points in Western and Southern States.

Buffalo and Goderich Branch—To Buffalo and all points in the Eastern and Southern States. To Stratford, Goderich, and all Lake Huron ports.

Brantford, Galt, and Elmira—Brantford to Galt, Guelph, Palmerston, Kincardine, Southampton, Wiarton, and Owen Sound. Brantford and Tillsonburg, connecting at Norwich for Simcoe and Port Dover, and at Tillsonburg with the Lehigh Valley.

Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Railway—To Waterford, connecting with the New York Central System. To Hamilton, connecting with Canadian Pacific Railway System.

Brantford and Hamilton Electric—To Hamilton, connecting with points east.

Grand Valley Electric—To Paris and Galt, connecting with points north.

OLD BOYS' REUNION

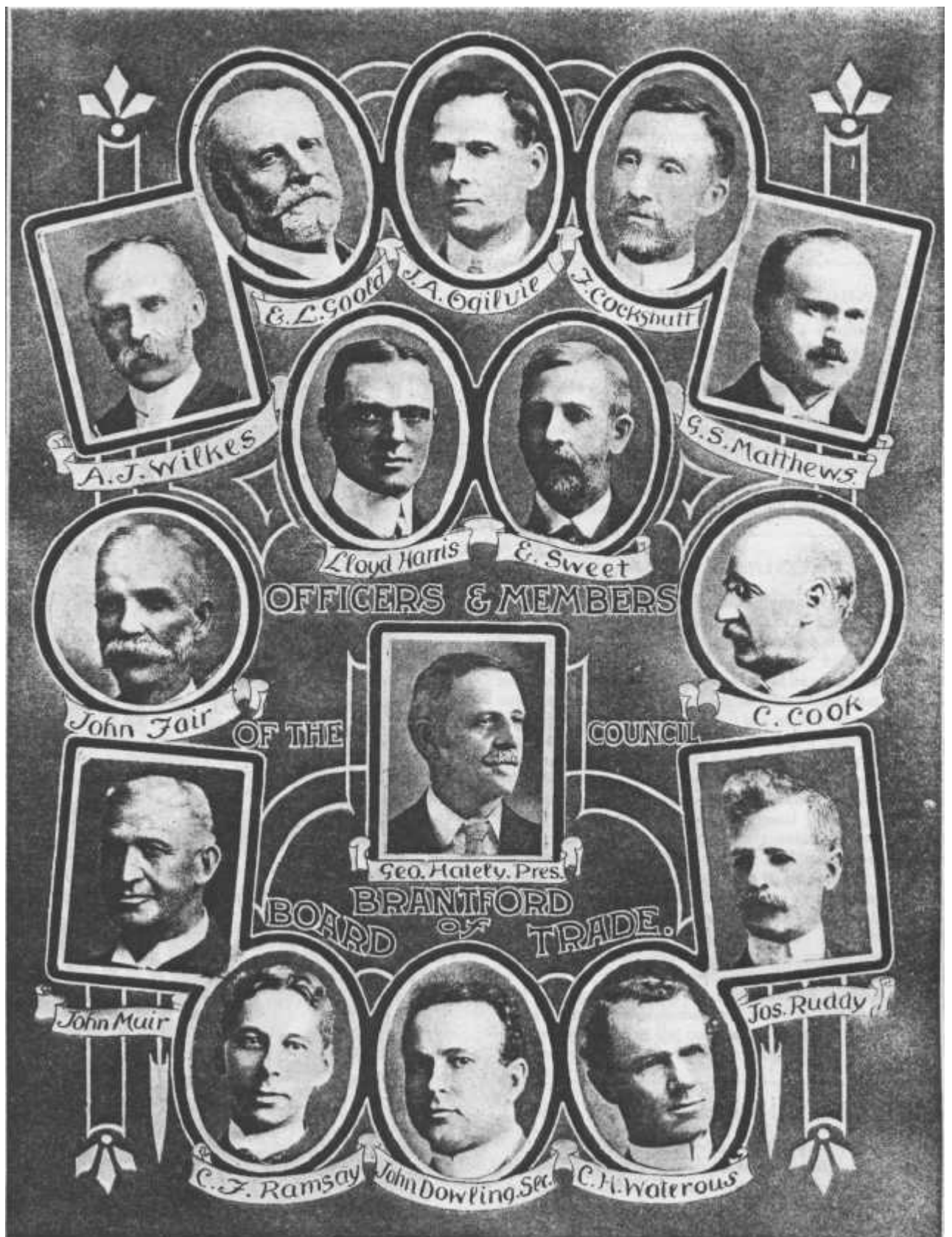
In the Christmas week of 1899 "the one and only" Brantford Old Boys' Reunion was held, and was a great success in every way, even although it was held in the depth of winter. Over six hundred Old Boys registered, and were entertained by the Citizens' Committee. The two chief public functions were a concert in the drill hall, given by present and former Old Boys and Girls, and a banquet on the following evening in the same hall, when some fifteen hundred were present. On that occasion the two chief guests were Mr. James Wilkes and Mr. Ignatius Cockshutt, both grand old men since gone to their rest. It is again proposed to invite the Old Boys to a reunion. It is to be hoped, though held in the summer, that it will be on the same lines as the previous one. What can we give? not What can we make? should be the motto for that occasion. If held at the time of the dedication of the Bell Telephone Memorial, our city, with its improved streets and, it is to be hoped, its new market and public buildings, will be a place to be proud of.

PARK BOARD

Through continuous efforts by the Board of Trade a by-law was submitted to the ratepayers in January, 1901, for the adoption of the Public Parks Act. The by-law was duly ratified by the ratepayers. In the year 1896 a portion of what is now known as Jubilee Park was purchased by private subscription, assisted by a grant from the city. The dedication of the park on the occasion of the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee was an object lesson to the citizens, showing what could be done with unsightly places by well-directed effort, and was the cause, no doubt, of the parks by-law receiving the approval of the ratepayers. Since the adoption of the by-law, the board of park managers has done splendid service for the city, securing and improving many sites for park and playground purposes which would otherwise be lost forever.

A GOOD VARIETY OF SUBJECTS

An idea of the variety of subjects that the Board has from time to time had under consideration may be gathered from the following lists: Preferential Tariff, Sewerage System, Sewerage Debentures extending over forty years, Chamber of Commerce Congresses, Brantford Cheese Market, Extension of City Limits, Postal Service Improvement, Free Delivery, Train Mail Service, Bell Telephone Memorial Association, Free Library, Niagara and Cataract Power, Removal of Embargo on Canadian Cattle, Drill Hall Improvement, Good Roads in City and County, City Electoral District, Conventions in Brantford, C. O. F. Head Office, Southern Fair, Mayor's Gala Day, City Improvement, Public, Collegiate and Technical Schools, Adoption of Local Improvement By-law, American Currency, Insolvency, Flood Prevention, Canal Head Gates, River Dykes, Market Buildings, Municipal Insurance, Ontario Fat Stock Show, Early Closing of Stores, Further Bridge



Accommodation, Abolition of Trading Stamps, Division Court Suits.

The above list might be largely added to, but special mention should be made of the agitation for the creation of a Publicity Department—an agitation which has already produced substantial results, and from which still greater things are expected.

Benevolent Institutions

Continued from Page 51

tion. The sympathy of the public in the work has now been enlisted and the applications for children are numerous. A shelter is maintained in the city under the charge of Mrs. Botwright, 190 Sheridan Street, while the general work is under the direction of Mr. S. M. Thomson, the efficient secretary. The yearly expenditure amounts to about \$1,500, of which the city contributes \$500. The work has grown to such proportions that it now embraces a county system, and Secretary Thomson is devoting his whole time to it. The officers of the society are: Hon. president, Rev. Dr. MacKenzie; president, Frank Foster; vice-president, W. B. Wood, A. G. Parker; corresponding secretary, S. M. Thomson; recording secretary, Miss Brown; treasurer, C. Cook; hon. solicitors, Brewster, Muirhead and Heyd; Harley and Sweet.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N

The Brantford branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was organized in this city Dec. 16th, 1868, at a meeting held in Zion Presbyterian Church. It speedily became one of the greatest factors in the Christian life of the city, and was, and is, a strong assistant of the churches. Most prominent among the organizers were Mr. Geo. Foster, Mr. Ignatius Cockshutt, Dr. Wm. Nichol Messrs. H. B. Leeming, Samuel Tapscott, Geo. Adams Geo. Dempster, W. H. C. Kerr, D. R. Blackader, and J. R. Youmans. Dr. Wm. Nichol and Mr. Geo. Adams are still living and helping in the work. In 1874 the present building was erected at a cost of \$2,300. As the population at that time was only 8,000, the building was a large undertaking, and it is still a monument to the faithful workers in those days. The present Board of Directors feel the call to plan for a new building, which will have accommodation for the increasing membership. This building will probably be built at the corner of King and Darling streets, and will have modern equipment for 1,500 members, with educational class-rooms, separate boys' rooms, bowling alleys, dormitories, etc. The aim of the Association this year is to secure 1,000 members. The officers of the Association are: President, Geo. Wedlake; vice-president, E. Sweet; executive committee, C. Cook, H. Yeigh, F. Grobb, W. B. Wood.



Co-Operation, Free Trade, Loyalty of the Farmer.

The Farmers' Binder Twine Co., Limited, has been in existence some twenty years. The organization consists of thousands of farmers, small stockholders, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, which has evidently given the Company a great drawing capacity during all these years.

Their business is exclusively binder twine. They have gone on in the even tenor of their way against every class of opposition, while they have never yet failed, at their general meetings, to give a good account of their stewardship and declare a dividend to the small stockholders. Indeed, during the time of the Philippine war, when there was more speculation in the business than there is at the moment, their dividends were something phenomenal, amounting in all to nearly 400 per cent, on the paid-up capital stock. This, however, was made largely on the handling of the raw fibre; at no time in the Company's history, we are informed, have they ever billed their twine out at more than 1-2 c lb. advance on cost.

Their mill is allowed to be one of the most perfectly operated in the country, and will be largely increased in the near future. Like all other twine manufacturers, they are feeling the throbbing pulse of the great Northwest in its mighty demand for twine.

This Company originally went into existence as against the great National Cordage Company, with a capital of forty millions, that virtually had control of the whole American twine and cordage market, including raw material. During these

years there have been wonderful somersaults with binder twine manufacturers. The phenomenal dividends of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company sent into existence a number of other twine factories throughout Canada, nearly every one of which have gone to the wall, while this one has weathered the storm, satisfied the people, and pleased its directors and shareholders, doing a business unique in the annals of binder twine in America, notwithstanding the Canadian binder twine market is on a free trade basis. During all this time the Company has been under one management, Mr. Joseph Stratford, General Manager; Wm. Irwin, Secretary-Treasurer. The Board of Directors have changed only through the death toll, seven out of ten having gone over to the great majority.

"By Their Fruits," etc.

A stock of fruits of all kinds second to none in the city is to be found at the well-known fruit store of Mr. T. E. Ryerson, at 22 Market street, where one of the largest businesses of the kind in the city is conducted. Here the choicest of domestic and foreign fruits are to be obtained at all seasons of the year. The assortments displayed are most complete, and are constantly replenished by daily importations. Mr. Ryerson has been established in business in the city for many years, and is known as one of the most up-to-date fruiterers and as one of the most reliable business men in Brantford. The large number of customers who have patronized him for years is ample testimony to Mr. Ryerson's integrity and business ability.

Up-to-date Plumbing.

T. J. Minnes Company, whose store is located at 94½ Colborne Street, conduct a general hot water, steam and gas plumbing business. In their store may be seen the best and most up-to-date stock of plumbing and gas supplies in the city. Their assortment of bathroom fittings and gas mantels cannot be beaten. A specialty is made of repair work of all kinds. Only the most expert workmen are employed and promptness is guaranteed. The business was founded ten years ago and was bought by the present owners in 1906, since which time it has been most successfully conducted.

Unique Collection.

It is seldom that one sees such a unique collection of Indian relics, miscellaneous antiquities, and curios from all parts of the globe as is to be seen in the Museum Cigar Store conducted by Mr. W. E. Walsh on Market street. These curiosities may be viewed while purchasing your tobacco and cigars. Mr. Walsh carries a large stock of all the leading brands of cigars and tobaccos, and a large assortment of pipes and smokers' sundries in general. As side lines, he keeps fancy walking-sticks and sporting goods of various kinds. At the Museum Cigar Store smokers always obtain full value for their money.

A. N. Pequegnat.

In the store of Mr. A. N. Pequegnat is to be found one of the largest and most complete stocks of jewellery in the city. It was in 1890 that Mr. Pequegnat first started in business here in a small store on Colborne street. His growing business, however, made it imperative that he secure larger quarters and the present more commodious store on Market street was secured. This, too, has proved too small to accommodate the ever-increasing business, and last spring a large addition was made so that a much larger floor space is now available.

Mr. Pequegnat carries a most varied assortment of all kinds of goods to be found in a first-class jewellery establishment. A heavy stock of ornamental jewellery, silverware, diamonds, umbrellas and canes for presentation purposes, and cut-glass is always kept on hand, and customers are sure of a wide range of goods from which to choose.

The repair department is a very efficient one. A large staff of skilled workmen is employed to look after the needs of the public in this department, and the way in which the work of the repair department has grown from year to year is the best indication of the excellent satisfaction which it is giving. The sterling character of the goods carried in stock, the prosperity of the business in the past and the standing which Mr. Pequegnat enjoys in the community, bespeak for the business the same growth and prosperity it has had in the past.

New Bank of Hamilton Building.

A striking exemplification of the growth of Brantford is furnished by the increasingly metropolitan aspect of its streets—an impression largely due to the number of fine business buildings which have recently been put up. Especially handsome are the premises of the Bank of Hamilton at the corner of Colborne and Market streets. An important feature of this building is its



safety deposit box system. In the vault have been installed a number of private safety deposit boxes, which the Bank rents to its customers at moderate rates. This is the only system of the kind in Brantford, and it is being taken advantage of by the citizens in a manner that clearly shows how thoroughly the convenience is appreciated.

BANKERS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS

The rapid development of the banking business in Brantford in the course of the past ten years is possibly as substantial a proof as one could find of the increasing industrial and commercial prestige of the city. Ten years ago there were four banking institutions catering to Brantford trade; to-day there are no fewer than eight. While the number has been increased, the establishments have also undergone great changes, with the result that the quarters of almost all of them have been remodelled or entirely rebuilt.

The Older Institutions.

Among the older institutions of the city, in the banking branch, are the Bank of British North America, the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Standard Bank. Branches of these banks were in existence here ten years ago. The growth of the city at that time was steady but not rapid. The period of development and prosperity, affecting the whole Dominion, had not yet been experienced. It was at the beginning of the century that the wave came and Brantford, in common with other centres, found itself served by new banks.

The Late Additions.

The Bank of Hamilton was the first of the new comers, establishing a branch at the corner of Colborne and George streets. Later this was moved to temporary quarters near the present new building on Colborne street, west of Market. The Bank of Toronto followed, taking the stand vacated by the Bank of Hamilton. Sometime later the Imperial Bank of Canada opened a branch on George street, and the latest is the Bank of Nova Scotia, which is established on Colborne street. Thus has the growth been rapid.

Character of Buildings.

With the growth of banking business there has been a marked improvement in the character of the bank build-

ings of the city. Four new buildings have been erected, the first by the Bank of Hamilton, the second by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the third and fourth by the Standard Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia respectively. The building of the Bank of Commerce is a particularly fine structure, while those of the Bank of Hamilton, the Standard Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia are also very handsome. Some of the other banks have made extensive improvements, and all present a very attractive exterior appearance, while the interior arrangements are complete in every essential. It should be added that the Bank of Hamilton has a branch in the East Ward.

The Local Bankers

The local Banks are managed at present as follows: Bank of British North America, E. H. Austin; Bank of Commerce, H. W. Fitton; Bank of Montreal, A. Montizambert; Bank of Hamilton, B. Forsayeth; East End Branch of Bank of Hamilton, Sydney Smythe; Bank of Toronto, A. S. Towers; Bank of Nova Scotia, J. W. Corning; Standard Bank, W. C. Boddy; Imperial Bank, A. H. Murray.

A peculiar feature in connection with the Brantford branches is the continual changes which are made in the managers. All of the Branches have undergone changes in the past few years. There is not a manager here to-day who

Other Banking Institutions

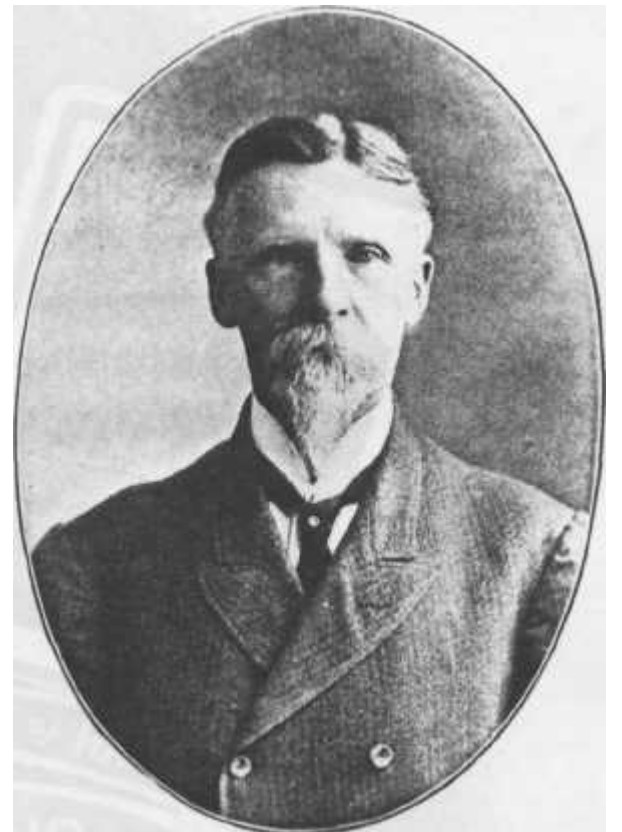
In the city there are also the Royal Loan and Savings Co., in connections with which is the Brantford Trust company, and the Trusts and Guarantee company. Mr. W. G. Helliker is manager of the Royal Loan and Mr. W. D. Northgrave is in charge of the Trusts and Guarantee company.

Are Strong Institutions

That all of the Banks doing business here are strong institutions financially is attested by their annual statements. From these we quote the capital, reserve and assets of the various Banks as follows:

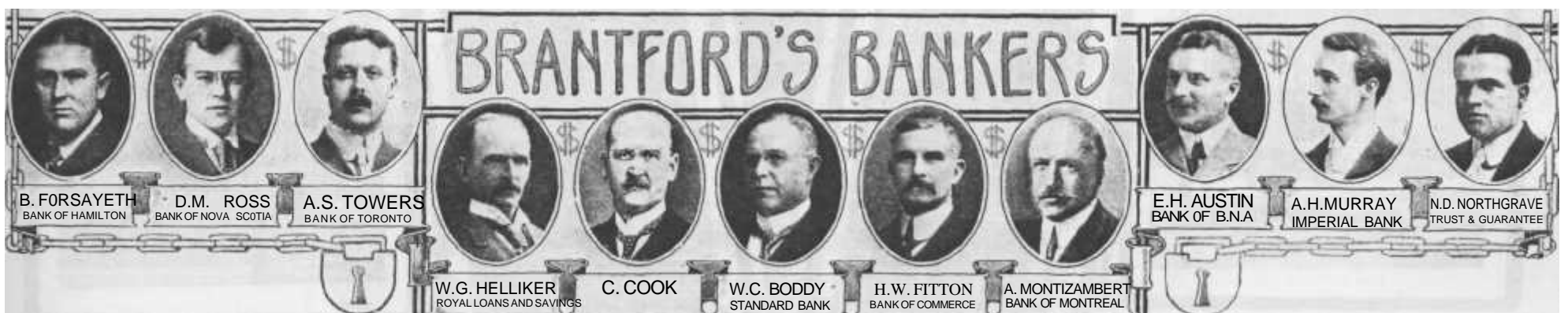
Bank of Montreal:	
Capital	\$14,400,000.00
Reserve	12,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	358,211.05
Bank of British North America:	
Capital, paid up	\$4,866,666.66
Reserve	2,433,333.33
Assets	50,000,000.00
Imperial Bank of Canada:	
Capital, authorized	\$10,000,000.00
Capital, paid up	5,000,000.00
Reserve	5,000,000.00
Bank of Toronto:	
Paid up Capital	\$4,000,000.00
Reserve and Rest	4,727,000.00
Assets	41,000,000.00

Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.



MR. J. BURBANK

One of the fixed institutions of this city is the Brantford Agency of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, opened up by Mr. J. Burbank in July, 1887. He has been on the job every day since. That it is one of the oldest and most important agencies in connection with the company is shown



Canadian Bank of Commerce:	
Paid up Capital	\$10,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	6,000,000.00
Assets	126,000,000.00
Bank of Nova Scotia:	
Capital	\$3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	5,400,000.00
Assets	44,746,648.00
Standard Bank of Canada:	
Capital subscribed	\$2,343,700.00
Capital paid up	1,909,800.00
Reserve	2,209,800.00
Bank of Hamilton	
Capital	\$2,500,000.00
Reserve and undivided profits	2,800,000.00
Total Assets	35,000,000.00
Trusts and Guarantee Co.	
Capital Subscribed	\$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus	1,335,000.00
Assets	6,000,000.00
Royal Loan and Savings Co.	
Paid up Capital	\$500,000.00
Reserve	227,493.40
Total Assets	1,469,709.67
Brantford Trust Co.	
Capital	\$300,000.00

by the fact that its first policy was not issued until August following. Brantford policy-holders are therefore among the first that are entered upon the company's books, drawn from the leading men of this section in professional, manufacturing and industrial life, a fact which is one of the best recommendations that any company could have. That the long and successful experience of Mr. Burbank in life insurance work has gained for him the confidence of the insuring public is proved by the fact of the large volume of business in force at the Brantford agency, and he may be relied upon to give the best possible advice to all who may patronize him. The Manufacturers Life is an all-Canadian company of sterling reliability and irreproachable financial standing. Its business methods are up-to-date and progressive, and it may be relied upon to have the best that is to be had in life insurance, as we show in this number. Brantford is essentially an industrial centre and the products of its manufactories are found in the remotest corner of the earth. It is all the more interesting to know that wherever Brantford's products are sold policy-holders of the Manufacturers Life are to be found, since the company's interests are world wide. Mr. Lloyd Harris, M. P. for South Brant, is vice-president and Lieut.-Col. A. J. Wilkes a director. To have a policy in the Manufacturers Life is to be well insured.

Canada's Finest Bank Brantford

Popular with the Men



IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA



STANDARD BANK of CANADA



BANK of HAMILTON

BRANTFORD'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS



ROYAL LOAN & SAVINGS CO.



HARRIS, COOK & CO.



BANK of NOVA SCOTIA



CANADIAN BANK of COMMERCE



BANK of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA



BANK of MONTREAL



BANK of TORONTO

Canada Starch from Brantford

A large part of the culinary and laundry starches used in Canada is the output of the Brantford Starch Company's Works on the outskirts of this city. The business, which is one of the oldest in the city, was established in 1863 by Messrs. Imlach and Morton. In 1870 the British American Starch Company acquired the ownership and retained it until 1896 when the present company took it over. The output consists of laundry and culinary starches of every description including the well-known "Celluloid" brand. As a by-product of the manufacture of the starch, gluten meal, a valuable feed for cattle, is obtained. The market for Brantford starch extends all over Canada, and under the able management of Mr. Jos. Ruddy the demand is steadily increasing.

The plant is thoroughly up-to-date, having been installed when the factory was rebuilt after the disastrous fire of 1902. The factory is situated on the power canal and, besides the electric plant used, has auxiliary power installation for both steam and water. In connection with the works there is also a well-equipped repair shop.

The raw materials used in the manufacture of starch are corn and wheat. This is shipped into the Brantford Starch Company's yards in carloads and unloaded into the elevator. The grain is then soaked in great tanks of hot water for three days, after which it is ground up while still in the wet state. The liquid mass is then run over sieves of silk bolting cloth to separate the hulls from the gluten and the starch. The gluten is afterwards, by a process of gravitation, separated from the starch and added to the hulls, which in the meantime have been dried by a steam process. These two ingredients form the by-product, which is known as gluten meal. The liquid starch is dried first by draining and then, after assuming a cake form, by being placed on hot absorbent bricks. It is then dried in steam heated kilns for from two to six weeks, after which time it is ready for the market. The paper boxes in which it is packed are all made in a special box department in the factory.

A glance through the extensive warehouses of the com-

pany gives some idea of the large amount of Brantford Starch that Canadians consume. As a matter of fact, a carload of



corn per day is used up in the manufacture of it, in addition to the wheat and other materials used. No damaged grain is used at all and this, in large measure, explains the pure quality of the goods turned out, and accounts for the ocean-to-ocean market which they command.

The officers of the company are, Lloyd Harris, M. P., President; Joseph Ruddy, Vice-President and Manager; Edward G. Simpson, Secretary-Treasurer and Emil Schmidlin, Factory Manager.

Popular with the Men

The firm of Hughes & Howie, 10 Market street, is well-known to the men of Brantford, who insist on having the latest and best dressy clothes. For ten years the company has been carrying on a tailoring and men's furnishing business that has its satisfied patrons in every part of the city. Mr. E. A. Hughes has charge of the tailoring department, in which a large staff of competent workmen is employed, while Mr. H. R. Howie devotes special attention to the gents' furnishing part of the business. Particular attention is given in the tailoring department to frock coats and full-dress specialties. An extensive assortment of imported clothes is kept in stock, and the most careful attention is given to the individual requirements of each customer. The firm have an exceptionally fine supply of gents' furnishings, and are special agents for the well-known Stetson, Christy, Mallory and King hats. Those who wish the latest and best in men's clothing should not fail to patronize this leading store.

Leather Goods

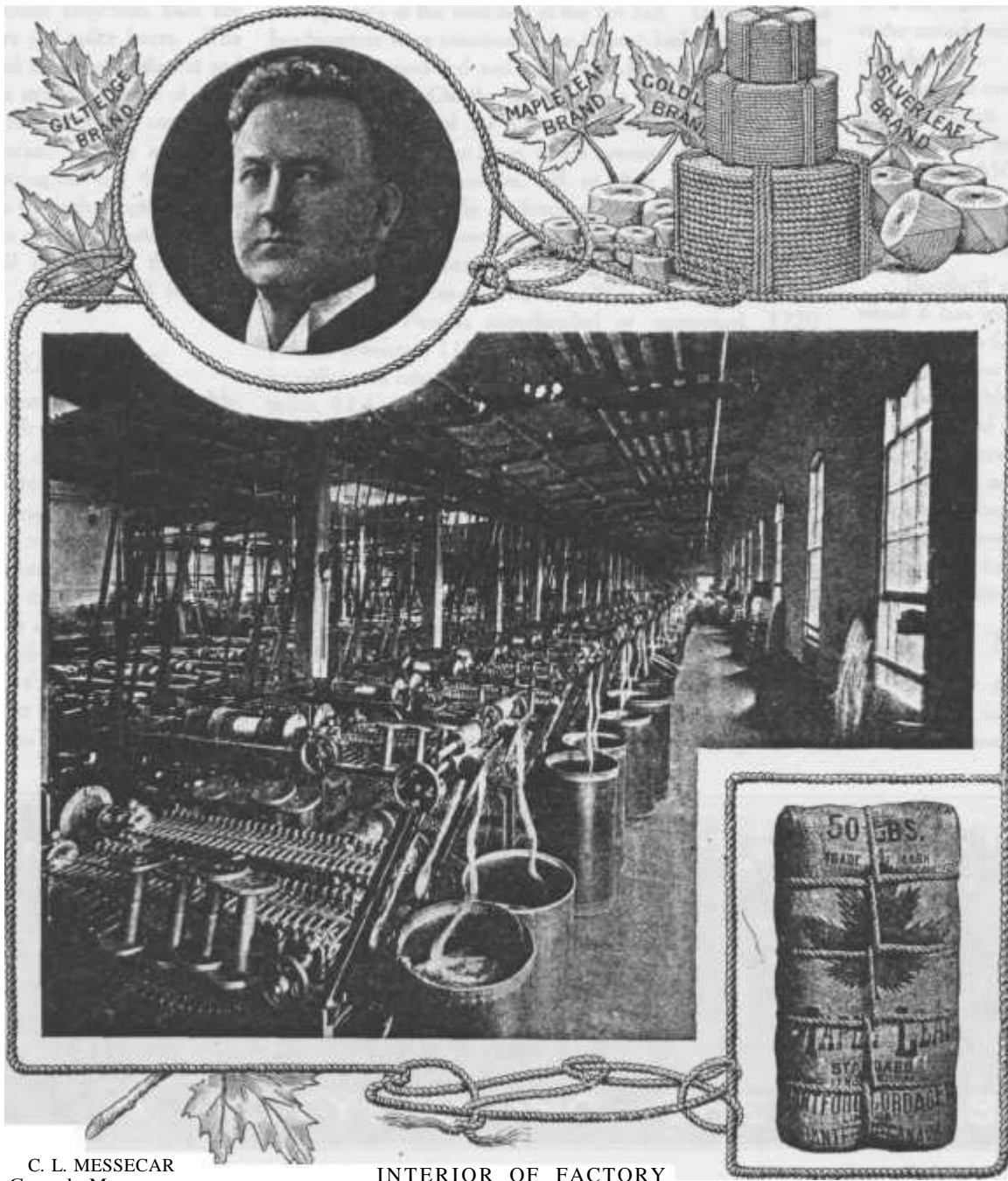
The harness and leather goods business at 97 Colborne street, which is owned by Mr. A. W. Daniels, is a long established concern, originally founded by the late Mr. J. Daniels. For the past nineteen years it has been conducted under the present owner, and during this time the business has largely increased, so that an addition to the premises has been made. Mr. Daniels carries a most complete and extensive supply of harness of every kind, as well as a large stock of saddlery, whips, nets, blankets, valises, trunks and suit-cases. A specialty is made of pony harness and all kind of harness for light driving purposes. Mr. Daniels also manufactures a superb line of fine brass and nickel trimmed coupe harness from the best English oak-tanned leather. There is also carried in stock the best line of lap ropes in the city. Indeed, all that pertains to fine driving outfits is to be had from Mr. Daniels' well-appointed store.

"MAPLE LEAF" THE NATIONAL BINDER TWINE

The "Maple Leaf" binder twine label that decorates the broad-rimmed hat of the farmer boy in the harvest season comes from the well-located and up-to-date factory of the Brantford Cordage Company in West Brantford. Everything in the line of cordage is manufactured by the company, but the greatest attention is paid to the manufacture of "Maple Leaf" binder twines in the four well-known brands, Gilt Edge, Gold Leaf, Silver Leaf and Maple Leaf.

The growth of the business has been little less than phenomenal; and this in the face of an almost insuperable obstacle, the lack of tariff protection against the large twine factories of the United States. When the factory was started in 1901 it was, when compared with its present capacity, a very small affair, turning out about sixty tons of twine per annum.

Year by year the demand for Brantford twine has increased till now there is a factory capable of manufacturing sixteen hundred tons per year, but which is still unable to meet the demands made for "Maple Leaf" twines. Canadian dealers are asking to have their orders increased and other orders are coming in from European countries which cannot be filled since the factory is already running at its full capacity. What, it may well be asked, is the explanation of the popularity of "Maple Leaf" twine in the face of unimpeded foreign competition? The answer is a two-fold one: first "Maple Leaf" twines are better twines than those made by other companies and this fact has been recognized by the farmers; and second, the Brantford Cordage Company, under the efficient management of Mr. C. L. Messecar, is one of the most progressive and live business concerns on the continent. The demand for "Maple Leaf" twine cannot be supplied because it is a twine of unapproachable quality



C. L. MESSECAR
General Manager

INTERIOR OF FACTORY

made by a firm of unimpeachable reliability. Every attention is given to the idea of Quality in every process of the manufacture of Maple Leaf twine. In the large store-rooms is found the raw material—sisal from Mexico, manila from the Philippines and hemp from New Zealand. The flaxen hemp is put through machine after machine to be combed thoroughly till all impurities and knots are taken out, thus ensuring a twine of the finest quality. Then in the form of a thin ribbon of fibre it is fed into the spinning machines that whirl it into twine at the rate of 1600 revolutions per minute. Thence it goes to the balling room, where it is wound into balls, labelled and weighed ready for shipping to the dealers that supply the farmer. It is this selection of the finest raw material and this close attention to every detail of manufacture that has made Maple Leaf twine the twine of quality and that has enabled it to rout its competitors.

It is little wonder, then, that the prosperity of the company has been unparalleled. From a struggling concern it has grown to be one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country and its product is known for its sterling quality from ocean to ocean. And the fame of the "Maple Leaf" has travelled even across the pond. The twine with the national emblem upon it is used in England and in Scotland, and now demands for it are coming from Continental Europe, making necessary an addition to the factory that will increase its capacity by one-third, thus permitting of an annual output of 2,200 tons. ;

The industry is complementary to the great agriculture business of this and foreign countries, and under the progressive management which the company enjoys the Brantford Cordage Company is bound to be one of the city's most valuable and promising assets.



wide expanse of fine agricultural lands stretching beyond the city's borders, the varied and throbbing manufacturing industries, the numerous and modern stores, the splendidly-equipped local services in every branch of civic needs—these combine in the making of an ideal city. As yet in the period of development, Brantford is well advanced

in all essentials appertaining to a modern metropolis. A splendid foundation has been laid in the construction of storm and sanitary sewers, as well as for flood prevention work and granolithic sidewalks. The civic-owned and operated water works are the just pride of citizens whom they serve, while a big start has now been made in the laying of street pavements. The halls of learning and institutions for the care of the sick and unfortunate will compare favorably with those of any other city of like size. Adequate protection from fire or violence is provided by efficient fire and police forces. The liberal policy which has been followed in the establishment and maintenance of public parks affords a striking example of what may be accomplished to the lasting benefit of the community in this important field of civic enterprise. These are among the more notable features, all emphasizing the fact that Brantford is well-governed. So signal are the advantages that are enjoyed here, however, and at such a moderate outlay, that a more detailed consideration, both of the services themselves and the manner in which they are controlled, will be both interesting and profitable.

THE SERVICE IS COMPLETE

In view of these facts, The Expositor has induced Mr. T. Harry Jones, city engineer, and Mr. A. K. Bunnell, city treasurer, to briefly present the features of service. Elsewhere the city engineer outlines the system which is now in operation, embracing the storm and sanitary sewers, flood prevention, garbage collection, and street paving; while the city treasurer presents some figures of interest in connection with the financial aspect of the situation. A perusal of the articles above their signatures will give the reader a concise and accurate statement of the civic advantages which Brantford offers its citizens. In addition to the facts as furnished by them, further reference should be made to the more important departments, such as the police, fire, water, and parks services.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

One of the most important branches of service in any community is the organization of police for the protection of life and property. Although Brantford had an early police service of the "night watchman" type more than fifty years ago, it was not until 1875 that the local force was actually organized. The first chief was Thomas McMeans, who died in 1876, and was succeeded by Chief Griffiths, who continued until 1885. In that year a thorough reorganization was effected, Chief Vaughan being appointed as head of the force, which was placed under the independent control of a police commission, consisting of the county judge, the police magistrate, and the mayor of the city. Since that date the commission system has been continued with the most satisfactory results. The growth of the city has necessitated numerous improvements in the service. In 1889 the police headquarters were in the city hall, while the police court and lock-up were in the west side of the fire hall. In that year the headquarters were removed to the present building, which has lately been remodelled and enlarged. It is now complete in every essential. On the death of the late Chief Vaughan, Detective Slein, of the Toronto detective department, was appointed chief. The force, which consists of the chief, two sergeants, and ten constables, with an office clerk, is now in a most efficient state. In evidence of the extent of the work accomplished, the following statistics from the annual report for last year will be of interest: Occurrences—local, 832; cleared up, 725. Occurrences—outside, 297; cleared up by local police, 98. Persons apprehended or summoned, 1720; persons convicted, 1157. Lost and stolen property recovered by police and returned to owners amounted to: Lost, \$4,757; stolen, \$3,436; total, \$8,193.

A thorough system of patrol is now in operation, thus affording the greatest possible protection to the residents and property in all sections of the city. The possibility of an enlargement of the force is now under consideration.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Organized in 1889 as a paid department, the Brantford Fire Brigade has since been on a permanent basis, and is generally regarded as one of the best-equipped and most efficient fire-fighting organizations in the country. Previous to the advent of the paid department, the town was protected from the dangers of conflagration by volunteer forces, which,

as early as 1836, lent valuable aid at the various outbreaks. These volunteers were notable in their day for the service which they accomplished, the records of their work still being preserved. As the city grew in extent and population, it became evident that a permanent body was necessary. To this end the services of the late Chief Calder were secured, and under him the present system was organized twenty years ago, and continued under his charge until his death in 1898, when Chief Lewis assumed control. The splendid record of the department for the last ten years is well known. The fire fighting force now consists of the chief and seventeen men, eleven of whom are at the Central station and the remaining six at the East Ward branch station, which was established a year or so ago to meet the rapidly increasing demands of that growing section of the city. The new station is a model of its kind, while the equipment of the entire brigade is modern and complete, except, possibly, that the lack of a fire engine is felt at times. The authorities now have under consideration the advisability of making a purchase of that character. The record of fire losses makes an excellent showing, and constitutes a most fitting tribute to the work of the department. The total losses last year were \$30,000, with insurance on the buildings and contents affected amounting to nearly \$500,000. The department is controlled by the city council.

THE WATER WORKS

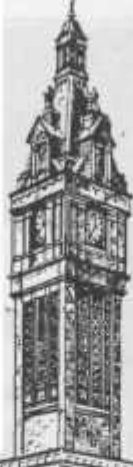
Brantford owns and operates its own water works, on which it has spent nearly \$450,000. The operation is in the hands of a Commission, consisting of two elective members and the mayor of the city. The Commission this year is composed of Mr. Alfred Watts, the chairman, Mr. William Whitaker, and Mayor Wood. It is claimed that water is supplied to users in this city at as low, if not lower, rates than in any other city in the province. This is particularly the case in the rate charged to householders for domestic purposes, beginning as low as \$1.50 per annum. The system is on the most modern basis, and annually yields a handsome surplus in revenue, despite the low rates which are charged.

THE PARK SYSTEM

Some ten years ago Brantford led the smaller centres of the province in the establishment of a Parks Commission. The results have fully justified the wisdom of the course of



committing the public beauty spots of the city to the care of an independent body of public-spirited citizens. In this instance, not only did the board improve the parks which passed to its charge at the outset, but, in addition, proceeded to acquire additional lands in various sections of the city, with a view to developing new parks in the future. Thus it is that, after not more than ten years experience, Brantfordites are enthusiastic in their praise of the Commission system of



of the Commission, and still another playground is being considered on the waterworks property in the Holmedale district. This, in brief, in an outline of what the Park Board has accomplished for the city in the course of the past few years. Beyond the limits, the Commission is undertaking the maintenance of the grounds surrounding the Bell homestead on Tutela Heights, where the telephone was invented, and it will also be identified with the improvement of the property surrounding the proposed site of the Bell Memorial.

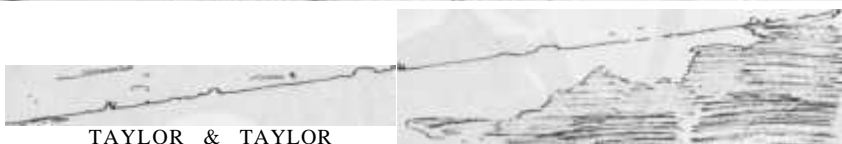
IN OTHER LINES

The educational and benevolent work being carried on in the city is treated in separate articles in this number. Under this heading, however, it may be well to note the service being rendered by the Board of Health and the Free Library board. The former has general oversight of the

health of the city, directing the efforts of the medical health officer, Dr. Pearson, and the sanitary inspector, William Glover. The absence of serious epidemics is the best evidence of the thorough manner in which the board and its officials are discharging their public service.

The Free Library, located in the beautiful building donated by Andrew Carnegie, who contributed \$35,000 for the purpose, is a centre of interest. Under the management of a

CITY HALL BUILDING careful board, of which Major Howard is chairman, and in charge of capable officials, the library has become a most useful institution, and one, too, which is fully appreciated by Brantfordites. An excellent range of books may be found in the circulating and reference departments, while in the reading rooms there is always the best current literature.



TAYLOR & TAYLOR
Architects

PROPOSED DESIGN FOR NEW POST OFFICE AND park management. Agricultural Park has passed into the hands of the city through the generosity of the Cockshutt family, while new parks or playgrounds have been opened in Eagle Place, in the north-east section of the East Ward, and Jubilee Terrace, while part of the Ontario Institution for the Blind grounds has been converted into a public playground under the supervision

Envelopes of Every Description

In the Barber-Ellis Company, Brantford has the distinction of having the largest envelope manufacturers in Canada, with a capacity of turning out from 750,000 to 800,000 envelopes per day. In addition to envelopes the firm makes writing tablets, note-papers, papetries and fine stationery of all kinds, and supplies large quantities of bond paper to the printing trade. The business is a long established one. It was founded in Toronto thirty-five years ago by Mr. John F. Ellis, of that city, and Mr. John R. Barber, of the paper-making firm of Wm. Barber Bros. Co., of Georgetown. The business was carried on for many years on Bay St., Toronto, but after the premises were destroyed by the great water-front fire of some years ago, it was removed to Brantford, where it still is, although the head office and a warehouse are still in Toronto. Three years ago it was found necessary to open a warehouse in Winnipeg to supply the Western demand, which at the present time accounts for a third of the company's business.



fed printing presses capable of printing two colors simultaneously. They are then fed into a third machine which automatically folds and gums them, turning out the finished envelopes ready to be packed. All standard-sized envelopes are machine made, and when orders for special sizes are received they have to be made by hand. In this hand process folders become so expert that they can fold from three to four thousand envelopes per day. In the writing-pad and paper department the most accurate ruling and padding machines are in use.

The business of the company is growing very rapidly, the last half year being the best in its history. The firm has an established reputation, gained in its long business career, of making the finest business stationery of any firm in the country, while its society stationery and papetries are used by the most exclusive classes. The latest and most expensive automatic machinery is used, enabling them to produce goods of unique

excellence at a minimum cost, while the splendid location of their factory, close to the Grand Trunk Railway, makes it possible for them to give the promptest attention to all orders. Prosperous firms of this kind, with a long and favorable reputation behind them, and employing the most up-to-date business methods in the conduct of their business, are those to whom are due the high reputation which Brantford-made goods enjoy throughout Canada.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

The postal service in this city has been greatly improved in the course of the past ten years, owing to the growth and importance of the city from a commercial and industrial point of view. The letter-carrier service was inaugurated in 1898 with six carriers. Now there are eleven, with two general deliveries per day and three in the business section. Ten years ago there were fifteen street letter boxes, whereas now there are fifty-one, from which collections are made regularly three times a day. There is a staff of twelve clerks under the charge of Postmaster Raymond and Deputy Postmaster Montgomery. A service is given day and night and nearly every train is utilized for carrying mail. The total revenue last year was nearly \$53,000, money orders issued \$141,000, money orders paid \$281,000, postal notes paid \$23,000, and postal notes issued nearly \$10,000.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

The customs service has grown to be an important factor in Brantford trade. As a result the revenues have been largely increased. By a change which was made in the system of the department, goods intended for export in foreign countries in going out of Brantford are not totalled for local record. Before the department altered the system some years ago, Brantford stood third among the cities of the Dominion as an exporter of manufactured goods. Since then there has been marked development and there is little reason to doubt that this city still holds its proud position among the other centres. Mr. Thomas Foster is collector of customs. In 1908 the imports of free goods amounted to \$948,000 and of dutiable goods \$961,000. The revenues collected were \$225,000.

In the Inland Revenue branch, of which Mr. M. J. O'Donohue is the local head, the collections for the past three years have been: \$9,000, \$106,000, and \$102,000

OTHER STATISTICS

The taxation rate for the past three years has been: 20 mills on the dollar in 1906; 21 in 1907; and 21 1/2 mills in 1908.

The assessment for the past three years has been:

	1906	1907	1908
Taxable property	\$ 10,452,116	\$ 11,076,800	\$ 11,562,140
Exempt property	1,872,115	1,764,745	1,853,820
Total Property		\$12,841,445	\$13,415,960

The statistics in connection with water works operations may be summarized as follows:

	1906	1907	1908
Gallons Pumped	731,971,200	822,097,702	768,697,526
Gross Surplus on Operations	\$28,994.94	\$32,884.17	\$37,439.97
Interest and Sinking Fund . . .	23,333.20	25,623.75	17,127.50
Net Surplus for Year	5,661.74	7,260.42	20,312.47

Building operations during the three years past are thus stated:

	1906	1907	1908
Building Permits Issued	338	391	306
Factories and Warehouses	\$140,000	\$135,040	\$ 17,000
Stores, Banks and Dwellings	268,625	384,905	272,855

Total for 1909 \$408,625 \$509,945 \$289,855

The growth of population, which may also be of interest as a matter of record, is as follows:

1877	-	10,631	1900	-	16,216
1880	-	10,688	1905	-	19,496
1885	-	11,833	1906	-	19,743
1890	-	14,280	1907	-	19,092
1895	-	15,677	1908	-	20,633

SPLENDID LIVERY SERVICE.

For a period of eight years Mr. E. P. Worthington has been supplying Brantford with one of the best livery services to be obtained in the city. There is a stable of thirty horses and a large number of hacks, coupes, busses and light livery rigs are kept on hand. Mr. Worthington's horses are known as the best in the city and the promptest service and the most courteous attention can always be relied on. A large business is done in supplying carriages for wedding, funerals and parties. The fact that in the eight years Mr. Worthington has been located here his business has increased six-fold is ample testimony to the efficient service he gives.



W.M. MILLER



M.E. HARRIS



A.G. MONTGOMERY
CHAIRMAN HOSPITAL BOARD



J.H. HAM
CHAIRMAN BUILDING & STREETS



T.L. LYLE
CHAIRMAN FIRE & LIGHT



W.B. WOOD
MAYOR



P.E. VERITY
CHAIRMAN MANUFACTURERS



L. FISHER



J. RUDDY
CHAIRMAN AQUEDUCT



JOHN MOFFAT
CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS



J.W. SHEPPERSON



W.J. PEIRCE



R.A. RASTALL
CHAIRMAN FINANCE



J.H. MINSHALL



A.L. BAIRD



G.A. WARD

1909
MAYOR & ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF BRANTFORD.

PARK & CO
PHOTO

Brantford Willow Works

The Brantford Willow Works claims to be the largest establishment of its kind in Canada. It was founded some eight years ago by the present owner, Mr. Chas. Fairfax, who



began business in a small shop near where the new Foster building now stands. The increasing business necessitated removal to the present quarters at 63 Colborne street, which, it may be added, are now taxed beyond their capacity. The company manufacture all kinds of willow goods, including willow furniture. They have a total of thirty-five acres of

growing willows on the outskirts of the city and import largely from England and France, having this fall received the largest shipment of willows from England that has ever been imported into Canada. The demand for willow furniture is growing very rapidly, especially among the well-to-do classes, and as the Brantford Willow Works go largely into the manufacture of willow furniture they are finding their present quarters too small to supply the growing demand for such goods. The company is a very progressive business institution and one that is growing steadily and rapidly.

Famous Furs.

The Dempster fur and hat store has the prestige of thirty-five years of successful business experience behind it. The business was first carried on by Mr. George Duncan and afterwards by his brother, Mr. Duncan Dempster. The Dempster furs are noted for their fine quality and durability. They are made on the premises from the best stock obtainable, and only skilled operatives are employed in the manufacture of them. A very extensive line of men's headwear, of all the latest designs, is always carried in stock, and all customers may rely upon having a large and varied assortment of styles from which to choose. In addition, a full line of gloves is always kept on hand. A special feature of the business is the large and exclusive stock of children's headwear of the latest styles that is carried. Indeed, in any of the goods which Dempster & Co. carry in stock the public may rely upon having a large assortment of goods of the very best quality from which to select.

Manufacturing Jewelers

E. H. Newman and Sons, whose well stocked jewelry store is located at 93 Colborne street, are manufacturing jewellers of the first-class. They make a specialty of fine repair work of all kinds, and an expert engraver is employed, whose work is unsurpassed. A large stock of jewelry, cut glass and umbrellas is carried, while the line of hammered brass goods to be seen at their store is unsurpassed.

Cash Bargain Grocery



MR. FRED C. HARP

The well-known Cash Bargain Grocery at 104 Dalhousie street, which is conducted by Mr. Fred C. Harp, was the first grocery to recognize the business possibilities in store for Dalhousie street and located there when it was not such a thoroughfare of business as at the present time. The business was started nine years ago by Mr. S. E. Harris, now of the T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, and was bought from him five years ago by Mr. Harp, who has been most successful in building up a very valuable city and country trade. Indeed the Cash Bargain Grocery claims to have the largest trade with farmers of any grocery in the city. A very complete stock of fresh groceries of all kinds is kept and it is the only grocery store in the city handling fresh fish and oysters. The public can rest assured that they will receive the most courteous attention and be supplied with the best groceries in the city from the Cash Bargain Grocery.

THE CELEBRATED WESTRUMITE PAVEMENT

"Westrumite Limited" is one of Brantford's latest industries, being hardly more than a year old. The celebrated "Westrumite" pavement, however, is much older than the Brantford works are. It was first made in scientific Germany, where the formula was propounded several years ago by Mr. Van Westrum, from whom the pavement takes its name. "Westrumite Limited" have secured the right to manufacture the product for Canada and the works here are financed by Canadian capital, fully 90 per cent, of the stock being held by local men.

Westrumite as a paving material is being very favorably received by Canadian cities. In the United States, where it has been manufactured for some time, it is very widely used. In Chicago and the towns immediately surrounding 25 miles of it has been laid, and at the present time a good deal is being laid throughout the state of Michigan. The City of Brantford let contracts this year for 16,000 square yards of Westrumite paving, and other Canadian cities and towns having it laid include Guelph 14,000 square yards; St. Thomas 8,000 square yards; Stratford 7,000 square yards and Niagara Falls 6,000 square yards. On Dufferin Avenue, Brantford's finest residential street, a Westrumite pavement has been in use for two years and has given the most perfect satisfaction, fully living up to all the good qualities claimed for it.

Westrumite has for its chief constituent pure asphalt, which is shipped into the works in barrels. This is then melted in large steam heated tanks, through which air is forced for the double purpose of agitating the mixture and purifying it. The finished product is in liquid form and is pumped into barrels to be sent wherever the pavement is to be done.

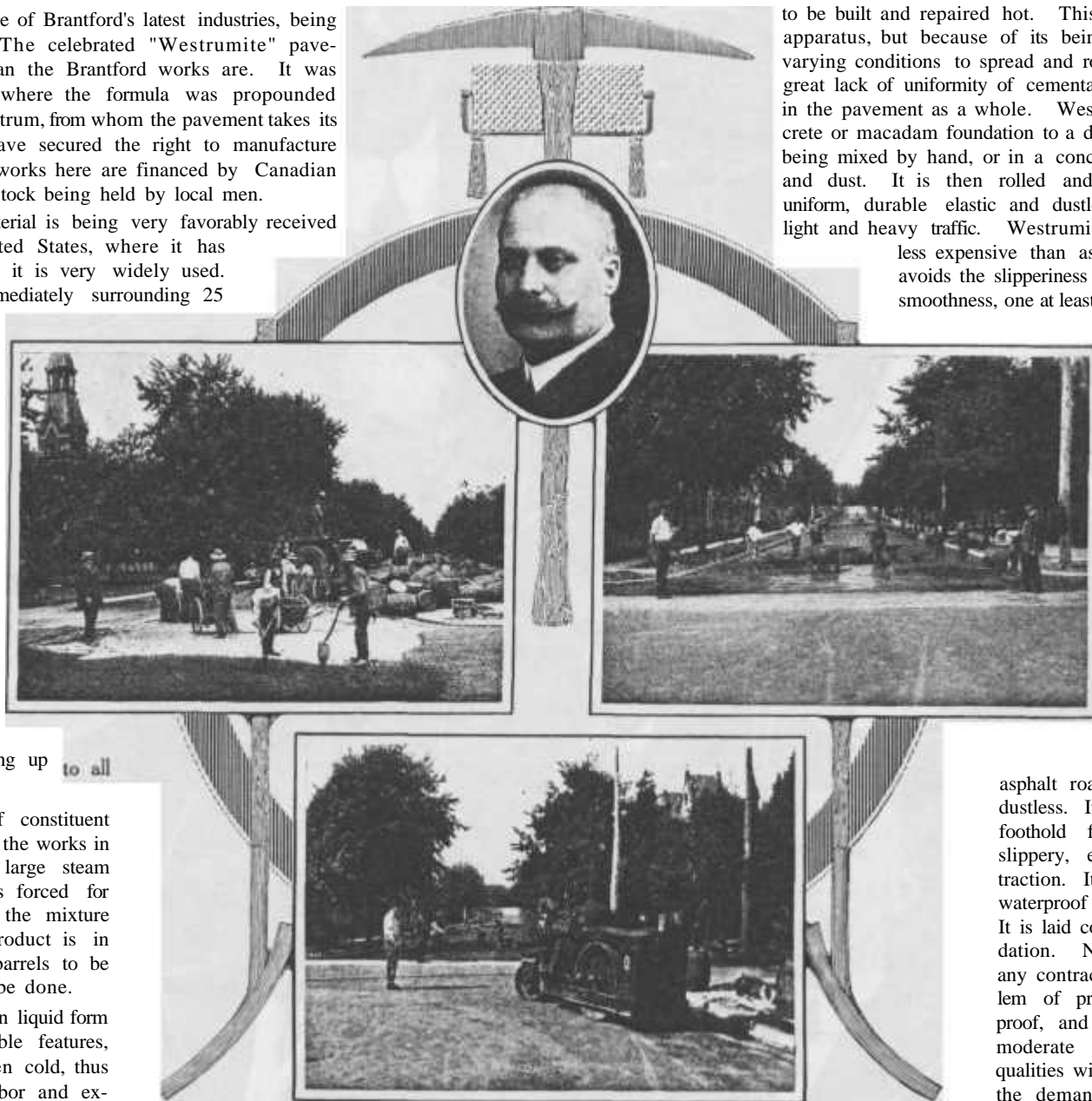
The fact that Westrumite is in liquid form constitutes one of its most valuable features, since it can therefore be laid when cold, thus doing away with considerable labor and expense. All other bituminous or tar roads have

to be built and repaired hot. This not only requires a great deal of apparatus, but because of its being practically impossible under the varying conditions to spread and roll at a uniform temperature, there is great lack of uniformity of cementation and consequently of uniformity in the pavement as a whole. Westrumite is laid on an ordinary concrete or macadam foundation to a depth of from 1½ to 2 inches after first being mixed by hand, or in a concrete mixer, with broken stone, sand and dust. It is then rolled and speedily dried, leaving a smooth, uniform, durable elastic and dustless surface, equally suited for both light and heavy traffic. Westrumite is a waterproof pavement that is less expensive than asphalt, granite or brick, and which avoids the slipperiness (when wet), noise and the lack of smoothness, one at least of which faults is found in most varieties of pavement. The repairing of it is most simple and satisfactory; the repaired portion unites with the rest of the pavement perfectly and after a few days traffic can hardly be distinguished from it.

An existing macadam road can be re-surfaced with Westrumite Asphalt Macadam, and a most satisfactory asphalt road is obtained at less than half the cost of any other high-class pavement.

Westrumite asphalt will stand the heavy traffic on business streets and is the ideal pavement for residential districts. It combines the advantages of

asphalt roads and the best macadam. It is dustless. It is noiseless. It furnishes excellent foothold for horses. It is smooth but not slippery, even when wet. It affords easy traction. It does not break up in winter. It is waterproof and may be cleaned with a hose. It is laid cold on a concrete or macadam foundation. No special apparatus is required and any contractor can lay it. It solves the problem of producing a durable, dustless, waterproof, and most simply-constructed road at a moderate price. Combining all these good qualities with the additional one of cheapness, the demand for Westrumite is bound to increase.



L. S. VAN WESTRUM, President
Westrumite Paving— 1 Spreading, 2 Finishing 3 Rolling





BRANTFORD'S FREE DELIVERY LETTER CARRIERS

Brantford from an Engineering Point of View

The city of Brantford,—43 degrees and 9 minutes North Latitude, 80 degrees and 15 minutes West Latitude,—is situated on the Grand River about fifty-five miles from its mouth. The city comprises within its boundaries four-and-half square miles, being one-half the area of the cities of Hamilton and Ottawa. The surrounding hills to which the city extends on the north rise one-hundred-fifty feet above the level of the river, and ninety feet above the business and main part of the town. For four miles of its length, the river is either within the city or forms one of its boundaries, and in the laying of it out this fact precluded the following of the square or checker-board pattern, which, however desirable from an engineering standpoint, does not add to the beauty. Many of the most beautiful residences are built on the streets which follow the river bank.

FLOOD PREVENTION WORKS

Owing to the severe floods in the river, which have increased in later years, the low-lying area, which forms only ten per cent of the city, has been subject to floods.

From time to time dykes have been built to protect this part, and some ten years ago complete works were designed and carried out by the writer, including the extension of the dykes, which are now $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, clearing and widening the river channel, the lengthening of Lorne Bridge, and construction of a sluiceway dam for regulating the height of water. Since then this part of the city has been immune from floods. The expenditure on flood prevention work has amounted to over \$160,000.

WATERWORKS

The present Waterworks system was built in the year 1889, the supply being obtained from springs which feed a series of collecting pipes in the Holmedale, where the pumping station is located. Up to the end of last year there had been some forty-four miles of street mains and seventy miles of street services, the expenditure on capital account being \$445,000.

SANITARY SEWERS

Immediately following the construction of the Waterworks, the sewerage system was installed. It is known as the "Separate" system, because it provides for the domestic sewerage alone, leaving the storm water to be cared for by the separate sewers. From a sanitary point of view, this is the ideal system. The pipes, being small, are flushed automatically by flush tanks placed at the head of each sewer.

Brantford possesses the largest separate system in the Dominion, there being twenty-seven miles of street mains and

forty-seven miles of house sewer connections, the cost of the system to date being about \$206,000. During the past two years the system has been extended to the low-lying areas in Eagle Place and across the river to West Brantford. A pumping station has been erected and a duplicate pumping plant is at present being installed by the Waterous Engine Works Company.

The sewers are constructed as local improvements, a uniform frontage tax of four cents per foot being extended over forty years.

STORM SEWERS

The construction of storm sewers began last year preparatory to paving of the streets. Four-and-one-half miles have already been laid. These are put down as local improvements, the property being assessed for the cost up to \$1.02 per foot frontage, or eight cents for 20 years, the balance being paid by the city at large.

STREET PAVEMENTS

Although the work of laying permanent pavements began

only last year. The length of the pavements laid and under contract amounts to about four and one-half miles, and includes ten of the principal business and residential streets, the estimated cost being about \$200,000, of which 40 per cent is borne by the city.

The pavement in the business streets is with bitulithic, laid by the Warren Bituminous Paving Company, and on the residential streets with Westrumite, the latter being the first pavement of this kind laid in Canada, a local factory for its manufacture having been established. All these pavements are laid on concrete foundation. In connection with some of the latter pavement, the city is constructing the concrete foundation and the curb and gutter, the estimated saving on the work already done and under contract being some \$7,500.

CEMENT WALKS

The construction of cement sidewalks was begun some nineteen years ago by City Overseer Howie, Brantford being the first city to undertake this work by day labor. Most of the walks laid at that time are in good condition and have not needed repair.

Up to the end of 1908 there had been laid forty-four miles, costing \$175,000, of which only four miles had been let by contract.

HOUSE SEWERS AND PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

Before connecting any premises with the street sewers, plans of the plumbing are filed by a licensed plumber, and plumbing tested, and the house sewer inspected and complete records made of the work done.

Some 328 inspections were made last year.

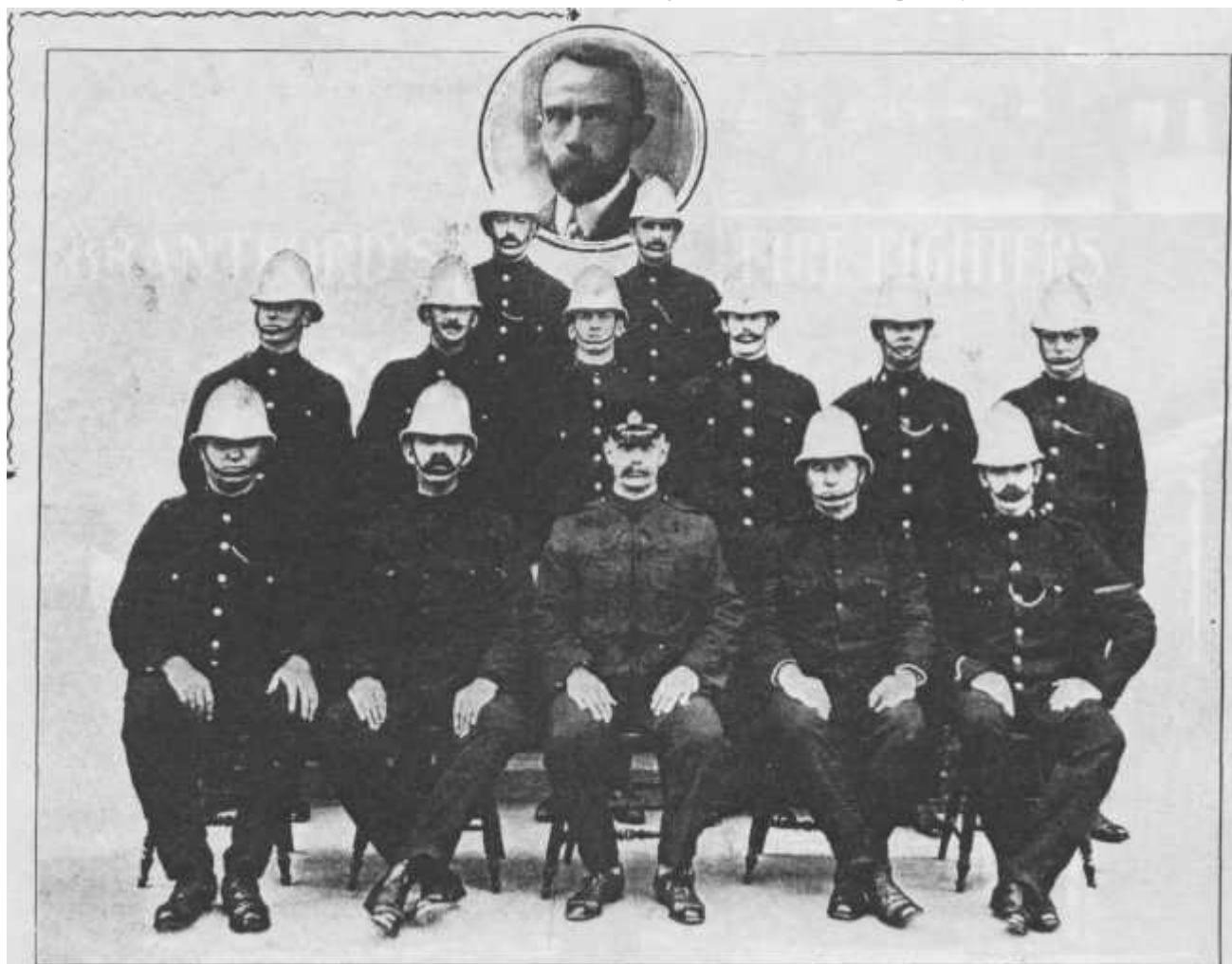
BUILDING PERMITS

Before commencing the erection of any building the specifications for the same must be filed for approval at the City Engineer's Office and a permit issued.

Up to the end of August of last year there were issued 212 permits, the estimated cost of the buildings being \$209,430. This year, including the new Collegiate Institute, the number of permits is 220, and the estimated cost, \$317,695.

STREET RAILWAY

The agreement between the street railway and the city calls for the reconstruction of the present system and the laying of many miles of new tracks. An eighty-pound steel rail is being used and all the tracks are being laid on concrete. The length of the streets occupied by the tracks within the city



POLICE MAGISTRATE LIVINGSTON, CHIEF SLEMING AND BRANTFORD'S "FINEST"



E. D. HENWOOD
Librarian Free Library

W. W. ROSS
The New Sheriff

C. F. ERRETT
Principal Manual Training S.

J. L. DIXON
Manager Bell Telephone Co.

limits amounts to fifteen miles, including one and one-fourth miles of double track, all the grades for which have to be given by this department.

MARKET STREET BRIDGE

Plans for a reinforced concrete bridge over the Canal on Market Street have been prepared by this department, and came before the Board of Railway Commissioners on the 14th September to determine the proportion of cost to be borne by the city and the various companies interested.

GENERAL WORK

In addition to the working out of the grades and the preparation of plans for all the walks, pavements and sewers, the construction of crossings, the repairs of streets and the maintenance of the sewer system, a good deal of work is necessary for the Park Commissioners and other boards.

The following is a summary of the expenditure last year under the control of this department:—

Streets Dep't, including Street Watering	-	\$21,680
Cement and Plank Walks		20,256
Concrete Curbs	-	1,640
Sanitary Sewers and Maintenance		15,332
Sewers for Low-lying Areas		15,790
Completion of Sewage Pumping Station	-	3,950
Storm Sewers		13,376
Street Pavement		70,218
Waterworks Extension	-	15,000
Alfred Street Bridge		4,464
		<hr/>
		\$181,706

*J. Harry Jones,
City Engineer.*

*Key to Group of City Officials
Page 63*

1. H. F. Leonard, City Clerk
2. J. S. Dowling, Publicity Commissioner
3. Charles Slein, Chief of Police
4. T. Harry Jones, City Engineer
5. D. J. Lewis, Chief of Fire Department
6. Dr. Pearson, Medical Health Officer
7. A. K. Bunnell, City Treasurer
8. W. T. Henderson, City Solicitor
9. Angus Macauley, Market Clerk
10. W. J. Hawkins, City Auditor
11. Hugh Howie, sr., City Overseer
12. F. W. Frank, Secretary of the Water Comm'n
13. Dr. Cutcliffe, Market Inspector
14. E. B. Eddy, City Relief Officer
15. Lewis Benedict, Tax Collector
16. William Glover, Sanitary Inspector
17. J. F. VanLane, City Auditor
18. A. G. Ludlow, Assessor
19. J. C. Watt, Assessor
20. George Smith, City Messenger
21. William Whitaker, Water Commissioner
22. Alfred Watts, Water Commissioner

Noble & Son

The wall paper and decorating business of Noble & Son at 84 Colborne street, is one of the oldest-established in the city. It was founded in 1847 by the late John Noble, who commenced business as a house painter. In 1882 it was taken over by Mr. Thomas A. Noble, and a wall paper department was added. Since that time the son, Howard Noble, has been admitted to partnership, and the firm is now known as Noble & Son.

A large and splendidly assorted stock of wall paper is kept in all the latest designs, and a full line of painters' supplies of all kinds is carried. Particular attention is paid to decorating houses and public buildings, and some of the most handsome residences and public buildings in the city have had their interiors finished by Noble & Son. A large staff of competent men is employed in decorating, and estimates on all decorating contracts are carefully furnished. The most artistic work of the most durable nature is done and only the very best materials are used. The company has a very large number of satisfied customers throughout the city, and their business on account of the quality of the work done is a most progressive one.

Thos. Thompson & Co.

It was little over a year ago that Mr. Thomas Thompson, a genial son of Erin's Isle, came to Canada and purchased the extensive grocery business of Mr. Norman Willits at 103 Colborne street. During the short time he has been in business here Mr. Thompson, by his courteous attention to the needs of customers, and by the splendid quality of the groceries he supplies, has worked up a splendid trade that is increasing by leaps and bounds. He has in his store the most classic selection of fine groceries in the city, and a staff of competent and obliging clerks is always ready to wait on the needs of the public. An especially fine line of teas is carried in stock, Mr. Thompson's long experience in the tea business in the old country enabling him to select the very finest brands for the benefit of his customers. For fine quality of fresh groceries, prompt attention and courteous treatment, the firm of T. Thompson and Company are unequalled.

Hunt Transfer Company

In the Hunt Transfer Company Brantford has one of the liveliest and most up-to-date concerns of the kind in Ontario. The venture is a comparatively new one here, but the city has long been in need of some establishment which would check baggage from the owner's residence right through to destination. This long-felt need has been met by the Hunt Transfer Company. The traveller does not have to bother hunting out his baggage at the station and its checking there. All this is done by the Transfer Company and the trouble to the traveller is reduced to a minimum. The Hunt Transfer Company is able to give its customers excellent service in this respect because it operates in connection with it a Canadian Transfer Company which has offices in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. It also is run in conjunction with the C. W. Miller Transfer Company of Buffalo. The wagons and carriages of the Hunt Transfer Company meet all trains at the various city stations and have exclusive rights in the T. H. & B. yards.

The company is under the most enterprising and progressive business management and its customers may rely upon the promptest and most courteous treatment. It has endeavored to meet a need that was urgently felt by the Brantford public and it has set about doing so in such a thorough and business-like manner that its success is already assured.

EAST END FIRE STATION

CENTRAL FIRE STATION

BRANTFORD'S FIRE FIGHTERS

DAN LEWIS CHIEF

CHIEF LEWIS IN HIS OFFICE

EAST END FIRE EQUIPMENT

CENTRAL FIRE EQUIPMENT



"Happy Thought" ranges and "Radiant Home" base-burners have made the name of the Wm. Buck Stove Company a household word throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. The works of the company are on a mammoth scale and are said to constitute the largest and best-equipped factory of the kind under the British flag. The firm are manufacturers of a most comprehensive line of stoves adapted to all climates and all sections of the country, and suitable for all classes of fuel. They manufacture an enormous number of stoves and ranges every year and claim to turn out annually a greater product than any other firm in the country, making goods of the same nature. Besides the well-known "Happy Thought" and "Radiant Home" stoves, they are manufacturers of "Buck's Leader" furnaces, gas ranges, and, in fact, every conceivable kind of stoves and ranges.

The business was first established by the late William Buck in 1852 on Colborne Street. Afterwards the factory was removed to West Street and Brant Avenue and then, in 1903, to the present location, where it enjoys the very best shipping facilities. The company was incorporated under the present name in 1897. The present officers are: President, George Philip Buck; vice-president, William E. Buck; secretary-treasurer, Chas. J. Parker.

A trip through the works is most interesting and educative. Everything is done on a large scale with the most modern machinery, and is under the superintendence of skilled foremen, most of whom have been in the employ of the company for the greater part of their lives. The raw material, pig iron, is obtained from Scotland and Cape Breton. This is melted in large blast furnaces, whose bases open into a moulding room, which has the distinction of being the largest stove-plate moulding room in Canada. From here the plates go to a finishing room, where large revolving rumpers smooth them and clean off the moulding sand. Thence they pass to the mounting department, which occupies a very large floor space. The stoves are all set up in this department and require only the addition of the nickelled parts to be complete. The nickelling is done in a special department under the charge of a long-experienced expert. The whole process of stove-making as carried out in the Buck works is a model of efficient organization, and every stage through which the product passes, from the pig iron to the finished stove, is arranged

with a view to the most convenient and most expeditious handling of the materials.

The Buck stoves enjoy a very large and selected clientele, being sold from ocean to ocean. The West is a very large customer and agencies have been opened in Calgary and Winnipeg to look after the Western trade. The Pacific Coast trade is handled by the Vancouver agency of the firm, while Quebec and the provinces down by the sea are supplied from Montreal.

The William Buck Stove Company is one of Brantford's very oldest industries, and its growth from the time of its establishment has been sure and steady, till at the present time it occupies the proud position of the Empire's largest makers of stoves and ranges. By such established industries as it,



THE FAMOUS "HAPPY THOUGHT" Known the World Over.

turning out goods whose excellent quality has gained national recognition, is the fame and prestige of Brantford as a manufacturing centre upheld. It is owing to such establishments that the city has gained its fame throughout the world as a great manufacturing centre.

H. Judson Smith & Co.—Brantford's Musical Centre

This company is one of the largest dealers in up-to-date musical goods in the city. The business was established some ten years ago by Mr. H. Judson Smith, and last year Mr. R. C. Burns was taken into partnership, the firm now being H. Judson Smith & Co. New and larger premises were purchased

already two of the leading musical societies of the city hold rehearsals and recitals. On the second floor, rooms are fitted out for teachers' studios. Nothing will be left undone by the new firm that will tend to make this a leading musical depot for the sale of high grade pianos, organs and musical instruments, sheet music, etc; in fact, a musical centre that the



RECITAL HALL



SHOW ROOM

goods was installed. A feature that will recommend the company to well-informed musicians is the fact that they are agents for the pianos of the "ye old firm of Heintzman & Co." at 112 Colborne street and a large stock of first-class musical

The store, which has been remodelled, has on the first floor a fine salesroom and office, and a large hall, where

citizens of Brantford will take pride in and appreciate. For the new firm, with honorable records as citizens and business men in their respective lines in the past, well-known in musical circles, with ability, energy and the requisite capital to buy for cash in any market, the attention they will give to the business augurs well for their future success.

The Hartley Foundry Company

The Hartley Foundry Company started in business some two years ago under the direction of Messrs. G. H., F. A., and R. A. Hartley. Mr. G. H. Hartley, who is the superintendent, has had forty years' experience as a moulder and is a finished mechanic on stove plate work. Mr. R. A. Hartley, the mechanical superintendent, has had twenty years' experience in moulding work. The office work is under the charge of Mr. F. A. Hartley.

Since its inception the business has had a remarkable degree of success. The firm make cast iron castings of all



descriptions; weighing from one ounce up to two tons. A specialty is made of castings for parts of machinery, of stove plate and of castings for farmers for repairing their machinery. Patterns are made when required and castings are also made from the broken pieces of old castings. In addition to those made in iron, castings are also made in zinc and lead. The firm are also manufacturers of ornamental iron work and castings, tie weights, hitching posts, clothes-reel tops, sash weights of all kinds, iron columns with caps and bases and any other specialties required by the public.

The Hartley Foundry Company does an extensive local business. They are at the present time manufacturing the crossing plates, grates, gaily frames, manholes, and in fact all the castings required for the city sewerage system. The pit covers and stop-cocks used by the waterworks system is manufactured by them and they are also making all the street castings required by the Brantford Gas Co. They have recently received a contract for all the castings required by the Brantford Steel Range Company, for whom they are also making iron patterns. All the work turned out by the Hartley foundry is noted for the evidences of expert workmanship which it displays and has given uniform satisfaction to all their patrons. The firm is one of the most reliable in the city and the progress it has made has been steady and substantial.

Coffee and Spice

The Brantford Coffee and Spice Company is an offshoot of the former Snowdrift Baking Powder Company. The company has its office and works in commodious premises at 390 Dalhousie street, where it has carried on business for the past six years. They make a specialty of coffees, spices, baking powder and essences. In addition there is carried in stock a full line of grocers' supplies, including icing sugar, cocoanut, bird seed, cream tartar, cocoa, vaseline, castor oil, etc. All the ingredients used are of the purest character and are compounded by employees who have had many years' experience. The company has an almost unlimited capacity for handling large orders and the strictest attention is given to the requirements of customers.

Read Sign Company

If any Brantford establishment is the embodiment of prosperity the Read Sign Company is. Started five years ago on a very modest scale by Mr. C. B. Read, its signs are to be found to-day in towns and cities throughout the whole country. The company makes a specialty of signs for manufacturers, whether they be in the form of wall-lettering, chimney lettering, window screen lettering or wire signs. Their work is to be seen on numerous factories in Brantford and has always been distinguished by artistic character of design and durability.

A sign that has been finding a great deal of favor is the



THE READ SIGN

Read glass sign, for which application for patent rights has been made. This sign is especially suited to the needs of professional men. It cannot tarnish, all polishing is done away with, it is immune from the evil effects of atmospheric changes and it lasts practically forever. Since it needs no polishing it saves its price in a year. With its clear, bold, black lettering on a bright gold leaf back-ground it makes an ideal sign. Indeed these same distinctive merits mark all the work turned out by the company. Their signs are finding a wider and wider sale because Read signs are signs that people read.

A Firm of Great Book Publishers

The Bradley-Carretson and Company were a Philadelphia firm. A branch business was opened in Brantford in 1874 under the management of Mr. D. R. Wilson. T. S. Linscott became the manager in 1879. So successful was his management that five years later he was taken into the business as a partner. Still later, when the Conservative Government imposed a duty of six cents per pound on books, the Philadelphia interests sold out to Mr. Linscott, as it was no longer profitable to sell, in Canada, American books, which, up to that time, had been done exclusively by the firm. Rev. T. S. Linscott then devoted himself to the manufacture of books in Canada. In 1895 he organized the business into a joint stock company with an authorized capital of \$75,000.00.

The wide range of the publications of the Bradley-Garretson Company, Limited, can be judged from the titles or some of their publications: "The Beautiful, the Wonderful and the Wise," "Future Punishment, or Does Death End Probation?," "The Church and the Commonwealth," "The Path of Wealth," "The Canadian Album," in five vols., "Glimpses of the Unseen," "The Life of Gladstone," "Life of Queen Victoria," "The Sword of Islam, or the Suffering Armenians," "Canada's Sons on Kopje and Veldt," "Life of Earl Roberts," "Builders of Canada," "Woman, Her Character, Culture and Calling," "The Heart of Christianity," two vols.; "Canada: An Encyclopedia of the Country," six vols. and index; "Library of Modern Progress," twenty-six vols., and others too numerous to specify.

The fame of the Bradley-Garretson Company, Limited, as publishers rests largely on the publication of "Canada: An Encyclopedia of the Country," the ablest work of its kind issued in the Dominion; and on that monumental undertaking, "The Library of Modern Progress," one of the most scholarly sets of books published in the English-speaking world, so timely and scholarly that W. & R. Chambers, of Edinburgh, undertook its publication for Great Britain. No other Canadian publishing firm has had such honor done it.

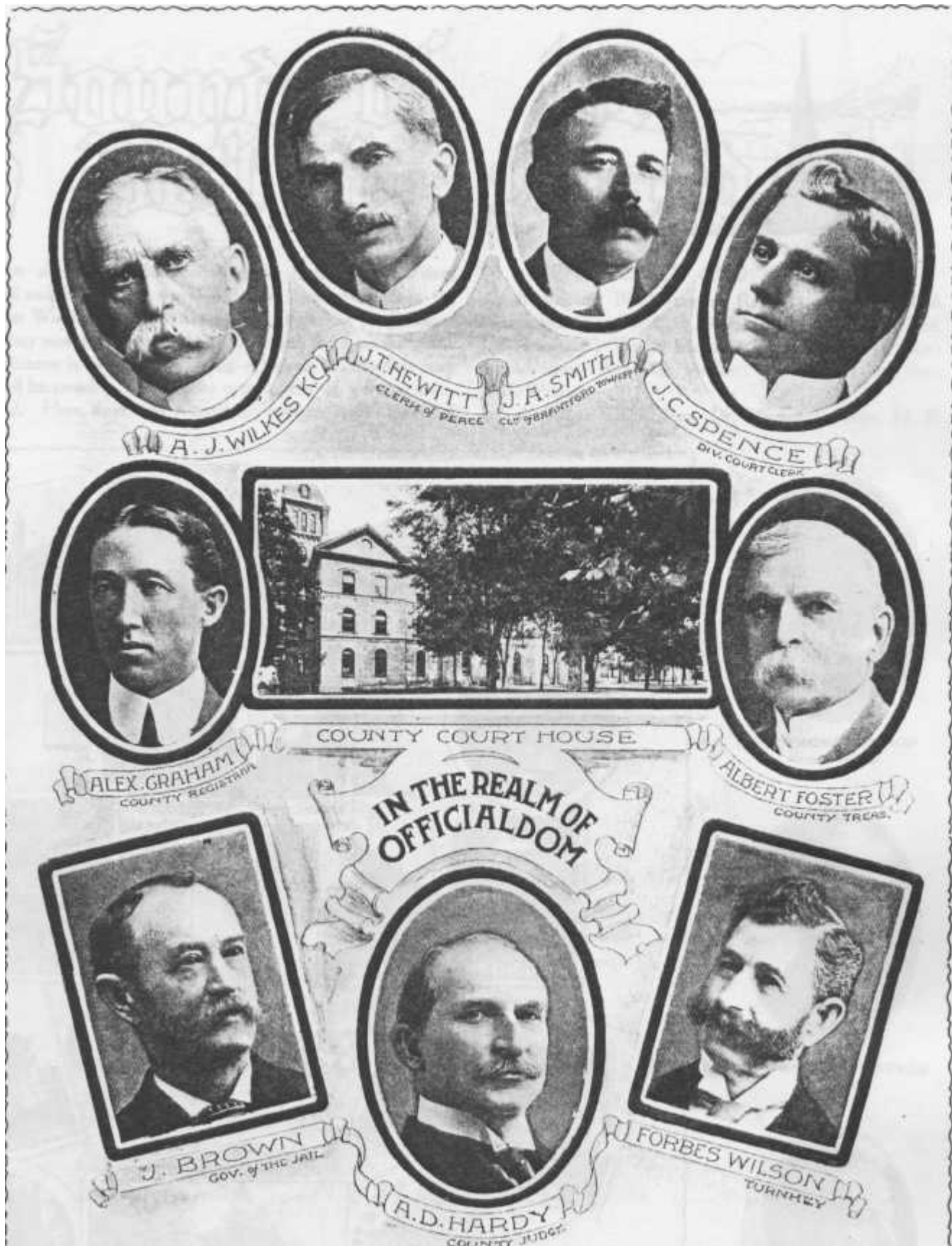
The chief aim of the Bradley-Garretson Company, Limited, is to be up-to-date. When a great calamity occurs, such as the destruction of San Francisco; when a great discovery has been made, such as the finding of the North Pole; when a great man, such as Mr. Gladstone, passes away from his scene of action,—while the matter is still of interest it has prepared an exhaustive treatment of the subject, and by its business methods sell thousands where the booksellers would sell only tens of similar works.

The Bradley-Garretson Company, Limited, erected in 1902 a thoroughly up-to-date office on Colborne Street where a large staff is employed. The Company is one of the most extensive employers of labor in Canada. At different times it has had over two thousand men and women simultaneously in the field handling its lines. The average number of agents annually employed is about three thousand. There is never a time when it has not a small army of canvassers working throughout the length and breadth of the great Dominion. Its books have done much to foster a national spirit. "Canada: An Encyclopedia," its lives of great British and Canadian statesmen, its "Story of the Dominion," published in both English and French, its "Canada's Sons on Kopje and Veldt," its "Builders of Canada," have been placed in tens of thousands of homes in Canada.

Recently the Bradley-Garretson Company, Limited, has made a new departure. It has entered the field as a preparer of special articles for the press. It has shown the same business-like skill in placing these weekly features that it has in marketing its books. Its column of "Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson," prepared by Rev. Dr. Linscott, President of the Company, is now appearing in over one thousand papers in the Dominion and the United States. A conservative estimate places the readers of these papers at 20,000,000. As the questions are used by teachers in many Sunday Schools and Bible Classes, their influence is much wider than the immediate circulation of the papers in which they appear.

How extensive the book business of this Brantford firm is can be judged from the postage bill. The average is at least \$5,000 a year, some years going beyond \$10,000. For one book alone, dealing with the San Francisco disaster, an expenditure of \$1,000 was made for the post cards used for advertising purposes.

Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D., the head of the firm, has been rewarded for the good work he has done in the interests of literature. He was elected F.R.C.I. on the motion of no less a person than Lord Strathcona, seconded by the distinguished Canadian-American author, G. D. Roberts. For his work as a publisher, and his authorship of such books as "The Path of Wealth" and "The Heart of Christianity," he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University which he attended as a young man.



Brant Optical Institute

The Brant Optical Institute conducted by Mr. George B. Duckett at 8 Market street south, is one Brantford's newer institutions. In it Brantford possesses one of the most scientific and best equipped optical stores in the country. A large stock of all optical goods is carried and all examinations are made free of charge by a regular graduate specialist. No danger is run from having glasses badly ground, as each lens is separately fitted to the eye and ground to suit on the premises. It is no longer necessary for our citizens to go out of town to get modern optical goods and appliances, everything being kept here from the latest eye glasses to an artificial eye. Many of Brantford's best known citizens have obtained the most perfect satisfaction here after others have failed to benefit them. A trial will convince the most fastidious that the Brant Optical Institute can give satisfaction in all cases of eye trouble.

W. G. Hawthorne

One of the best equipped bicycle and light repairing shops in the city is that of Mr. W. G. Hawthorne at 74 Dalhousie street. The business was established twelve years ago and ever since its inception has grown steadily. Two years ago it was found necessary on account of the increasing

trade to remove to the present large and well equipped shop. Mr. Hawthorne is the manufacturer of the well-known Hawthorne bicycle and an extensive light repairing business is transacted. All kinds of repairs done on bicycles, lawn mowers, saws, umbrellas, guns, locks, baby buggies and go-carts. A large knife-grinding business is clone for manufacturing concerns, Mr. Hawthorne having installed special machinery for the purpose. In winter tune a specialty is made of skate grinding. A full line of keys, locks and bicycle sundries is carried in stock at all times, and customers may rely on having every attention given their requirements whether in the sundries or repairing department.

Belmont Shoe Shine Parlor

This is one of the beat equipped and most comfortable shoe shine establishments in Western Ontario. It has sections for shoe-shining for both ladies and gentlemen, and the most thorough work is guaranteed. A full stock of the leading brands of cigars is kept, and a specialty is made of hat-cleaning. The establishment has been conducted by Mr. N. B. George for the past three years, who has, by his excellent work and courteous manner, built up a very lucrative business.

The Sound of the Church Bell is Heard

Our city is a city of churches. Practically all of the leading denominations are represented here with fine edifices and numerous adherents. There are six Anglican, six Methodist, four Presbyterian, five Baptist, two Roman Catholic, one Congregational, one Free Methodist, and one British Methodist Episcopal churches in the city, in

sects already have fine buildings, the Lutherans in Willard hall and the Brethren a new edifice on Darling street, in the East Ward. Then, too, the splendid quarters of the Salvation Army must not be overlooked. All told, there are thirty fine structures in the city, a showing of which Brantfordites may well be proud. Thus are the opportunities of worship manifold. Here, there, and everywhere, within a stone's throw of

CHURCHES AND PASTORS

Methodist: Brant Avenue, Rev. T. J. Mansell; Colborne street, Rev. Dr. C. T. Scott; Wellington street, Rev. J. R. Patterson; Wesley Methodist, Rev. Dr. A. L. Gee; Oxford street, Rev. Mr. Archer; Sydenham street, Rev. J. M. Wright.

Anglican: Grace, Rev. Dr. Mackenzie—Rev. H. F.



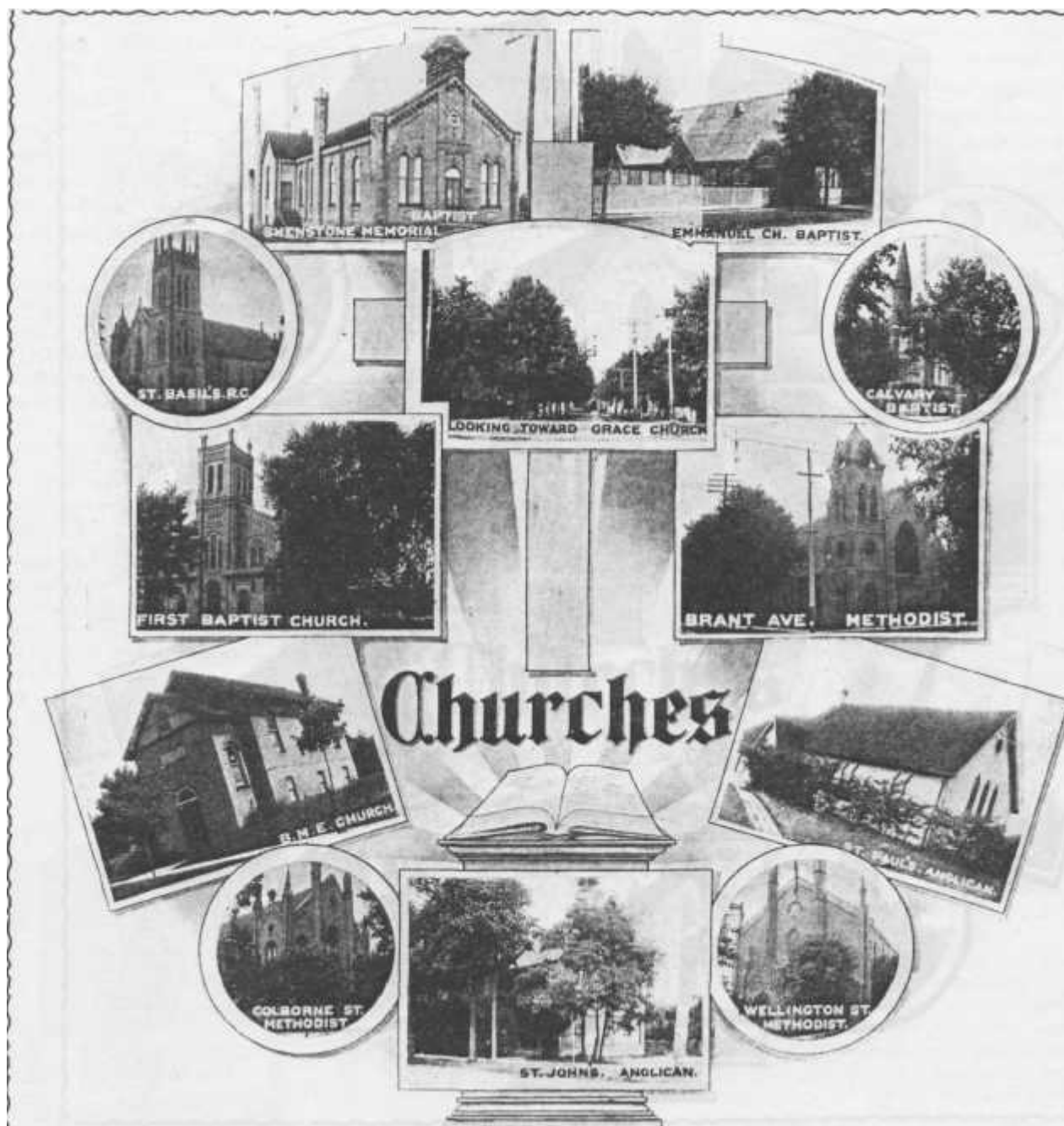
REV. W. A. J. MARTIN
Presbyterian



REV. S. J. FARMER
Baptist



REV. RURAL DEAN WRIGHT
Anglican



REV. FATHER LENNON
Roman Catholic



REV. DR. C. C. MACKENZIE
Anglican



REV. DR. A. L. GEE
Methodist



REV. W. E. GILROY
Congregational



REV. FATHER CUMMINGS
Roman Catholic



REV. T. J. MANSELL
Methodist



REV. DR. C. T. SCOTT
Methodist



REV. J. B. CHAMPION
Baptist



REV. ANDRE IMRIE
Baptist

addition to several other smaller sects and missions. This makes a total of twenty-six, not including a Baptist mission in the Holme-dale, mission on Rawdon street, First Church of Christ Scientist, the Evangelical Lutheran, and the Brethren. The latter two

one another, in the city's heart and in its suburbs, the heaven-pointing spires of the churches rise, and their bells ring out the Sabbath invitation with varying intonation to every citizen, and to the stranger within the gates.

Woodcock, curate; St. Jude's and Trinity, Rev. Rural Dean T. A. Wright; St. John's, Rev. J. A. Rounthwaite; St. James and St. Paul's, Rev. T. B. Howard.

Presbyterian: Zion, Rev. W. A. J. Martin; Alexandra,

The Sound of the Church Bell is Heard

Rev. H. R. McCracken ; St. Andrew's, Rev. F. J. Maxwell;
Balfour street, Rev. A. C. Justice.

Baptist: First church, Rev. S. J. Farmer; Park church,
Rev. C. W. Rose; Calvary, Rev. J. B. Champion ; Immanuel,
Rev. Andrew Imrie; Shenston Memorial, Rev. George
A. Lowes.

B. M. E. church : Rev. S. B. Jones.

Lutheran : Rev. H. Croushore.

The other organizations have no regular pastor.

Beyond the limits of the city are the Mohawk church,
over which Rev. Robert Ashton presides, and the Farringdon
church, which is in the charge of elders appointed by the
congregation.

the more creditable, therefore, is the splendid line of successes
achieved by congregations representative of all denominations
in every part of the city.

In connection with the historical aspect of the subject,
space will not permit of a detailed history of each church, but
it may be of interest to note the time and manner in which
each of the leading denominations gradually came into



REV. J. R. PATTERSON
Methodist



REV. C. W. ROSE
Baptist



REV. GEORGE A. LOWES
Baptist



LOUIS STANDER
Missionary



REV. J. M. WRIGHT
Methodist



REV. A. C. JUSTICE
Presbyterian



REV. T. B. HOWARD
Anglian



REV. H. R. MCCRACKEN
Presbyterian



REV. DAVID ALLEN
Free Methodist



REV. J. F. ROUNTHWAITE
Anglican



REV. H. F. D. WOODCOCK
Anglican



REV. F. J. MAXWELL
Presbyterian

Roman Catholic: St. Basil's, Rev. Father Lennon ; St.
Mary's, Rev. Father Cummings.

Congregational: Rev. W. E. Gilroy.

Free Methodist: Rev. David Allen.

A BIT OF HISTORY

The churches of the city have a history behind them and
a future before them. Bright though the outlook at the
present time, the past has not been without its struggles. All

prominence locally.

The Anglicans were the forerunners in religious activities
in this section. Grace church represents the oldest congrega-
tion in the city, owing its origin to Chief Joseph Brant, who.

in the early half of the last century, proposed to set aside a block of three acres for the use and benefit of the Church of England in Brantford. This led to the erection of a frame building, on the present site of the church, in 1832. This was supplemented from time to time, until, in 1856, the Gothic building was erected. From Grace the Anglican adherents have spread to every part of the city, and are now represented by six churches and missions, with still another planned for the north-east section.

Methodism in Brantford was cradled and nurtured, though not actually born, in the Wellington street church. The first meeting-house of the congregation was situated on the site of the present Prince of Wales hotel, corner of Market and Darling streets. This was burned in 1853, and the following year the Wellington street building was erected, later becoming the mother of other Methodist churches in various parts of the city.

The Presbyterian body had its inception in the early Forties of the last century. This was followed by the erection of Zion church in 1854, the congregation worshipping in the town hall until an edifice could be erected. While the First Presbyterian congregation was the first to be organized, the erection of its church did not take place until 1877.

Organized in 1833, the congregation of the First Baptist church is the oldest of that denomination in the city. For more than twenty years worship was held in a frame building on West street, and in 1855 a brick structure was erected, only to be burned a couple of years later, when the present structure was reared.

While the Congregational body had a reputation in the city at an earlier date, it was not until 1836-37 that the congregation became sufficiently strong to erect a church. In that year a building was put up on Dalhousie street, and was burned in 1864, when the present building was erected.

Of the Roman Catholic churches, St. Basil's was the first, having been erected in 1866. The history of the Mohawk church is treated under a separate head.

THE HAM & NOTT COMPANY, LIMITED

Brantford was not always the home of large manufacturing industries, but truly it can be said that it is the birth-place of industries that have become large. From humble beginnings have sprung up most of those industries of which our citizens are so justly proud. Not the least of these is the one so familiarly known as the Ham & Nott Company, Limited.

The business had its beginning in 1892, when with a all staff of six men, an exceedingly limited plant and a very humble building, the manufacture of woven wire bed-springs was begun. Times were not at the best then and it was no easy row his young industry had to hoe, but perseverance and strict attention to business brought their reward and soon things were on the up-grade. shortly after commencing business the firm took up the manufacture of refrigerators, later on adding screen doors and windows, and, still later, three years ago, took over from the Goid, Shapley & Muir Co. the manufacture of bee-keepers' supplies. The company

now enjoys the distinction of occupying the top-most rung of the ladder in regard to the proportion of business it does in the four lines of goods it produces, making, as it does, two-thirds of all the screen doors and windows sold in Canada, over half the household refrigerators made in this country, and being the largest makers of woven wire bed springs and bee-keepers supplies in the Dominion. The factory and warehouses have grown from an original floor space in 1892 of about 9,000 square feet to about 111,000 square feet at present, while the original staff of six has grown to about one

Picturesque Brantford

Adorned by numerous parks within its limits, Brantford is likewise fortunate in the character of its surroundings, a fact which is regarded as significant in this age of art and beauty, when so much importance is attached to environment. On any bright day the visitor, in the course of a walk or drive,



E. W. P. JONES
President Brantford Horticultural Society

may find many beautiful streets, lined with charming shade trees and comfortable homes, while at frequent intervals pretty parks or breathing spots are encountered. Civic beauty of this character is not secured without system or effort. In this city a splendid commencement has been made, and the various organizations which are co-operating for the betterment of

hundred and fifty. The very satisfactory advance of this well-known business has been largely due to the energies of the Messrs. Ham Brothers. The manager, Mr. John T. Ham, had from the early days of the business given the minutest detail of manufacture of the different lines that careful consideration so necessary to success, while Mr. Joseph Ham has not only been an able assistant to the manager, but has given personal supervision to the sales end of the business; while another brother, Mr. Thos. Ham, has been in charge of the woven wire bed spring end of the business.

The factory is to-day one of the best equipped factories of the kind on the continent, being equipped with the most up-to-date machinery that can be obtained, a large part of which has been especially designed by the company itself for its own exclusive use. The situation of the factory is all that could be desired in respect to receipt and shipment of goods, being on the company's own private siding off the main line of



of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The market for the products of this firm is throughout the entire Dominion, every town from Halifax to Vancouver being covered by the company's own salesmen.

The company is one of the most progressive business organizations in the city. Its officers consist of the following: President, John T. Ham; Vice-President, Joseph H. Ham; Sec-Treas., J. W. Shepperson; Factory Supt., Thos. L. Lyle.

The company's rapid growth, its thorough equipment, and modern methods bespeak for it continued success.

conditions are deserving of every encouragement in their work.

Among the agencies which are accomplishing very valuable results in this connection are the Park Commission and the Brantford Horticultural Society. The work of the Park Commission is treated elsewhere in this issue. The splendid parks are the best tribute to the efforts and foresight of its members in the course of the past few years. Laboring along other lines, the supporters of the Horticultural Society, of which Mr. E. W. P. Jones is president and Mr. R. W. Brooks secretary, are also performing an important task in the encouragement of residents to maintain their boulevards and grounds in an attractive manner, and in enlisting the interest of children in their "city beautiful" aims by annually distributing seeds to the pupils in the schools and awarding prizes for the best exhibits grown from the same. Thus far the plans in this regard have been attended with great success.

Beyond the city there are, within the reach of all, many delightful spots, some of which are illustrated in this issue. The scenes at Mohawk Park, as well as the views along the picturesque valley of the Grand, are familiar types of beauty to all who have visited the sections in question. Wilkes' dam and Whiteman's creek have long been noted as popular points for swimming and fishing, while in later years they have also been utilized somewhat extensively for picnic purposes. Some of the scenes along the river and canal are excellent as illustrative of the natural beauties of the entire district through which the stream and channel run. With the advent of electric lines new territory has been opened up, rich in its scenic effects, whether viewed between this city and Hamilton or along the line to Paris and Galt. The flight of time and the development of the rural districts as agricultural centres have not, on the other hand, marred the natural beauty of the old roads, once the main highway of travel, which stretch from the city to every part of the county. These still remain in all their charm, and constitute a delightful course for pleasure driving.

Watt & Squire

The name Watt & Squire, in Brantford, is always associated with hardware. The business at 96-98 Dalhousie street was established in 1905 by the present members of the firm, R. A. Watt and T. A. Squire, who have been remarkably successful in building up a large and prosperous business. Their trade has outgrown the limits of the present premises, and removal will be made in January to the new Union Realty Building near by, where one of the finest hardware stores in the country will be fitted up.

The present store is well stocked with a large supply of general and shelf hardware. A special feature is made of high-class tools of every description, and one of the best stocks of these in the city is to be found at their store. In addition, the firm deals largely in paints, oils, glass, Jap-a-lac, graniteware, builders' supplies, cutlery, and cement. In short, everything is kept on hand which is to be found in a first-class modern hardware store.

A distinguishing feature of the business has been the Saturday bargain sales, which have become very popular with the buying public. Indeed, every modern business practice employed by hustling, energetic business men has been utilized to build up the prosperous business which now exists. Messrs. Watt & Squire are among the most progressive business men of the city, and their splendid business and the large number of satisfied customers bears ample testimony to this fact.

Telephone City Stoves, Limited

For some five years past the Telephone City Stoves, Limited, have been manufacturing wood and coal heaters under the patent of Mr. J. B. Turner. Their efforts have met with no inconsiderable degree of success, and now their output is distributed to almost every province of the Dominion. The Telephone City stoves have several outstanding features which especially recommend them. Prominent among these is their saving of fuel, a very great heat being produced from them with very little fuel. Another good feature is that the very reasonable price at which they sell brings them within the reach of all.

The Company also has a retail store at 81 Colborne street, where they keep a large stock of coal and gas stoves of all kinds, together with a supply of household utensils and hardware. They are also agents for the famous Martin-Senour One Hundred Per Cent, pure paint. The president and manager of the Company is Mr. Henry Yeigh, who is a prominent figure in Brantford business circles.

CANADA GLUE COMPANY, Limited

The Canada Glue Company is a fairly recent industry for Brantford, having been established in 1905, under an Ontario Charter. Of recent years glue has come to be more and more extensively used in various manufacturing processes and the output of the Canada Glue Co. has a ready market. This increasing demand has made necessary additions to both plant and equipment from time to time, and the works of the company can justly be said to be one of the most up-to-date of the kind in this or any other country. Besides manufacturing glue of all grades the company also make a choice grade of gelatine.

Brantford glue is used throughout the whole Dominion and is most popular with manufacturers and

artisans. An especially large trade is done with establishments that use glue in their manufacturing processes. The product of the Canada Glue Company is all manufactured from Canadian raw material by Canadian workmen using the most approved and latest scientific methods. In the process of manufacture

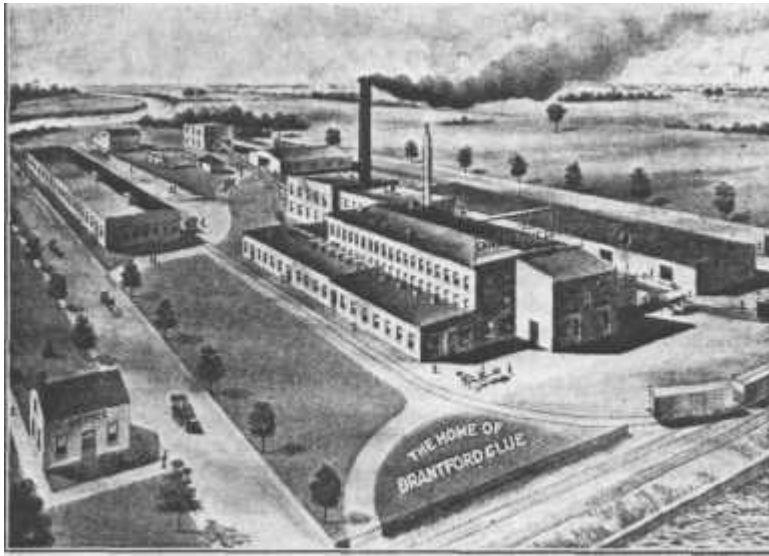
every care is taken to see that thoroughness is the first and most important consideration. The result of this is that the company now controls a most valuable share of the trade with manufacturers using glue. The factory is located in the eastern

suburbs of the city, near Cainsville. The buildings are of concrete construction and cover an area of some 48,000 square feet. The entire plant covers an extent of nine acres and is connected by siding with the T. H. & B. railway. From seventy-five to a hundred hands are employed and the factory has a capacity of three car loads of raw material per day.

The officers of the company are as follows: President, Lloyd Harris, M. P.; vice-president and managing director, Paul

Kreismann; secretary-treasurer, S. Percy Davies; superintendent of works, David Abernethy. The officers of the company are all men of high repute in financial and business circles and they have succeeded in building up a large industry of which the city has every reason to be proud.

Plant of the Canada Glue Company.



The Largest Glue and Gelatine Works under the British Flag

GunMunroe Bros. Co.

One of the city's very latest business establishments is that of GunMunroe Bros. & Co., who do an extensive business at 22 Dalhousie street, in importing, grinding and roasting pure coffee and spices. They also handle grocers' specialties of various kinds. The members of the firm are from the West Indies and are thoroughly acquainted with the spice trade. Many of their lines are imported direct from there, and customers are therefore assured of freshness and purity in all goods purchased. The Company is under the efficient management of Mr. C. A. GunMunroe, from whom the trade may expect the most attentive treatment.

The West End Tailor

"Suits that fit and fits that suit at prices that suit," is the aim of Mr. B. W. Henderson, the popular West End Tailor, located at 49 Colborne street. Mr. Henderson places at the disposal of his customers the valuable experience acquired in twenty years of merchant tailoring. He is an expert cutter and fitter and carries in stock a full line of the choicest styles of imported and domestic cloths. Only the best of materials and the best of workmanship go into the suits he turns out, and every garment undergoes a searching examination to ensure that it is perfection before it leaves the shop. People who wish to get full value for their money get their clothes made at Henderson's.

Wilson Coal Company



One of the most progressive fuel supply businesses in the city is that which is run by the Wilson Coal Company. They have been in business in Brantford for over fifteen years, and in that time have succeeded in building up an extensive business. The firm consists of Mr. Frank Wilson and his son, Mr. G. W. Wilson. Their office is situated at 326 Colborne street, and their yards at the corner of Nelson and Clarence. The

yards are connected by a switch with the Grand Trunk Railway, and the company has therefore the very best facilities for handling incoming freight.

The firm deal extensively in coal, wood and cement of the very best quality. They handle almost exclusively the celebrated Lehigh coal, which is counted to be the best on the market.

In dealing with the Wilson Coal Company, the public are assured of getting the highest-class fuel at the lowest prices. A special point is made to have all orders promptly filled, and only the best and most courteous delivery men are employed. Satisfaction at any cost is the watchword of the Company, and by paying strict attention to it they have secured a long list of customers and have built up a very lucrative business.

Ogilvie, Lohead & Co.

Ogilvie, Lohead & Co., the extensive dealers in ladies' wear of all kinds, have, without doubt, the finest premises for such a business that is to be seen in the city. The store at 147 Colborne street consists of four storeys and has a total floor space of over 25,000 square feet. It is well lighted,

commodious and equipped with all the latest devices and equipments to be found in a first-class dry goods establishment. Since the business was acquired by the present firm, the store has been much enlarged and improved, its capacity being increased three-fold.



W. E. LOHEAD



J. A. OGILVIE

The business carried on by Ogilvie, Lohead & Co. has been a continuous one since 1854. The present firm acquired it from Mr. Thomas McLean in 1891, and since that time have enlarged the store and increased the business to a remarkable extent. Just this season a large basement has



AN INTERIOR VIEW

been added, which adds greatly to the capacity for business. The store throughout is one of the largest and most handsomely appointed in the city.

The stock carried is complete in every detail. A specialty is made of ladies' dry goods and household goods of every description, and in these lines nothing will be found lacking in their stock. The basement is devoted to floor covering, table covers, window blinds, blankets and lace and tapestry curtains. The ground floor is given over to dress goods, silks, ribbons, underwear, gloves, smallwares and all staple lines of dry goods. On the second floor is to be found the firm's palatial millinery

parlors, where a most complete assortment of the latest designs in headwear is to be seen. On this floor also is kept a large stock of furs, suits and coats. There are three dressmaking departments in connection with the store, and these are located on the third floor. The business of this large concern has increased with wonderful strides under the careful and progressive management of Messrs. Ogilvie and Lohead, and the scale on which it is conducted and the quality of the goods sold make it a distinct credit to Brantford's commercial life.

Chris. Sutherland

"Suits that always suit" is the motto to which Mr. Chris. Sutherland has strictly adhered during his twelve years in the



IN THE SHOW ROOM

tailoring business in Brantford, and it is due to his living up to it that he now numbers among his customers such a large number of fastidious dressers. Mr. Sutherland learned his trade in Scotland where trades are learned thoroughly, and has had an experience of twenty-five years in tailoring. He is assisted by Mr. C. M. Thompson.

The store, which is located at 154 Colborne street, consists of a handsomely appointed show-room and a large work-room, and has a total floor space in excess of a thousand square feet. Here he carries in stock a superb line of imported and domestic cloths in the latest patterns. Practically all the goods used are imported from the Old Country, and consequently the Sutherland suits are made of the very best quality of cloth. Mr. Sutherland makes frequent trips to England and Scotland to purchase his stock, which is obtained from the best houses in London and Glasgow. He is an expert cutter and fitter and gives to every detail of his large and high-class business his personal attention, no garment being allowed to leave the shop without being pronounced perfect in every respect. Indeed, the best that is to be had in cloth, fit and style is found in the work turned out from this store. From his large stock of imported cloths the finest dress suits and frock coats and the most natty and durable business suits may be chosen. Mr. Sutherland's high standing in the community and his long experience in business here ensures to his customers the most reliable and best possible service.

J. Forde Co.

One of the oldest and most reliable grocery establishments of the city is that conducted by the J. Forde Company at 12 Market street. The business was originally established by Mr. J. Forde in 1857 on the present location. The growing business, however, obliged them to extend their premises by making use of what was formerly the Expositor office. The choicest family groceries are carried in stock, and the store enjoys an exclusive and high-class patronage. A specialty is made of fine and fancy groceries and imported goods. They are the only firm in the city handling Cadbury's chocolates, Jacobs' fancy biscuits, and a full line of Cross and Blackwell goods. The firm is noted for its fine teas, coffees, prime butter, fresh country eggs. The old-established nature of the business and the character of the patronage enjoyed are ample testimonials to the standing and reliability of the J. Forde Company.

A. L. Vanstone

For a quarter of a century Mr. A. L. Vanstone has been in business at 15 and 19 George street where he has two up-to-date stores, one a grocery and the other a chinaware and crockery store. He carries one of the freshest and most complete stocks of groceries in the city and his teas and coffees are noted for their excellence. He buys these in large quantities and his long experience in selecting and blending makes his stock of them preferable to any package goods. His stock of chinaware and crockery is the largest in the city and comprises everything in that line from a stone crock to the finest class of imported china. Complete lines of Royal Crown Derby, Coalport, Dresden and Aynsley's English china are carried. Mr. Vanstone is an expert in his business and by his alert business capacity and his careful consideration of the individual needs of each customer, has built up one of the best businesses of the kind in Brantford.

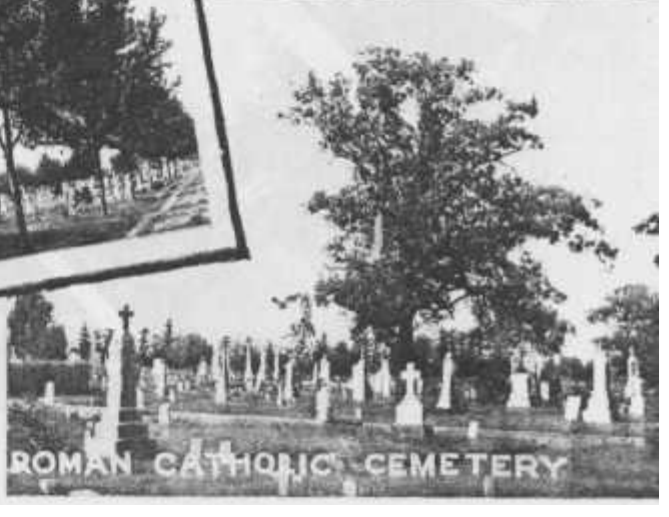
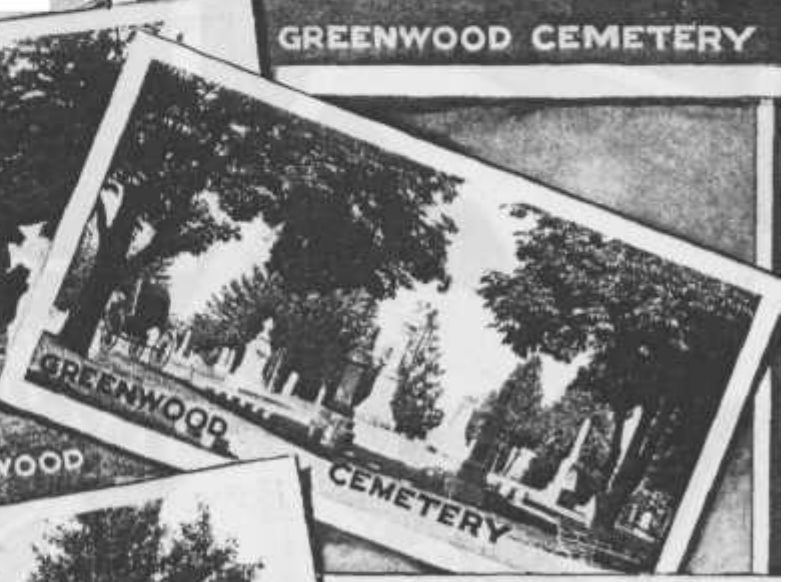
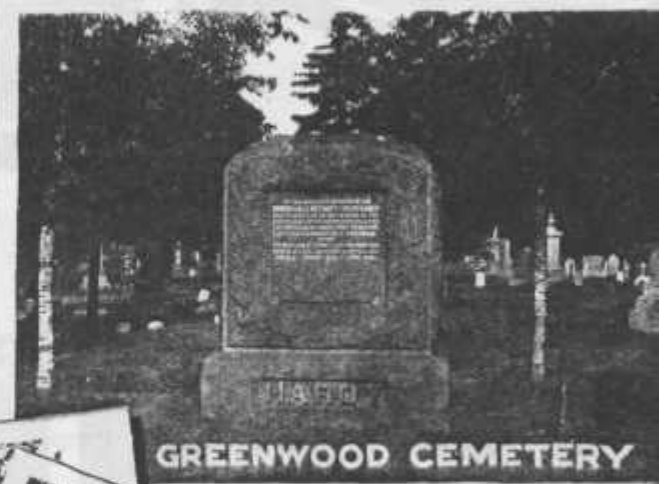
Cities of the Dead

WHILE the city is forging ahead in every branch of industry, the majority of people, in the enjoyment of life and prosperity, are apt to forget that within our limits is another city, Brantford's growing suburb—"The Silent City of the Dead." History and sacred memories cluster about these honored resting places. On favorable days in the summer season many citizens may be seen daily in the cemeteries, some engaged in the beautification of graves of departed relatives or friends, and others visiting the beauty spots which are apparent on every side. Through the care of the public the cemeteries are maintained in a fitting manner, every facility and protection being afforded. The local system is in charge of the cemeteries overseer, Mr. Muirhead. Apart from the attention given by the city, however, various public bodies assist in making the cemeteries a bower of beauty. In this connection the Oddfellows are particularly active, their annual decoration being a most impressive ceremony. Thus is honored the sacred memory of the dead. Mohawk burying ground antedates all others in this vicinity, having been established before 1800. There the dust of the great Indian warrior, after whom the county is named, rests in peace¹

Among the other early places of burial were Grace church grounds opened in the early thirties of the last century, on sites where the Young Women's Christian Association and the Central School now stand. The two principal cemeteries, however, are Greenwood and Mount Hope, the former 20 acres in extent and established in 1850, and the latter 60 acres, acquired by the city in 1873. In Greenwood it is estimated by the authorities that more than ten thousand bodies are interred, while in Mount Hope there are about a thousand, with sufficient plots for nearly thirty thousand more. The death rate of the city for the past few years has been about two hundred per annum. In addition to these, there are Farringdon and the Roman Catholic burying grounds, each beyond the limits of the city. All are carefully maintained and at favorable seasons of the year present a most beautiful appearance.

Some of the views presented on this page are typical of many to be seen in the cemeteries throughout the city. One of the points of interest to visitors in Greenwood is the grave of Han. A. S. Hardy, for many years the representative of South Brant in the Legislature, and during the latter part of his career Premier of Ontario. The Yates family plot is also shown. These are illustrative of some of the more prominent of the burying places to be found in Greenwood. The broad driveway, which is also illustrated on this page, gives an excellent conception of the general features of the cemetery, with its walks, monuments and trees. The views below embrace Farringdon, Mount Hope and the Roman Catholic cemeteries, all of which reveal the beautiful aspects of the surroundings.

For the future, Brantford appears to be in a position where no extension in the cemetery system will be necessary for many years. True, the plots at Greenwood cemetery are practically all sold, but Mount Hope cemetery will afford sufficient accommodation for many years. At the outset Mount Hope was not favored by many persons who sought lots, but in late years the demand has been greater, and some of the choicest locations have been purchased. In the course of a few years, if a consistent system is followed, the new cemetery will be a place of rare beauty. As for the other cemeteries, except Greenwood there is still ample ground for all denominations.





A BIT OF O.T.B. GROUNDS



A COUNTRY ROAD NEAR BRANTFORD



ON THE BRANTFORD AND HAMILTON ELECTRIC CO.



WILKE'S DAM



RIVER ROAD

BEAUTY SPOTS



WHITEMAN'S CREEK



WHITEMAN'S CREEK



DEFFERIN AVENUE



CANAL SCENE BACK OF COURSE



BRIDGE OVER GRAND RIVER



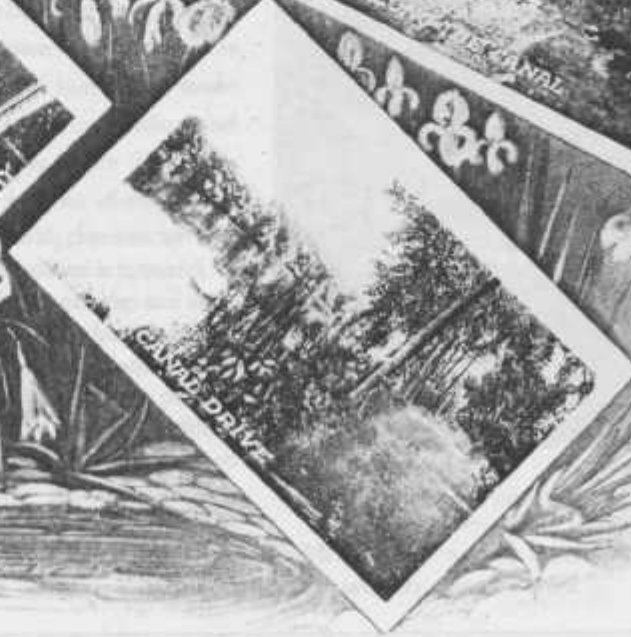
NEW BRIDGE OVER CANAL



ALCOHOL CANAL



SCENE ON THE RAILWAY



CANAL DRIVE



Academy of Music

The Academy of Music is one of Brantford's younger educational institutions. It was started some four years ago at 46 Palace street, under the name of Mrs. McNaught's School of Music. Two years ago it was taken over by the present director, Mr. D. L. Wright, and the name was changed to that of the Academy of Music. It now occupies pleasant and commodious quarters on Queen street.

Mr. Wright, the director, has had a wide experience in music. His academic training was acquired under Dr. Vogt, of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. He has held positions as organist in the churches of various cities, including Toronto, Orillia and London. He was organist of the First Baptist church here for seven years, and at present holds a similar position in the Congregational church. Mr. Wright has a natural aptitude for teaching, and his work has been most successful. The faculty in piano is: Miss E. Burr, Miss E. Schuler, Miss MacDonald, Miss M. O'Grady, Miss Hargadon.

The vocal department of the Academy is in charge of Miss Nolan, who has long been associated with musical interests here in Brantford. Her musical education was finished at the Royal Academy of Music, London, England,



under the famous Manuel Garcia. Upon returning to America she acted as soloist in one of the leading New York churches for a period of thirteen years. In 1897 she returned to Brantford, and has been identified with the vocal department of the Academy since its inception.

The violin department has recently been organized under the direction of Mr. Arthur Ostler of Hamilton, whose ability as a teacher and concert-violinist is so widely known.

The system of teaching in use in the Academy of Music is not to be found in any other Canadian school. Each teacher's work is under the supervision of Mr. Wright, so that all piano work is conducted under a uniform system of technique, and each pupil gets the benefit of the director's supervision.

A very helpful feature in connection with the Academy is the Orpheus Club, an organization founded in the interests of the students. This Club meets fortnightly for work in sight-reading, blackboard work and for study of the history of music. This is followed by a short musical programme which accustoms the pupils to performing before others. This helpful feature, together with the excellent system of instruction in use and the high reputation of those at the head of each department, makes the Academy of Music a very desirable institution in which to acquire a musical education.

Howie & Feely

The hardware business of Howie & Feely had its inception twenty-one years ago. It was originally located on Market street, but increasing business made larger premises necessary and removal was made to the present quarters at 183 Colborne street. At first the firm dealt only in stoves and builders' hardware and did tinsmithing. Since then, however, there has been added a complete stock of general hardware, paints, oils and glass. A specialty is also made of steam and hot water heating and plumbing. The firm is agent for the well-known Oxford and Souvenir stoves and ranges, and for the Oxford and Bison hot water and steam boilers. Some of the finest residences in the city have their heating systems installed by Howie & Feely. They are one of the city's most progressive hardware concerns and have a splendid reputation as first-class business men of integrity.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

The Conservatory of Music, which is established under Dominion charter, was founded nine years ago to continue the work of the Young Ladies' College. Mr. W. Norman Andrews, the principal, after some years of experience at the Young Ladies' College, perceived that a large number of young ladies attending the Young Ladies' college were pupils who had received a very good general education; consequently it was not literary instruction that was needed by the majority of students attending ladies' colleges, but accomplishments such as music, art, physical culture, etc.

The Brantford Conservatory meets these requirements, and the influence and advantages of college life are thus enjoyed. It is delightfully located in a central but shady and quiet location on Nelson street, one of the best residential streets in the city. The building is heated by steam, is lighted by electricity and has all modern conveniences. The class-rooms are airy, well-lighted and well-ventilated. There is also a large recital hall with a seating capacity of 350, in which a large new pipe organ has been installed. In every respect the equipment leaves nothing to be desired.

Music, art, commercial work, physical culture, dancing and deportment and subjects preparatory to a collegiate course are taught. The officers and instructors are as follows: President, Rev. Dean Wright, M. A.; vice-president, Rev. W. H. Harvey, B. A.; principal, W. Norman Andrews, F. G. C. M.; lady principal, Mrs. A. M. Andrews; Musical department, Miss L. Shannon, A. T. C. M., Miss Pearl Eacrett, A. T. C. M., Miss Jean Haight, A. T. C. M., Mrs. Lamb, Messrs. F. C. Thomas, A. R. C. O., Thomas Darwen, A. T. C. M., Frank Burt, Mus. Bac, Oliver Baker, A. T. C. M.; Physical Culture and Fencing, Constance Wreyford; Art, Julien R. Seavey, art master in Hamilton Normal School and conductor of the art classes at the University of Toronto summer session; Commercial department, Miss Annie Savage; Private school preparatory to collegiate course, Misses J. Y. Duff and L. Allen; Dancing and Deportment, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hackett.

Mr. Norman Andrews' F. G. C. M., brings to his work a wide experience. He is a graduate of Leipzig, Germany and London, England. He has studied with many of the world-renowned musicians on the other side of the Atlantic and holds the Leipzig Conservatorium diploma. He was formerly musical director at the Young Ladies' College here

and in his first year there turned out the largest number of successful pupils in the history of the institution. Mr. Andrews is assisted by a staff of experienced teachers, all holding the highest qualification for their work. A high testimony was paid to Mr. Andrews' work by Sir Frederick Bridge, the famous English organist, who, after being here last year, wrote, "The singing of the choral class was exceptionally good. If I had conducted the "Flag of England" (Sir Frederick's own composition) myself I could not have given a better interpretation. The playing of the organ and piano students was not only the result of cleverness and ability, but showed that a master hand directed their work." But the most eloquent testimony to the efficiency of the Conservatory is the large number of its graduates throughout the Dominion, holding good positions as organists and teachers. Its graduates have passed the highest examinations with high standing and in the past two years there have been no less than twenty graduates in music besides a large number passing other examinations. The institution is recognized as being one of the best of its kind in Canada and those desiring a high-class education at moderate cost would consult their interest by attending it.



CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

BRANTFORD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE

To Mr. Frank C. Johnson, senior, and his sons, who are associated with him in theatrical enterprises, is due great credit for the change which they have brought about in the



THE NEW OPERA HOUSE

theatrical life in this city. When the Stratford Opera House on Colborne street, of which Mr. Johnston was manager, was destroyed by fire a couple of years ago, he immediately made arrangements for the erection of a modern, commodious and completely equipped theatre on the site where the present splendid structure now stands. The building affords seating capacity for twelve hundred persons, with provision for four hundred additional when extra accommodation is required. It is furnished in approved style, both in the galleries and auditorium as well as on the stage and in the dressing rooms. The stage space is ample for the needs of the largest companies and the arrangements as to fire protection are perfect, there being spacious exits on all sides of the building. With the excellent facilities thus afforded, Manager Johnson has been able to secure for local patrons the best of the theatrical attractions visiting Canada. Brantford has been placed on the Small circuit and ranks with Toronto, Hamilton, London and other cities as a theatrical

centre. The local company has been highly commended by the public for its enterprise. It consists of: Frank C. Johnson, manager; Frank C. Johnson, junior, secretary-treasurer; and Walter Johnson, musical director.

D. D. Taylor

The good appearance of individual buildings and, indeed, of the city generally is largely dependent on the good work of the painter and decorator. Mr. D. D. Taylor of 20 Colborne street has had an experience of twenty years, in which time he has painted and decorated many of the finest residences and buildings of Brantford. He is especially noted for the artistic fixtures of the interior decoration work he does. Special attention is given to business and office sign painting and a full line of ornamental, plain, and plate-glass is carried in stock.



HARRY JOHNSON FRANK C. JOHNSON, Jr.
WALTER JOHNSON FRANK C. JOHNSON, Sr.

Mr. Taylor's work is unique in its excellence and far above the ordinary painter's work.

MUSICAL BRANTFORD



NLY to attempt a sketch of music in Brantford is at once a task both difficult and delightful; difficult as time and space will not permit so much of merit that might be recorded, and delightful as recalling persons and occasions that added charm and pleasure to existence.

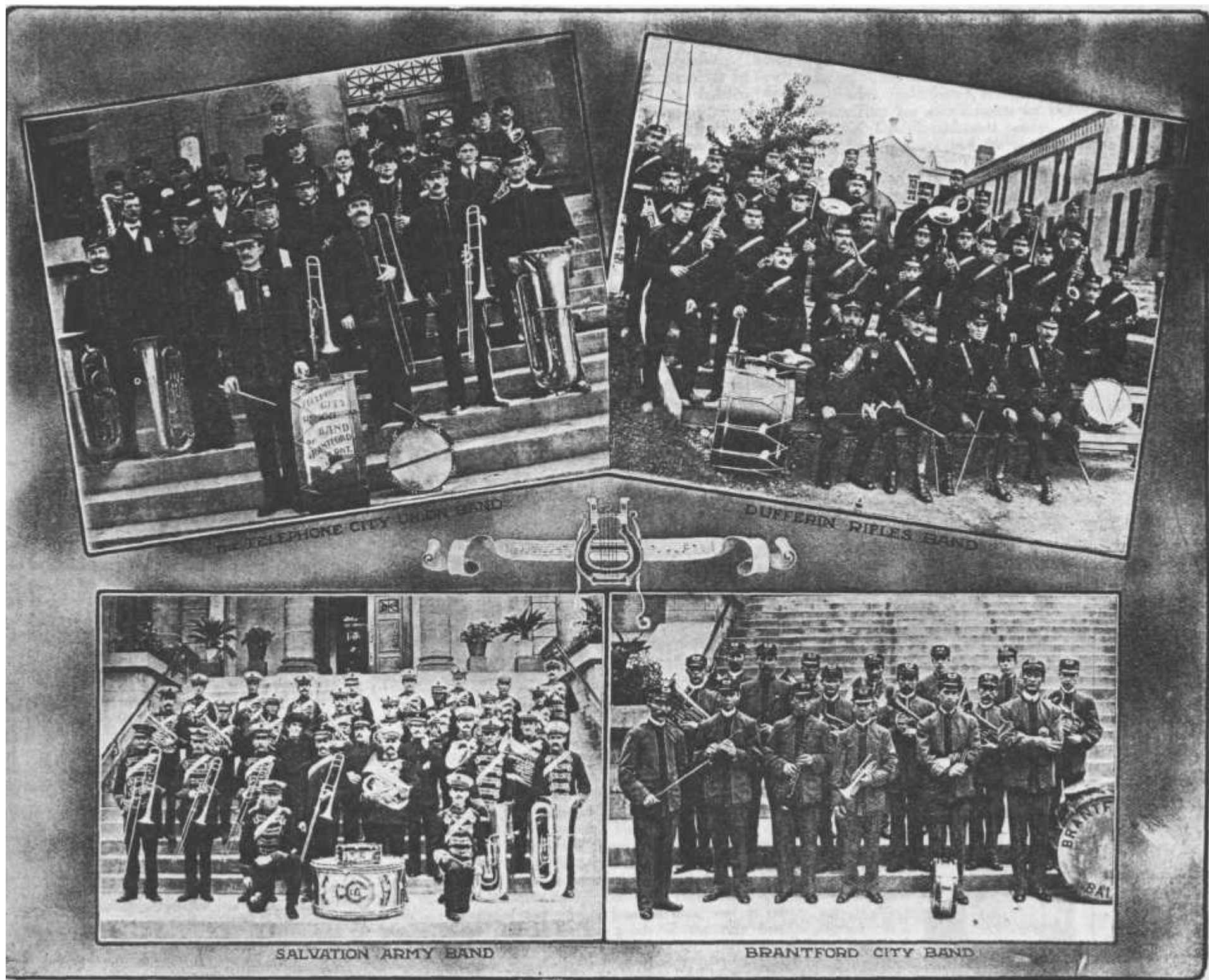
That coterie of good fellows known as Gideon's Band, that in the sixties met at Lauterbach's and

then in their prime, held the boards, or a local galaxy in which Mrs. Hatch, H. C. Bingham, Mrs. Geo. Vanderlip, David Barnfather, (who always rose to the occasion), Charles Dimmock and others charmed a large and eager audience

But passed is all their fame—the very spot Where many a time they triumphed, is forgot.

While the seventies and eighties produced much that was excellent in choral singing and oratorio, under E. G. Kimpton and Mr. Garrett, and culminating in the record performance of "Samson," under Mr. Rogers in 1896, the early

While there are many agencies through which musical talent may be developed in Brantford, there are two institutions of which musical people are all proud, and which unquestionably are doing splendid work, the Schubert Choir and The Woman's Musical Club. When Mr. Henri Jordan took hold of the Male Chorus after its organization in 1902 it at once became a great musical factor in our midst. Their Drill Hall concert in 1903 introduced to Brantford for the first time one of the great standard orchestras under Victor Hubert. On the Male Chorus being made an organization of



whiled away an hour of rational amusement, had among them some good singers. Of that famous group of "musicians," only three now remain, J. Y. Morton, Geo. H. Wilkes and H. C. Bingham, now in Wisconsin. Those were the days when the local home of music and the drama was Palmer's Hall, over the Kerby House dining room, the approach to which was by a series of uncovered steps on the outside of the building. In winter these often proved a perilous descent, as if to exemplify *facilis descensus Averno*.

The risk was, however, forgotten when the Holmans,

nineties ushered in a period of light opera, under the batons of Dr. Heath, F. C. Rogers, W. N. Andrews and Albert Jordan.

Then Brantford saw for some years a series of the most charming performances which linger in the memory as among the most delightful of musical recollections. Then were produced *Iolanthe*, *Pinafore*, *Pirates of Penzance*, *Chimes of Normandy*, *Princess Bonnie*, *Bohemian Girl*, *Princess Ida*, *The Mountebanks* and *Erminie*, before crowded houses, and greatly enjoyed by participants and spectators alike.

mixed voices in 1907, and thereafter becoming the Schubert Choir, these successful concerts have many times been repeated. Last season, with the assistance of Emil Paur, were recorded two of the most admirable and charming performances to which our citizens have ever been treated. It is gratifying to observe that the Schubert Choir is looked upon as a permanency in our musical life, and though its management have never circulated any guarantee list, our citizens have been most responsive in encouraging, by immense audiences,

GOOD COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

In the Brantford Business College, the Federated Business Colleges of Ontario, Limited, has one of its most progressive branches. The College, which is a long-established institution,

was taken over in 1901 by the Federated Business Colleges, and two years later the present efficient principal, Mr. A. E. Day, took charge. In all educational institutions the main service of efficiency is to be found in the staff of teachers, and in this respect the Brantford Business College is surpassed by none in the country. Able specialists preside over each department, and as the work demands it additional teachers are engaged. Mr. Day, the principal, is a graduate of the Business Educators' Association of Canada, and is a teacher of twelve years' experience in public school and commercial educational work. That this work is highly valued by the Federated Business Colleges is shown by the fact that he has been re-engaged as principal of the Brantford School for another five years.

Two courses are given, the commercial and the shorthand. In the commercial course

law. In the shorthand department, the Gregg Shorthand, a light-line, rapid and easily learned system is taught, while especial emphasis is laid on the teaching of typewriting by the touch method on the latest designs of Underwood machines. The Brantford Business College is a member of the Business Educators' Association of Canada, an organization that demands of the schools joining it an efficient equipment and the submission to an examination standard of such a character as to insure positions for all students upon graduation.

Under the principalship of Mr. Day the attendance has trebled so that removal to larger quarters has been necessary. These are situated in the new Schultz building, on Dalhousie street, and are designed especially for business college purposes. The rooms are large, airy, well-lighted, and well-ventilated, and are furnished in Georgia pine.

With such quarters as these, the efficiency of the college will be greatly increased and it will be enabled to supply a still larger number of trained business assistants to the employers of



the most up-to-date system of Canadian business practice is used and thorough training is given in such essentials as book-keeping, penmanship, business arithmetic, banking and business

Brantford and other Canadian cities, whose demand for this class of employee is one not easily filled, and is now continually becoming more insistent.

WELL-KNOWN FIRMS OF BRANTFORD

Gibson Coal Company

The most up-to-date coal yard equipment in the city is possessed by the Gibson Coal Company, whose offices and yards are situated at 154 Clarence street. The company deals in all grades of coal and wood and keeps on hand large supplies of charcoal, lime, hair, cement and plastering materials. The yards are adjacent to the Grand Trunk main line and the cars are run up on an elevated trestle and the coal unloaded. Beneath this trestle the coal wagons are loaded automatically. A stock of about 3,000 tons of coal is kept on hand and as the buying is done in the spring when lowest prices prevail this company is able to offer coal to its customers at the very cheapest prices. The company is most thoroughly equipped for doing an extensive business and all customers may depend upon getting the best coal on the market and the very promptest attention.

Thirty-five Years a Plumber.

Thirty-five years' experience in the plumbing trade has given Mr. Chas. Taylor prestige as a first-class plumber which few enjoy. Mr. Taylor started business in Brantford twenty years ago at 14 King St., where the business is still located. During those years a lucrative business has been built up by efficient work and strict attention to the needs of his customers. A general plumbing business is conducted and special attention is given to the installation of gas, hot water and steam heating systems. A full stock of gas fixtures, mantels, bathroom fixtures and plumbing supplies of all kinds is kept on hand. A strong feature of the business is the careful attention given to repairing of all descriptions. Mr. Taylor has the oldest plumbing business in the city and those patronizing him may rely on work of a uniformly excellent character.

M. E. Long & Co.

One of the largest and most complete stocks of furniture in Brantford is that found in the large store of M. E. Long and Company. Mr. Long has been in business here for seven years, having purchased the business from Mr. Charles Whitney. Two years ago, and again this spring, the increasing business has made it necessary to enlarge and remodel the

premises. There are now six available floors, all stocked heavily with a varied assortment of furniture of all kinds, carpets, floor coverings, pictures, and window shades. Particular attention is given to upholstering work, and a special department, in which a staff of competent workmen is employed, is set aside for that purpose. Two years ago a stock of chinaware was put in, and a splendid line of china goods is now on view in the store. The business is one of the largest and most progressive of its class in Brantford, and is a credit to the city's mercantile life.

John C. Steele

Mr. John C. Steele has been in business in Brantford for over thirty years. At first he conducted both a grocery and a liquor store business, but ultimately decided to discontinue the keeping of groceries and deal in liquors exclusively. He has an extensive family trade in liquors, and keeps the best brands for family and medicinal purposes. Those patronizing him are assured of goods of the best and purest quality. He is agent for Sanitaris Water and for W. A. Gilbey's celebrated English liquors. He also carries in stock a full line of the ale and lager made by Grant's Spring Brewery, Hamilton. Mr. Steele is a substantial and reliable business man, and in his business always aims at keeping goods of the very best quality.

Robert L. Foulds

The supplying of fresh fruits and vegetables is a public service that can be ranked second to no other. As people become better and better informed with respect to their own health, fruit forms a larger and larger portion of their diet. Brantford is fortunate in having such a man as Mr. Robert L. Foulds to offer her a well-selected stock of fruits and vegetables. In his store at 46 Market street there is to be found a well-assorted stock of fruits, fish, and vegetables. He carries a large supply of all foreign and domestic fruits, and customers are always assured of a prompt and careful delivery of all orders.

Pursel & Son

One of Brantford's most up-to-date furniture concerns is that of Pursel & Son, located at 79 Colborne street. They are descendants of the oldest furniture people in Canada, the father of the senior partner, Mr. L. P. Pursel, having been established in Waterford since 1849 and continuing therein for over fifty years. In 1904 the Brantford store was established, the firm embarking in both the furniture and understanding business. Finding that trade was increasing at an unprecedented rate and that justice could not be done to both branches it was decided to carry on the furniture business alone. The company has a splendid store filled with furniture, bedding and rugs. They are agents for the celebrated "Quality Brass Beds" which are known as the best and cheapest on the market, each bed carrying a five-year guarantee. The firm of Pursel & Son consists of Mr. N. W. Pursel and son T. L. Pursel, and is one of Brantford's most up-to-date business institutions.

Swartz & Myers

Brantford is steadily growing as a wholesale centre, and one of the latest additions to our wholesale establishments is that of Swartz & Myers, located at 393 Colborne street. The business was begun last July and is under the capable direction of Mr. L. C. Myers. The firm deals in wholesale confectionery and biscuits and does a large trade in the city and the surrounding country, which is covered by means of wagons. They have in stock a splendid assortment of the best candies, confectionery, and plain and fancy biscuits of all kinds. They are special agents for Perrin's well-known biscuits and Doerr's celebrated candies. Their stock will be found most complete and the most courteous treatment is accorded all customers.

Thomas A. Ivey & Sons, Limited

Admirers of flowers cannot fail to have their sense of the aesthetic satisfied on visiting the splendidly stocked store of Thomas A. Ivey & Sons, Limited, at 101 Colborne street. The firm is one of the largest and oldest of its kind in Western Ontario. It was founded about twenty years ago by Mr. Thomas Ivey, and the first store was established in the Kerby House block. The increasing business rendered necessary a removal to larger quarters at 107 Colborne street, and finally to their present well-equipped premises. At Silver Lake, Port Dover, they have extensive greenhouses, having a total of about 150,000 square feet of glass. They grow all kinds of flowers and plants, including roses, carnations, and chrysanthemums. The members of the firm are Messrs Thomas A., J. W. and L. B. Ivey, and Joseph Lamb, all of whom are skilled florists and close students of floriculture. The manager of the Brantford store is Mr. J. W. Ivey.

Excelsior Life

The Brantford district agency of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company was organized in 1892 by the present popular district agent, Mr. J. G. Liddell. The agency includes the counties of Brantford and Waterloo and part of the county of Oxford. The local city business is looked after from the general agency office at 44 George street.

The Excelsior is one of the most reliable life insurance companies in Canada. It is a beneficent institution, founded on solid and correct basic principles, for the purpose of affording the people of Canada, by means of easy payments, an absolutely safe protection for the dependents of its policy-holders,



J. D. LIDDELL

Local Agent Excelsior Life

at the same time securing exceedingly profitable and otherwise satisfactory investments for the support of those who attain old age. The Company issues all kinds of policies on the most approved plans, embodying the best clauses and conditions known to the insurance fraternity to-day. If you are taking out a policy of insurance, you want the best. No matter whether it is to protect business interests, dependents, provide for old age, or any other purpose, the Excelsior Life Insurance Company can supply it through the medium of the new Excelsior policies, with their liberal guarantee of loan, cash surrender, paid-up insurance, and extended insurance values.

MUSICAL BRANTFORD

Continued from page 75

all productions of this highly successful local organization.

With the object of encouraging and bringing forward musical talent, and to foster a taste for good music, the Woman's Musical Club was formed. The results already achieved more than justify the hopes of its founders. The Club's recitals are becoming increasingly popular with each season, and its opportunities for the development of budding talent make it one of the most valuable of our musical assets. With the opportunities for musical culture, and the institutions now promoting it in our midst, Brantford can look forward to taking a high place among the musical centres of the Province.

The visits in recent years of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Frederick Bridge, as conductors of Imperial music, and such attractions as Godfrey's and Coldstream Guards bands, Albani, Marie Hall, the Sheffield Choir, Nordica, and other world-famous artists, with the approaching visits of the Damrosch orchestra, Eva Mylott, the great Australian contralto, and Welsh choir, are among those indications that testify to the growing demand for musical entertainments of the best class.

The musical outlook in Brantford was never more promising than at the present. It has advanced most rapidly in all directions within the past few years and the future is bright, with the prospect of still greater achievements. There can be little doubt that the existence in our midst of such organizations as those already mentioned, coupled with the high standard of work being done in many of the churches, has done much to enlarge the sphere of appreciation upon which the success of musical productions must ultimately depend.

It will be observed, I think, even by those who have no special musical enthusiasm, that the standard of choir singing has made marked advance within recent years. The choirs have increased in membership and quality, new organs have been installed and others enlarged, and the class of work undertaken reflects much credit upon their conductors.

Much could be written, did space permit, of the excellent work carried on in Brantford by her many talented sons and daughters, who have given time and labor in aid of charities through the medium of musical entertainments. The late Queen Zephra entertainment was a signal illustration of this, the immense success of which augurs well for any like enterprise in the future.

Any survey of local music would be incomplete that did not mention the debt of our public to our excellent bands, the "Dufferin Rifles," Telephone City," and "City," not forgetting the Salvation Army. Their concerts in our city parks and on many other occasions attest the wide appreciation of our citizens of the proficient state to which this department has been brought.

It indeed is matter for congratulation that the ever-widening circle of our music-loving public may look forward in the years to come to much music of the highest class, that will at once afford both pleasure and cultivation, and redound to the credit of our city as one of the homes of good music in Canada.

A. J. Hardy

MUSIC AT THE O. I. B.



"MR. W. N. ANDREWS,
Mus. Director, O. I. B.

The musical department of the Ontario Institution for the Blind is under the direction of Mr. W. Norman Andrews, F. G. C. M. with the assistance of Misses Moore and Harrington. Mr. Thomas Usher is in charge of the tuning department. Mr. Andrews, who has visited continental institutions for the blind, has made his subject a special study. Many excellent blind musicians, teachers, pianists, organists and vocalists have graduated from this department.

F. J. Matthews

No choicer line of groceries and household supplies can be had in the city than that which is to be obtained at the



popular grocery conducted by F. J. Matthews at 174 Brant Ave. Mr. Matthews has been in business five years and during that time has built up a large and profitable business. The highest standard in all lines of staple and fancy groceries, both of foreign and domestic productions, is maintained, while the lines of teas, coffees and spices are unsurpassed in the city. The freshest provisions and all kinds of country produce are carried in stock. Mr. Matthews enjoys a large family grocery trade and his courteous methods and close attention to business are winning him a still larger following.

W. A. Russell

For the past fifteen years Mr. W. A. Russell has been supplying the Brantford public with confectionery, cakes, and bread of the first quality. Mr. Russell bought out the business from the W. H. Gibson Company, with which he had been connected, and has since conducted it with marked success. A stock of first-class confectionery is kept, and a large proportion of the candies sold are made on the premises from the purest materials. In all goods Mr. Russell caters to quality, not quantity. At the rear of the confectionery is a well-equipped ice-cream parlor, which is one of the largest in Western Ontario. In addition to the store at 110 Colborne, he runs a bread-baking establishment at 419 Colborne street. Mr. Russell has a very large and select patronage, and is one of the most progressive business men of the city.

Wiles & Quinlan

"The Big 22" has a reputation as a first-class men's clothing house that extends throughout the city of Brantford and the whole of Brant county. The business was established some twenty years ago. Until this Spring it was owned by Mr. J. Stanley, but at that time the business was purchased by Messrs. Wiles and Quinlan. Mr. Wiles has been with the "Big 22" for the past twenty years, while Mr. Quinlan has been the cutter in the tailoring department for seven years. The store was formerly located on the corner of Market and Colborne streets, but on account of the Bank of Hamilton occupying that site the business was removed to 167 Colborne

street, where it enjoys large, commodious and splendidly-appointed quarters.

The "Big 22" has one of the most complete stocks of up-to-date men's furnishings in the city. A very extensive line of all goods of men's ready-made clothing is kept, while a specialty is made of ordered clothing of all kinds. An efficient staff of tailors is employed and the clothing turned out from this department leaves nothing to be desired at regards both style and quality. In addition a well-assorted stock of underwear, hats, caps, furs and notions is maintained. In fact, there is nothing wanted in the "Big 22" that is necessary for fitting out a well-dressed gentleman. Messrs. Wiles and Quinlan are two of the city's most energetic business men and their up-to-date business bears ample testimony to their energy and ability.

J. M. Young & Co.

Prominent in mercantile circles in Brantford is the well-known dry goods establishment of J. M. Young & Co., situated at the corner of Market and Colborne streets. Mr. Young has been located for the past seven years at the same stand, having succeeded to the business of Frank Cockshutt & Company. The business is one of the very oldest established in the city.

The stock kept is one of the most complete of its kind to be found. An unusually complete and varied line is carried of staple and fancy dry goods of every description, embracing in the assortment new, beautiful styles and patterns in dress fabrics and silks, notions, carpets, rugs, house-furnishings, mantles and cloaks. A full line of gent's furnishings and clothing is also carried in stock. The store consists of three large floors, and is equipped with an elevator, resting room and all the modern facilities found in a first-class dry goods establishment.

A feature to which special attention is given is the dress-making department. This is one of the largest and best-equipped in the city. Only first-class and experienced operators are employed, and the suits turned out cannot be improved upon as regards either fit, style, or workmanship.

An eloquent testimony to the reliability of the goods sold by J. M. Young & Company is to be found in the large mail order business which they do. Their customers extend from Vancouver to the Maritime Provinces, and are increasing in number daily. The high-class clientele of the company, the progressive and obliging business methods followed, and the growth of the business in the past, mark this firm as one of Brantford's best.

William Miller

A merchant tailor who caters to the best class of patronage is Mr. William Miller, whose store is located at 128 Colborne street. Mr. Miller three years ago took over the business of Mr. S. M. Thomson, which had been established thirty years ago. A stock of the finest imported cloths is kept and the workmanship and styles in all suits are of the best. Mr. Miller himself is an expert cutter, being a graduate of both the New York and Chicago cutting schools. Special attention is given to military and clerical tailoring of all descriptions. Mr. Miller is also agent for the Male Attire Clothing Company of Montreal, who do a high-class special order tailoring business. The tailoring establishment will be found up to date in every respect and capable of turning out the most up-to-date work.

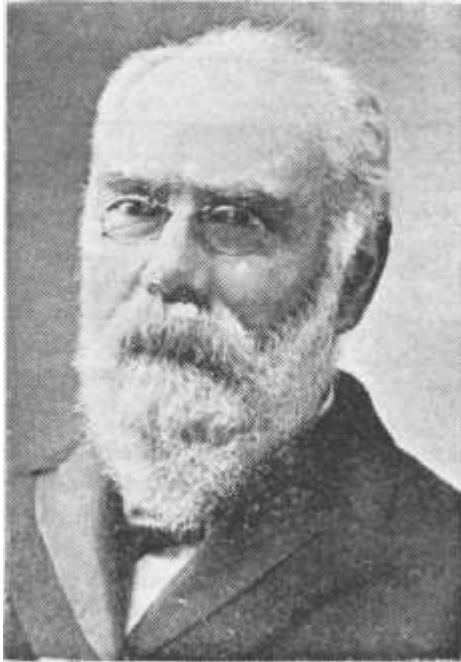
Mitchell Millinery Parlors

One of Brantford's high-class millinery establishments is the Mitchell Millinery Parlors at 95 Colborne street. The business has been established five years and in that time has attracted the most select patronage in the city. The store is in charge of Mrs. E. Donnelly and a large staff of capable assistants is employed. The business is exclusively devoted to millinery and all hats turned out have the very best workmanship embodied in them. The large number of satisfied patrons is ample proof of the excellence of the work done.

A TRIO OF BRANTFORD'S PARLIAMENTARIANS



LLOYD HARRIS, M.P.



HON. WM. PATERSON
Minister of Customs



W. S. BREWSTER, M.P.

SOME OF BRANTFORD'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Standard Bank

One of the monumental financial institutions of the Dominion is the Standard Bank of Canada. For over a quarter of a century the Brantford branch of this institution has been located on the same premises on Dalhousie street opposite the market. A year ago the premises were enlarged and remodelled, and there are no banking premises in Canada that can excel them. They are finished in genuine Egyptian marble, and afford every modern facility for the transaction of business.

The financial standing of the Standard Bank is undisputed. It has a paid-up capital \$1,909,800, and its reserve fund \$2,209,800. Its total assets amount to nearly \$30,000,000. It has some eighty branches throughout the province, and agents in all the leading financial centres, including New York and London. A general banking business of loan, deposit, and discount is conducted, and customers may rely upon every attention being given them. The local branch is in charge of Mr. W. C. Boddy, who has been a bank manager for over twenty-two years, and whose expert advice in matters financial is always at the command of customers.

The Brantford Trust Co.

The Brantford Trust Company is owned by the Royal Loan and Savings Company, and has the same board of directors as the latter. It was incorporated in December, 1907, and has a paid-up capital of \$300,000. Its purpose is to make it possible for the people of Brantford and vicinity, without going outside of their own city, to avail themselves of the services of a thoroughly reliable trust company as executor, trustee, and guardian. The Company is chartered by law to accept the management of the estate of a person dying without a will. It is a carefully-managed, financially-responsible company. If appointed to act as administrator, it will assume the management of the estate, collect and pay debts, and distribute legacies and property among the heirs. The compensation allowed executors, administrators, trustees, and guardians is fixed by the Surrogate Courts of the province, and the Trust Company's commission is no greater than that received by a private individual performing the same work. The Brantford Trust Company, Limited, offers efficiency, security, and experience in the discharge of the important duties of these offices at a minimum of cost.

Imperial Bank

In the local branch of the Imperial Bank, Brantford has a branch of one of the soundest banking institutions in Canada. According to the last annual report submitted to the shareholders in May last, the bank has assets of \$50,254,066.20, while the total liabilities to the public are only \$39,430,000. The liquid assets of the bank, that is, those which can be immediately turned into cash upon emergency, are \$22,300,000. When these are compared with \$39,430,000, the total liabilities to the public, it is seen that the liquid assets are in excess of 50 per cent, of the amount owed to the public. This is a showing which few banks are able to make, and especially recommends the Imperial Bank both to the investors and the general public. That the Imperial Bank is a most progressive one is shown by the fact that last year eight new branches were started and ten are now being established. The local branch is under the management of Mr. R. G. O. Thomson, in whom the public will find an experienced banker and a most obliging business man.

Royal Loan and Savings Co.

The Royal Loan and Savings Company is one of Brantford's most prominent financial institutions. It is financed by Brantford capital and is conducted entirely by local men, the manager and secretary-treasurer of the company being Mr. W. G. Helliker. The offices of the company, situated at the corner of Dalhousie and George streets, are large and commodious and afford every facility for the easy transaction of business.

The company was incorporated by act of parliament in 1876. The present board of directors are: President, Christopher Cook; vice-president, C. B. Heyd; F. Grobb, John Mann, A. K. Bunnell, C.A., and A. J. Wilkes, K.C. The paid-up capital of the Company is \$500,000, the reserve \$230,000 and the amount of its deposits and debentures \$800,000. There are few financial concerns which offer the same security to the investing public as does the Royal Loan and Savings Company, its ratio of security to depositors at the present time being over \$2 to \$1, with assets of \$1,500,000. Every branch of the Company's business is in splendid condition. The directors continue to exercise great care in the election of loans, and everything is being done so that both the shareholder and depositor may have the greatest possible confidence in the Company.

The Company loans money on farm and city real estate. On all deposits left with it it pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. Its debentures, which are issued in amounts of \$1 00 and upwards are particularly acceptable forms of investment. They are issued for periods of from two to five years and bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. Debentures for one year bearing 4 per cent, interest are also issued. These debentures are secured by the \$1,500,000 assets of the Company invested in first mortgages and cannot be excelled for security, convenience and profit. The Royal Loan and Savings Company is one of the soundest and most reliable financial institutions of Canada and commands the confidence and support of all well-informed investors.

Bank of Montreal

The Bank of Montreal is the largest and one of the strongest banks in Canada. Its capital paid-up is \$14,400,000, the rest fund \$12,000,000, and the undivided profits \$358,311.05. When it is known that it is through the Bank of Montreal that the Canadian Government conducts its financial operations, sufficient has been said about the sound financial standing of the bank.

The Brantford branch is situated on the corner of Market and Darling streets, and is housed in neat and comfortable quarters. The manager is Mr. A. Montzambert, who came here from Peterboro on September 1 last to assume control here. Mr. Montzambert is thoroughly versed in all branches of banking, having been connected with the Bank of Montreal for over thirty years. Mr. A. G. Parker, who was the predecessor of Mr. Montzambert, left on June 1 to take charge of the Ottawa branch of the bank. During the interval from June to September the local branch was under the management of Mr. C. A. Thompson.

A general banking business is conducted. Deposits are received in amounts from \$1 upwards, and interest, compounded half-yearly, is allowed at current rates. The bank has especial facilities for transacting business in the large number of branches and agencies it has throughout Canada and the whole of the civilized world. In Canada it has one hundred and thirty one branches, while it has numerous branches and agents in Newfoundland, Great Britain, the United States, and Mexico.

The board of directors of the bank are: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Hon. President; Hon. Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., President; Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., Vice-President and General Manager; R. B. Angus, E. B. Greenshields, Sir William Macdonald, Hon. Robert Mackay, James Ross, David Morrice, Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., G. R. Hosmer.

Bank of Nova Scotia

The branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia is one of Brantford's latest financial institutions, having been established here in May, 1908. It has splendidly fitted up quarters on Colborne street, opposite the market, and has every facility for transacting business required by a modern bank. On account of its being represented in all the important financial and industrial centres of Canada and the United States, it appeals very strongly to the mercantile class and has already captured a large amount of commercial business. The bank is one of the oldest and soundest in the Dominion, having been incorporated in 1832. It has experienced financiers of national repute presiding over it, and is conducted on the most enterprising lines consistent with a wise and conservative banking policy. Some idea of its strong position may be gained from a comparison of its reserve fund with capital. While the capital stock is \$3,000,000 the reserve held against this liability is \$5,400,000 or nearly double the capital. The Bank of Nova Scotia has also the distinction of being the first bank in Canada to adopt the independent audit system of inspection. As the Canadian Banking Act does not provide for a system of government inspection, those institutions having an impartial inspection cannot fail to win greater confidence in the minds of the public. By the independent audit system adopted by the Bank of Nova Scotia inspectors are appointed by the shareholders at their annual meeting, and having thus no connection with the administration of the bank's business, may be depended upon to give a fair and impartial verdict. The Bank of Nova Scotia is, therefore, not only very strong financially, but every care is taken to have its business conducted on financial principles.

The local branch is under the capable management of Mr. D. McA. Ross, who is well and favorably known in business and financial circles here. Customers may depend upon the soundest advice, the most liberal accommodation and the most courteous consideration.



By HARRIS L. WALSH.

Is the Telephone City up and doing in the realm of sport ?

Just ask your enthusiastic bowler, golfer, cricketer, or any of the great number of lovers of pure sport in this city, and there will be no mistake in the answer. To the player of any of the great games peculiar to Canadian outdoor life, or to the follower, Brantford offers a variety, affording everyone a choice of his popular pastime advantages for play of which few cities indeed can boast. In fact, there is no handicap on any line of Canadian outdoor sport mentionable in the Telephone City. Great professional teams do not make great sporting centres. The idea is erroneous, but four hundred bowlers, a couple of hundred curlers, and public ball parks and playgrounds for every boy in the city go a long way in making this centre of sporting activity a lively one. This article is not retrospective. It will serve its purpose if it merely points out what a heterogeneous mixture there is offered to the recreative sport in Brantford, and what special advantages and scope for play there are for everyone sportively inclined. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." It is the same the world over.

BOWLING

It has been said that Sir Francis Drake delayed his attack upon the Spanish Armada in order to finish a game of bowles on Plymouth Hoe. Whether this is an excuse for neglect of business dug up out of his story by the bowler with characteristic adroitness is a subject open to controversy, but there can be no controversial side to the statement that many a dinner or supper has gone cold on the table in Brantford during the past summer awaiting the head of the household, who happened to be down with the Heathers or Brantfords engaged in delivering the "wood." Bowling, indeed, has been a popular pastime in the Telephone City during the past two years, and it seems just the beginning. A few years ago there were but a comparatively small number of bowlers in the city, while the year 1909 has marked some splendid achievements among the individual members of no less than eight clubs in existence, which can lay claim in all to 400 playing members, and every one an enthusiast.

The Brantford club is the pioneer organization of the city, and the victory of its rink, skipped by Thomas Woodyatt, along with Turnbull, Adams, and Wade, in winning the C.B.A. trophy in 1905, gave a great impetus to sport locally. The generous gift by Mr. E. L. Cockshutt of the present

handsome Heather greens and club-house was another factor which brought about the popularity of the royal game of bowls. Following this was the notable victory of skip Wiley, along with Dr. James, Walter Jackson, and Vice-skip T. L. Wood, in capturing the Labatt trophy and the championship of Western Ontario in 1908. But while the winning of honors goes a long way in deciding what is and what is not to be in sport, still bowling in itself has held out its fascination to hundreds of local enthusiasts who are not spurred on by the hope of ever becoming trophy-holders.

The most notable achievement this year was the splendid showing made by the Brantford club rink at the Niagara tournament, under the auspices of the O. B. A., in which 300 kings of the bowling world participated. In this tournament the splendid bowling of Messrs. Lloyd Harris, T. H. Whitehead, T. Woodyatt, and skip W. R. Turnbull put the Brantfords in the finals, and it was only after a see-saw contest with the strong Euler rink from Berlin that a last minute victory and trophy honors were snatched from the locals. In the numerous other tournaments the representatives of all the local clubs made a fine showing, and won a good majority of their matches.

But the above are not all the notable features of the past year in the local bowling world. The formation of the new Pastime club on Chatham street, where a fine club-house and excellent greens have been established at a large outlay, makes the third large club of its kind in the city. The gift of Mr. Henry Butt, the English bowler, of a trophy and other handsome prizes to the Heathers is another stimulus, while during the season the first city tournament for all clubs was held at the Heather grounds, and the championship carried off by the Brantford club rink.

Besides the Heathers, Brantfords, and Pastimes, the following clubs, all with grounds of their own, have had a splendid season at play: The Alexandras, the Wellingtons, Brant Avenue, West Ends, and Balfours.

With advantages for bowling possessed by scarcely another city in the Dominion the size of Brantford, the future for the followers of this great and ancient game is indeed full of hope and promise.

BASEBALL

With the decadence of lacrosse in 1905-6 came the

advent of baseball, and the old saying "every dog has its day" may be applied to certain lines of sport when professionalism creeps in and that particular line of sport begins to wane. Although Brantford is thoroughly a lacrosse-loving city, it must be said baseball has been supported with much enthusiasm. Early in the spring an inter-city league between Brantford and Hamilton was organized, and the trolley line circuit has proved popular in both centres. Hamilton, being the larger centre, has had during the season the best of the argument; but some great baseball has been played at Mohawk oval this year. The prospects for next year are bright. It is just possible that, beside the Goold, Shapley & Muir and Verity teams, there will be others in the league. Guelph and Galt, no doubt, will be rapping for admittance, and the fans next year will be treated to more changes. Perhaps one predominant feature more than any other has been noteworthy to the local managers this year, viz., that the younger local players are capable of playing better baseball and being more depended upon than what is known as the imported class of ball players. Experience has proved the best teacher in this regard, and in future the all-home-brews will doubtless serve the best card. The two Hamilton teams this year were the St. Patrick and West End Pleasure clubs, and both played fine ball. It fell to the lot of Ald. Thomas Lyle to become the first president of what is hoped to be a permanent organization in this part of the province, the Inter-City League.

BRANTFORD'S SPORTIVE LINKS

The beauty and the permanency of the abode of the Brantford golfer are the striking features which at once appeal to the visitor at the sportive links of the Brantford golf club on the banks of the Grand river. When one pictures in his imagination the appearance of this summer home of the golfer—for the enthusiast dwells on the links—when a century has rolled by, the heritage which posterity has in purely recreative sport can but faintly be conceived. Again, it is necessary to refer to the generosity of Mr. E. L. Cockshutt, who secured the beautiful Brantford golf grounds, diversified and sportive, for the benefit of the local enthusiasts of the royal game for all time to come.

Every year in golf history will mark advancement and achievement in the game with such a heritage. A handsome club-house, against which the gentle breeze from the verdure

Continued on page 81

George A. Elliott, Jr.

The well-known hardware and stove business of George A. Elliott, Jr., at 193 Colborne street, was established some thirty years ago by George A. Elliott, Sr., who is still connected with it. It was about five years ago that the business was taken over by Mr. Elliott, Jr. A general hardware business is done, but a specialty is made of shelf goods and machinists' tools. A large stock of builders' supplies of all kinds is also carried. A remarkably complete line of stores is kept, some of the finest and most artistic specimens of the stove-builder's art being seen in the store. Mr. Elliott's leading lines of stoves are the Peninsula and the Treasure. He also handles an extensive line of gas stoves, and is sole agent in Brantford for the celebrated Detroit Jewel. A specialty is made of the installation of hot-air heating systems, Mr. Elliott being agent for the Hecla furnace. A thoroughly up-to-date tinsmithing and sheet metal work-shop is maintained. Indeed, the store will be found to be one of the best stocked and most complete hardware stores in the city.

Watson Manufacturing Co.

The Watson Manufacturing Company has one of the most sanitary, cheerful, and well-lighted factory premises in the city of Brantford. The factory is located in the Holmedale district, and gets the power for running its machinery from the Holmdale mill race. It is also equipped with an auxiliary steam plant that can be used should the water power fail.

The Company is controlled by the Penman Manufacturing Company. They make all kinds of ladies' and children fine underwear in all the silk, cotton, mercerized, and lisle lines. All the cotton used in the manufacture of these goods is the product of Canadian mills, while the wool that is used comes from England and Germany.

The factory is large and splendidly lighted and ventilated. It is equipped with all the latest patterns of winding, knitting and sewing machines for the manufacture of underwear.

The hands employed number from 75 to 100 according to the season of the year. The factory is under the efficient supervision of Mr. F. C. Munn.

Lyric Theatre

So long as recreation has its place among the activities of human live the theatre will be found. In Brantford one of the high-class, moderate priced places of entertainment is the Lyric Theatre, located at 156 Colborne street. Here a moving-picture show of the first order of merit is run. The management aim to run a show of the highest order possible, paying high prices for their films and catering to the highest class of people. Never in any case are the productions seen here of an objectionable nature. Mr. Wm. Kerrays, the owner, and Mr. E. Moule, the manager, have spared no pains in making the entertainment at the Lyric wholesome stimulating, and interesting. It may be of interest to the public to know that in a short time a new theatre "The Apollo," on the opposite side of the street will be opened by the Lyric management.

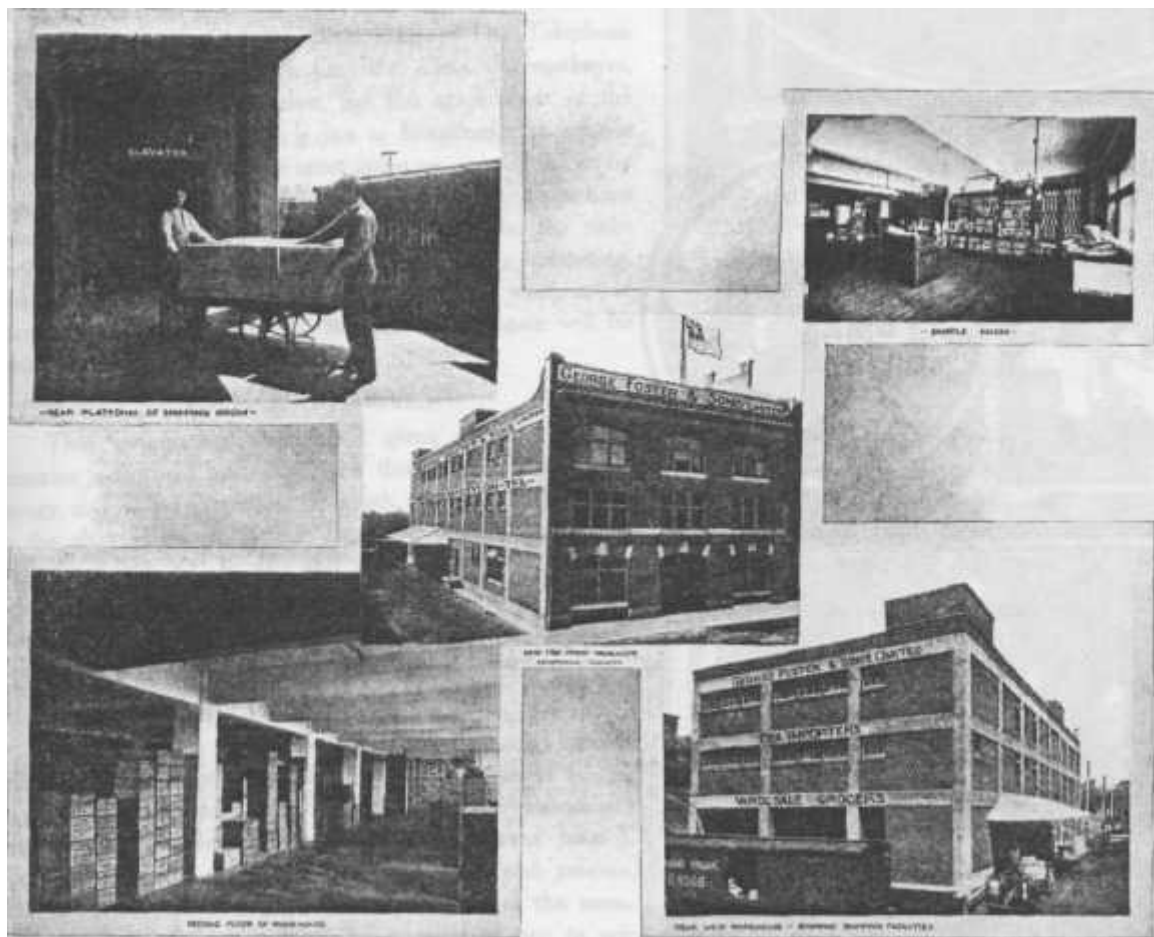
GEORGE FOSTER & SONS

One of the principal firms upholding the prestige of Brantford as a wholesale centre is that of George Foster & Sons, whose business is housed in premises that cannot be surpassed any wholesale concern in Canada. Like the majority of large and substantial establishments George Foster & Sons started in a very humble way and from a very small beginning. The nucleus of the present business was a retail grocery business founded some fifty years ago by the late George Foster, and conducted on Colborne street where Winter & Son are now located. In those days Mr. Foster did a large trade with farmers and dealt largely in grain, wool and farm produce. As the business grew under his well-directed efforts, Mr. Foster built the McLean building and occupied the Western part of it. Here it was that the wholesale grocery business was first begun. For a number of years the firm was located on these premises, doing a combined wholesale and retail business. In the course of time the wholesale business creased to such an extent that it became necessary to direct

building science can make it. All the doors are made so that in case of fire they will close automatically. The building has also been so constructed that another storey, if necessary, may be added without much alteration of the present structure. It is equipped with every modern facility for the quick handling from the Grand Trunk, enabling goods to be loaded on the cars direct from the warehouse. There is a private telephone system installed and a 20-horsepower gas engine plant furnishes power for a private lighting system and for running the elevators, fruit cleaning machines and coffee mills. Altogether the warehouse is one of the most modern and thoroughly equipped in Canada.

George Foster & Sons make a specialty of teas, doing a large business throughout the western part of the Dominion and extending into the United States.

Their "Golden Leaf," "Ceylons" and "Japans," and "Fragrant Magnolia" package teas have a reputation second to none. The latter is put up black mixed and green in pound



attention exclusively to it, and the retail trade was discontinued.

The advantages which Brantford offers to wholesale establishments as a distributing centre, combined with the business acumen and strict integrity of the firm, caused such an increase in the volume of the business done that new and larger quarters became an absolute necessity. The present site on Colborne street facing Charlotte was then purchased and the fine new pressed brick and reinforced concrete building at present occupied by the firm was erected.

This is one of the finest of its kind in the Dominion. It 32 feet long by 50 feet wide, is built of reinforced concrete according to the Kahn system and is as fireproof as modern

and half-pound lead packages, retailing at 25, 40 and 50 cents per pound. They also control the sale of the Magnolia brand of spices, extracts and fruits. All the goods sent out from their establishment will be found to be first-class in every respect.

In the front part of the warehouse the offices and the sample rooms are located. These are large, airy and well-lighted rooms, affording cheerful quarters for the office staff and permitting customers to view their goods under the very best possible conditions. In point of fine quality of goods, excellent facilities for handling orders and honest upright business methods, George Foster & Sons stand high among Canadian business establishments and their business is one of the largest and most up-to-date in the city of Brantford.

they have built up a business that has increased from year to year in a most gratifying manner.

The Brantford branch of the Neill Shoe Company is located at 158 Colborne street in modern premises. It is the largest shoe store in the city, and is admirably fitted out for the convenience of customers. The arrangements for showing goods are most complete, every provision having been made to obviate the necessity of undesirable waits. The local business is managed by Mr. M. Macpherson, who is known as one of Brantford's most painstaking and capable business men.

A very comprehensive line of goods is carried in stock. All the leading lines of shoes, boots, slippers, and rubbers are kept, and customers are able to purchase in the Neill store everything in the boot and shoe line from the lowest priced goods to the highest. The firm are sole agents in Brantford for the well-known Slater Shoe for men, and the Empress Shoe for women. On account of the many stores owned by the Company, and also because of the large business done, only the very latest styles and the newest goods are to be found in the Neill Shoe Stores.

Neill Shoe Co.

Neill shoe stores are known throughout all parts of the province of Ontario. Of these, the Brantford branch is one the largest and best. Mr. N. D. Neill started in business some eighteen years ago, and at the present time has nine stores in Ontario. These are located in Brantford, Woodstock, Peterborough, Galt, Berlin, Barrie, Lindsay, Guelph, and Brockville. Two years ago the business was formed into a joint stock company, with Mr. N. D. Neill as president and Mr. M. Macpherson, the manager of the Brantford store, as secretary and manager.

The Neill Shoe Company have the distinction of being largest retail shoe dealers in Canada; and, from the immense quantities of goods they buy, are able to secure concessions in prices which put them beyond the reach of competitors. Through buying on this large scale, and because of an intimate acquaintance with the demands of the public,

J. G. Hunter & Co.

All the latest styles in millinery are to be found at the up-to-date millinery store of J. G. Hunter & Co. at 123 Colborne street. The firm has been in business for eight years and in that time has built up a large and high-class business. A complete stock of millinery, embracing all the latest styles, is kept, together with a splendid assortment of ladies' furnishings, small-ware and notions. They are especially noted for their stylish, up-to-date millinery, and in this respect are surpassed by none in the city.

W. L. Hughes

Ladies' furnishings, shirt waists, jackets, suits, and fine furs are the articles of which a high-class and exclusive stock is to be found in the store of Mr. W. L. Hughes. Mr. Hughes has been in business here but eight years, but in that time he has built up a flourishing trade, and has found it necessary to enlarge his store that he may have ample room to display his stock. Mr. Hughes learned the business with the late firm of H. W. Brethour & Company, and many of the old customers of that firm will remember him, and will understand the leverage over his competitors which his long experience in this kind of business gives him. Some of the finest furs in the city are to be had in this store, and all fur goods are sold under a positive guarantee. The best goods, at the lowest prices, are always to be had at this store.

Kerby House

The Kerby House, Brantford's best hotel, has been well known among the travelling community for over half a century. Under an excellent management, and situated as it is close to the business district of the city, it is in every respect a first-class hostelry. Not only is it the best hotel in Brantford, but one of the best in Ontario. The owner is Mr. Samuel Campbell, of Toronto, and the capable manager is Mr. W. H. Littlefield. The rates are from \$2 a day up. The house has rooms fitted with private baths, and is in every respect an up-to-date hotel. It is especially well known as a commercial hotel, having large, well-lighted, steam-heated sample rooms. Busses meet all trains, and a barber shop is run in connection with the hotel. The Kerby has always had a splendid reputation, and that reputation is well upheld by the present efficient management.

Caudwell & Becket

Caudwell & Becket are one of the most favorably known dry goods firms in Brantford, having been in business here for a period of twelve years. One of the most complete assortments in the city of staple dry goods, curtains, floor coverings, and ladies' ready-to-wear goods, is to be found in their store, which is one of the best appointed dry goods stores in Brantford. A very efficient staff of painstaking and obliging clerks is employed, who are always willing to give their experience and attention to the requirements of customers. The smallest needs of the public are given the most minute attention, and every effort is made to satisfy the desires of each individual customer. The stock that is carried is complete in every detail. The best staple dry goods, the prettiest designs in curtains, the most artistic and durable floor-coverings, and the latest styles in all ready-to-wear garments, are to be found at Caudwell & Becket's. Both Mr Caudwell and Mr. Becket are ranked among the most energetic and persevering business men of the city, a fact which is proven by the large and prosperous business they have succeeded in building up.

S. Simmons

The flour, feed, provisions and grocery business carried on at 67 Colborne street by Mr. S. Simmons has been in existence since 1862. During the many years Mr. Simmons has been in business he has retained the implicit confidence of his large number of customers. He deals largely in flour, feed, provisions, groceries, salt, baled hay and straw, and seeds. Only goods of the very best quality are carried in stock and the promptest and most courteous attention is given to the requirements of all customers.

G. H. Malcolm.



G. H. MALCOLM

The most complete stock of woollen and knitted goods to be found in the city is to be seen at the store of M. & G. H. Malcolm, 137 Colborne St., where exclusive attention is given to this line of business. The business was formerly conducted under the name of M. Malcolm, and has been in existence over twenty-five years. The largest stock of all kinds of knitted wear, including underwear and hosiery, is kept, and the quality is always of the best. Many lines of knitted goods are manufactured on the premises, and special lines of hosiery for boys and girls are made, which are unequalled for wear and service. The large stock from which the public may select, the reputation Mr. Malcolm has acquired, and the unexcelled quality of all goods in the store, make this store an especially desirable place at which to deal.

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of a beautiful fertile stretch of land through which the Grand winds its course, is part and parcel of the heritage. The landscape is a striking one. Whether one is at play or not, a visit to the links from the city is refreshing, invigorating, inspiring. Nature, in iridescent garb, is before the visitor, and he can commune with her, away from the hum-drum of business and professional worry. A very pleasing feature, also, in connection with the club is the activity of the ladies, many of whom are active playing members. The social side of the royal game, with the fair sex so well represented, is indeed charmingly looked after, and the afternoon teas and evening hops are but delightful echoes of a well-spent day around the links with the " gutta percha."

WITH THE GUN

The first year of the Western Ontario trap-shooters' league, organized through the efforts of Dr. A. B. Cutcliffe, the local secretary, witnessed the Brantfords carrying off the championship from London, Stratford, Ingersoll, and Woodstock, with only one defeat against them. The Telephone City, in C. J. Mitchell. A. B. Cutcliffe, Chas. Summerhayes, F. Westbrook, and C. Hacker, has the crack shots of the province. Not a little credit is due to Brantford club officers for their efforts in getting the sport going on a good basis by the holding of weekly shoots, for which handsome prizes have been hung up. Next year there will probably be ten clubs in the league, and a big day, with all ten clubs competing, will probably be held in each centre. At the wind up of these tournaments the club with the highest aggregate will be heralded as champions.

LAWN TENNIS

That invigorating, "gingery" game of lawn tennis, requiring adroitness and skill with the racquet, unbounded energy, and all the suppleness of youth, has a loyal following in the sixty members of the Brantford tennis club. The grounds at the O. I. B. and club-house are splendidly equipped, and the locals, in their matches, have done well. Four matches out of six have been won, Hamilton, Tavistock, and Burlington Beach victories being pleasant memories.

LACROSSE

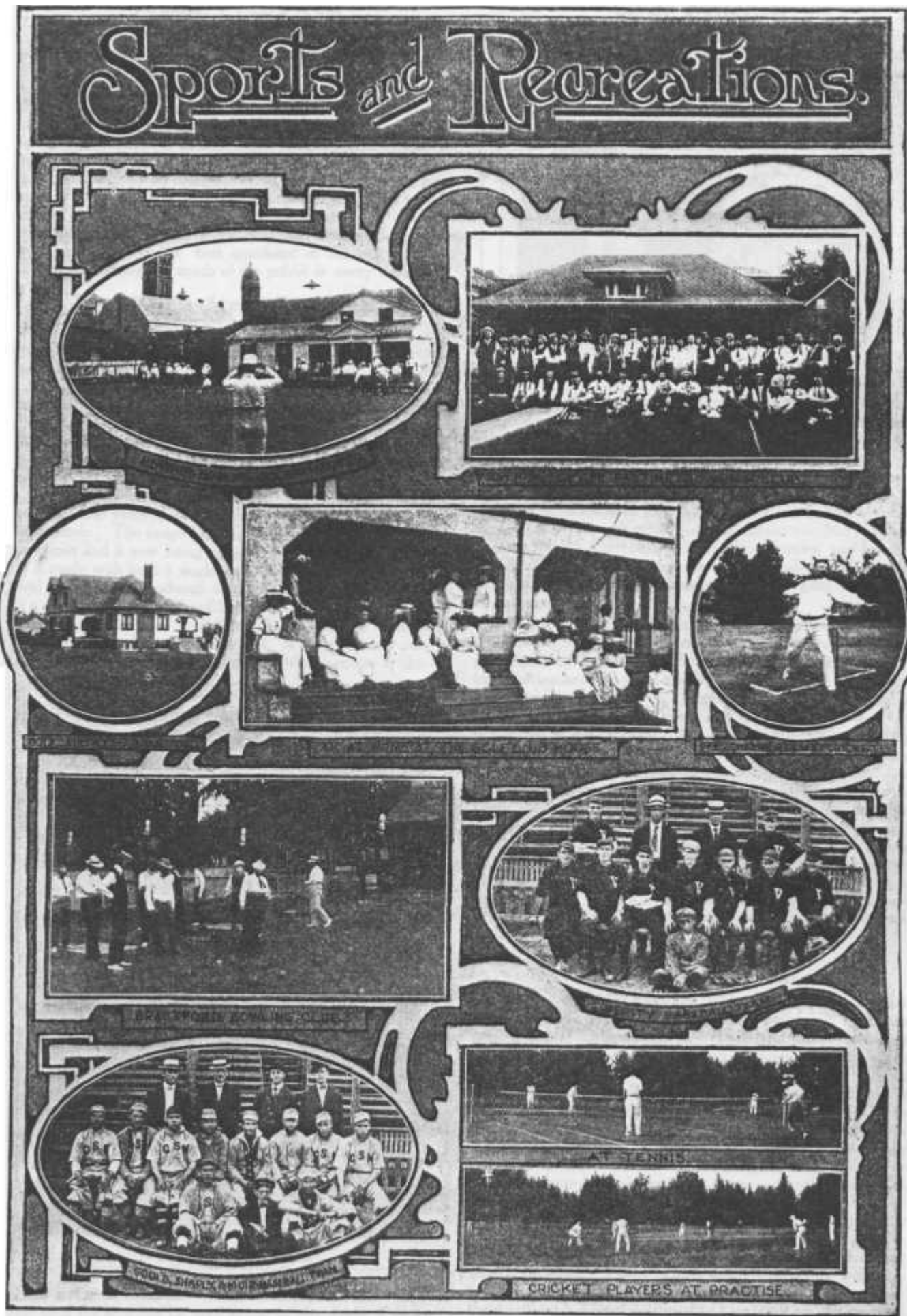
No longer does this city boast of its world-famed lacrosse team. Killed by professionalism, the great team of former days was rent asunder, and the last vestige of Brantford's greatness in the lacrosse world lies in the officiate of John J. Kelly, member of the C. L. A. executive and referee. The Brantford juniors, disqualified because some of the members were beyond the age limit, lost a good chance to win championship honors this year. Some day the senior C. L. A. series will come into life again, and the Telephone City will not be found absent.

WITH BESOM AND STANE

A bright future is in store for the Brantford curlers, of which there are two strong clubs, the Brantfords and the Heathers. In spite of the fickleness of the weather, it requires only a little to give this great game an impetus to popularity like that enjoyed by the bowling fraternity. Last year an innovation was made at the big rink, when the clubs secured an employee of their own to prepare their ice. Formerly the enthusiasts were disgruntled at the surface prepared for them, which decidedly told on their play. An improvement was at once marked, and the two clubs, with a real old Canadian winter, will doubtless have a strenuous season this winter.

HOCKEY

Ask the "man in the street" what is the fastest game of sport played, and nine times out of ten the answer will be hockey. Brantford fans have had a little of what is best in the line of this truly national winter game as offered by the Brantford professionals in 1907-8, and no other kind of hockey but the real "pro." article will suit the fastidious taste of local fandom. Last winter manager Roy Brown piloted a railway-wrecked team through to the end of the season, the dire misfortune happening at a time when the purple and white appeared to have the championship sewed up. Norman Irving, of Galt, however, with his shrewd picking of a number of young stars, finally won the bunting. Without "pro." hockey in the winter, local fandom will be dead. The winter will not be far advanced this year again before the eyes of the



sporting world will be upon the formation of a "pro." hockey circuit, embracing the larger centres of the west, including London, Berlin, Brantford, Hamilton, and Toronto. With a circuit like this, Brantford can be depended upon to be in the running.

Bennett & Bowden

The large number of new factories that have been erected in recent years in Brantford, and the extensions that have been made to existing establishments, have caused the city to be built out over a larger and larger area, and have made necessary the services of a large number of first-class building contractors. Foremost among these are Messrs. Bennett & Bowden, Greenwich street. The firm consists of Mr. George Bennett and Mr. Charles Bowden, both of whom have had long and successful terms of experience as practical builders and contractors in England and in South America as

well as here. Mr. Bennett has been engaged in this kind of work for a period of no less than twenty-four years, while Mr. Bowden has been engaged in contracting and building for thirteen years. All this valuable experience they bring to the service of their customers, who may rely upon getting from them the best that a long and successful experience, together with a conscientious endeavour to produce the best work, can give.

Messrs. Bennett & Bowden do all kinds of general contracting, and will always be pleased to talk over building matters with those intending to build and to furnish estimates of probable cost. Besides taking out-and-out contracts for work, they also make a specialty of superintending work which is being done by day labor. Both members of the firm are experts in the construction of concrete buildings, and pay particular attention to this class of work. They are also expert cabinet makers, and may be depended upon to turn out the most up-to-date and finished product. The favorable comment passed upon the work done by this firm, and their long practical experience in the lines of work they do, sufficiently recommend them to the public.

Hotel Belmont

The Hotel Belmont is one of the most popular hostleries in Western Ontario. Its situation right in the heart of the business section of the city, on Colborne street, makes it an



especially desirable place at which to put up. The accommodation of the hotel is perfect, the equipment and furnishings elegant and the rates are most reasonable, ranging from \$1.50 per day upwards. There are in the neighborhood of sixty bed-rooms and each of these is supplied with hot and cold water and heated by hot water. Each flat is provided with a bathroom and an elegantly furnished parlor. The dining room is one of the most pleasing features, the select bill of fare tastily served never failing to elicit the hearty approval of guests. A barber shop and pool room are run in connection with the hotel. That the Belmont is a first-class hotel is shown by the large commercial patronage which it enjoys. Mr. W. Fraser, the owner, is an admirable host and does everything possible to make his guests enjoy themselves.

T. L. Wood & Co.

The well-known coal and wood business of T. L. Wood & Company has been in existence for the past seven years. The Company bought out the long-established business of the late Thomas Elliott, and have carried it on with varying success. They deal extensively in high-grade coal, wood, tile and land plaster, and customers may rely upon the promptest attention to their needs and the most courteous treatment at all times. The manager of the Company is Mr. B. A. Caspel. By strictly up-to-date methods of business and careful attention to the wants of customers, the firm has built up a large business and a reputation for reliability that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. Tulloch

There are none of the cities in Ontario that can excel the Telephone City in her fine liveries, and prominent among these there is none superior to that of Mr. J. M. Tulloch, located at No. 15 Dalhousie street. This was established in January of the present year. The stable is fitted with modern conveniences, and is admirably drained and ventilated. Mr. Tulloch does both light and heavy livery work, and also general carting and piano moving. A number of boarders are kept. He also has a large feed and sale business. Those who patronize him may look for the very finest outfits and the most courteous attention to their needs.

Coles Shoe Co.

The boot and shoe business conducted by the Coles Shoe Company at 122 Colborne street was formerly carried on under the name of Coles Bros., at the corner of Market and Dalhousie streets. The increasing business necessitated removal to their present well-equipped store, which is under the superintendence of Mr. C. P. Coles, a man of long experience in dealing in boots and shoes. From the time he left business college twenty-five years ago, Mr. Coles has been constantly engaged in the shoe business.

The stock is a remarkably complete one. A full line of all the latest styles of the best makes of boots, shoes, and rubbers is carried, while the showing of trunks and valises is one of the best in the city. Altogether the store has a stock of goods that cannot be excelled in Brantford. A high-class trade is done, and a specialty is made of men's and women's fine footwear. In the children's department there is to be found an assortment of shoes that cannot be excelled. Customers desiring goods of the best quality, at prices that are right, could not do better than patronize the Coles Shoe Company.



C. P. COLES

Frank McDowell

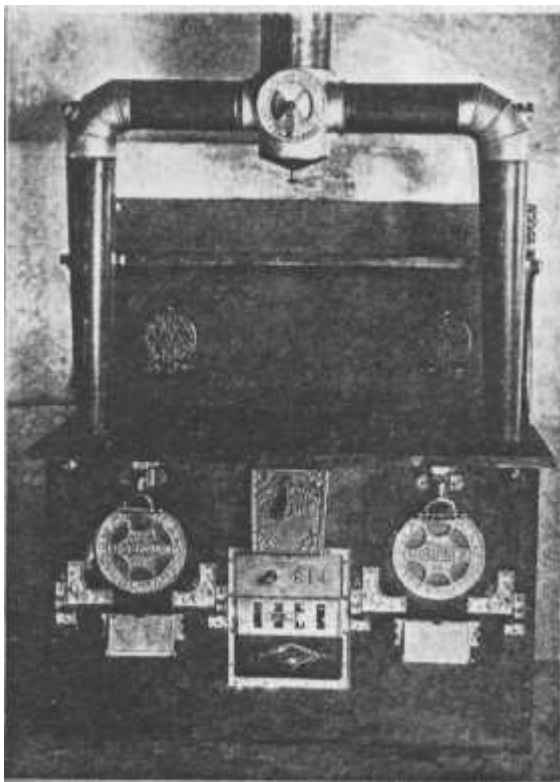
There are few lines of business in which the consideration of quality is so important to the consumer as in the drug business. In the up-to-date drug store on the corner of Market and Dalhousie street conducted by Mr. Frank McDowell the public are assured of drugs of the best quality obtainable. A complete line of them is carried in stock, as well as a splendid assortment of toilet articles, drug, sundries and patent medicines. A busy section in the store is the optical department, which is in charge of Miss K. Feast, who is a graduate of the Canadian Ophthalmic College. Here all troubles of the eye are correctly diagnosed and cases of defective vision remedied. Both in the drug and optical departments the store is one of the best appointed in the city and well adapted to supply the needs of the public in every detail.

Brantford Steel Range Co.

This is one of Brantford's infant industries but a most promising one it is. Temporary premises have been secured on Dalhousie street until a factory can be erected. They manufacture a range of a very superior quality that has been invented by Mr. W. R. K. Stanford, the manager of the factory. The officers of the company are: President, John Muir; vice-president, George H. Wilkes; secretary-treasurer, John S. Dowling; directors, John H. Ham, Fred W. Ryerson and W. R. K. Stanford.

The Stanford range was invented by Mr. Stanford after twenty-seven years close study of how to control the heat in a cook stove. The range has been patented in several foreign countries and is now being manufactured in Norfolk, Virginia. It is made with both a single and a double oven and burns less fuel per heat unit produced than any other range. Not only is it a great fuel-saver but it will burn either wood, coal, coke or gas.

The double oven Fuel-Saver Ranges are so constructed that none of the heat, all of the heat, or any desired part of the heat, can be used at the bottom of the ovens or at the top



A High-Class Fuel-Saver.

of the ovens, as required. Another feature of the range is that all of the heat can be used in one of the ovens if desired, thus producing the economy of a single-oven range. By simple shifting an "indicator," any proportion of heat can be used in one of the ovens, while the balance of the heat is used in the other oven. Thus baking can be done in one oven while roasting is being done in the other oven.

But the double-oven factor is not responsible for the fact that these ranges cook with less than half the fuel required by any other range in the world. The feature responsible for the small coal consumption is the unique arrangement of the heating flue. This feature exists in the single-oven variety of this range, which cooks on less than half the fuel required by any other single-oven range in the world. The double-oven range cooks with still less fuel, for the reason that both ovens can be used simultaneously, doing, for instance, three hours' baking and three hours' roasting in three hours', instead of six hours in the single-oven range.

Manufacturing a range of such unquestionable superiority that it will cook on less than half the fuel required by any other range made, and possessing many other features of utility which insure very large sales, there is no reason why Brantford manufacturing skill and executive ability should not be able to build up range business of enormous proportions in this city.

C. J. Mitchell

Seventeen years ago Mr. C. J. Mitchell, the well-known bicycle and automobile dealer, look over from Mr. Bonahan Lunn the nucleus of the present large business. At that time



THE NEW AUTOMOBILE GARAGE, DARLING ST.

automobiles had not made their advent and bicycles were repaired and dealt in exclusively. The repair shop at 41 Market street began with one employee, who did all kinds of bicycle and light repairing. At the present time no less than eight men are employed at the same class of work and at repairing automobiles. The business has surely and steadily grown and is now one of the best in the country. Mr. Mitchell is agent for the Cleveland and Rambler bicycles, and has the leading bicycle repair shop in the city. A full line of bicycle sundries is kept and a well-assorted stock of guns, rifles and ammunition.

It is, however, in connection with automobiles that the business has shown the most remarkable expansion. For the past four years that Mr. Mitchell has been dealing in automobiles the business has been steadily growing until at the present time a large new garage has been found necessary. This is being erected on Darling street and will be one of the best in this part of the province. It is a large three-storey building of sand lime brick, 40 feet by 132 feet, and is provided with a concrete floor. In all respects it is absolutely fire-proof. A Bowser automatic measuring outfit for supplying gasoline is being installed and in every way the building is moderately equipped.

Mr. Mitchell is agent for the Ford motor-car and during the time he has been engaged in the business has sold no less than sixteen cars. A complete stock of automobile sundries is carried in stock, while a specialty is made of repairing automobiles, and owners will find everything to meet their requirements in the well-appointed establishment of Mr. Mitchell.

Taylor & Taylor

One of the leading firms of architects in Brantford is that of Taylor & Taylor, whose offices and draughting room are located at 201 Colborne street. They are expert architects and heating and ventilating engineers. They also are much employed as valuers of property. Their reputation extends all over Western Ontario, and some of the finest buildings in this section of the province and in the city of Brantford are monuments to their architectural skill. Messrs. Taylor & Taylor have been the architects of some of the finest public buildings in the city, and the majority of Brantford's fine residences have been designed by them. Among the buildings at present being superintended by them are the following: Union Realty Company; alterations on Colborne street church, Park Baptist church, and the Court House; Presbyterian church, Hespeler; alterations on King street Methodist church, Ingersoll; Public School and Royal Bank buildings, Ingersoll; and the Baptist church, Villa Nova. The fact that these edifices has been entrusted to their care is ample proof of their skill as architects.

R. M. Roddick

One of the oldest and best drug stands in the city is that conducted by Mr. R. M. Roddick on the corner of Market and Colborne streets. The store is a most up-to-date one, and is fitted with modern conveniences and stocked with a full line of the purest and freshest of drugs and medicines, toilet articles and requisites for the sick room, surgical appliances and druggists' sundries of all kinds. A specialty is made of the careful compounding of physicians' prescriptions. An especially large line of perfumes of the most exquisite odors is carried in stock. Mr. Roddick is also agent for the famous Eastman kodaks and photographic supplies, and does an extensive business in developing and printing for amateurs. The store is one of the most modernly fitted up stores in the city, and is noted for the splendid quality of all drugs and articles carried in stock.



R. M. RODDICK

Where Workingmen Own Their Own Homes.

No single feature is more important to the middle classes in any city than adequate housing accommodation at reasonable rates, and, it may be added, none it more difficult to supply. Happily, in the larger centres of population, where the need is most urgent, labor leaders and others are devoting their time and talent to a study of the housing question. In the smaller cities, however, if there is a lack of public spirit the obligation of providing suitable workingmen's houses frequently devolves upon the laboring men themselves. Thus in solving one of the great problems confronting their class they confer on the community in which they reside, not less than on themselves, the highest benefits.

It is true that in Brantford as elsewhere modest houses have been erected by men of means, so constructed and located as to be particularly adapted to the needs of laboring men. In all such cases the primary object is that of a safe and profitable investment. This can very often be more readily secured in real estate by the erection of small houses which at a nominal cost will yield a substantial revenue in steady rentals than by a larger outlay in a class of houses for which there may not be so keen a demand. The economic conditions govern such operations, but it may safely be asserted that in the main they are to the advantage of the capitalist rather than to the laborer, no matter how well the latter may be housed.

In recent years the home spirit has been a predominant factor in local factory life. Every workingman appears to foster a desire to own his property. "Be it ever so humble there's no place like home." Conditions have had considerable to do with the development of this spirit. Reasonable remuneration and fair treatment on the part of employers have enabled employees in many instances to meet the current demands of living and in addition to lay aside a neat surplus from year to year with which to make a commencement in the rearing of a home. Granted that a start has been made in the amassing of a small sum of money, the secondary conditions, both as regards the acquiring of property and the erection of a house, are favorable. Money can always be secured on desirable properties, and in this way many workingmen, who possibly now own their homes, made their first step. In due course they found reason for just pride and a renewed incentive to save.

The style of Workingmen's homes in Brantford is typical of thrift, comfort and beauty. Some of the types in various parts of the city are illustrated on this page. In the most of cases the outlay is of necessity moderate. But the exterior appearance is uniform and attractive, while within is to be found a commodious and convenient



Pretty Dwellings of this character are found in all parts of the city.

arrangement which approaches the "home-like" ideal. It should be noted, too, that the modern conveniences are not wanting, gas or electric light, city water and sewerage connection being essentials.

The claim has been made that proportionally more workingmen in Brantford own their homes than do the laboring men of any other city. However that may be, Brantfordites are aware that local workingmen are a sober, industrious and home-loving class who evince a deep and intelligent interest in all the questions affecting the city's welfare and are justly proud to be numbered among

its property-holders and most progressive citizens.

In view of the conditions which have been outlined above, the student of industrial affairs may well ask himself, "What of the future of Brantford's workingman?" No matter what the general conditions throughout the Dominion may be, the workingmen of this city who own their own homes appear to be safe. Provided there is no indebtedness on their property they are able to meet the pinch in the event of temporary periods of depression, while

in times of

Thus are their happiness and welfare assured.

As compared with other cities, Brantford offers excellent attractions in the way of accommodation for workingmen. How contented, for instance, would be the lot of the workingman of the large European centres were he able to enjoy the advantages which are afforded in this city to his fellow knights of labor? A famous British statesman once depicted the ideal of the British laboring man as "three acres of land and a cow." Local workingmen may not have the three acres and the cow, but they own ample lots with plenty of space for gardening, etc., and in addition they have the funds to secure, not infrequently, the luxuries of life. What more could they desire?

M. H. Robertson



M. H. Robertson

The health of the general public is one of the most important considerations in any community, and the service rendered by an up-to-date druggist in supplying pure and wholesome drugs is one of the most important services that can be taken into consideration. Mr. M. H. Robertson, whose drug-store is located on the corner of Market and Dalhousie streets, has done yeoman service for the Brantford public in this respect. He has been engaged in the drug business here for twenty years, fifteen of which have been spent in his present well-known stand.

His store is splendidly fitted out with all the latest improvements, and contains a very complete stock of everything pertaining to the drug business. A specialty is made of dispensing and physicians supplies, and with regard to these the store cannot be surpassed. Mr. Robertson's long experience in the drug business makes him especially well qualified for filling physicians' prescriptions of every kind. A full line of patent medicines, toilet articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries of all kinds is carried in stock, and customers may rely upon getting only goods of the very best quality at this reliable and popular store. Mr. Robertson is also agent for the well-known Eastman kodaks, and carries a complete stock of photographic supplies for amateurs. The store is one of the best equipped in Brantford, and the public may depend upon finding there the finest stock of pure drugs and medicines in the city.

Bank of British North America

The Bank of British North America is the only bank in Canada operating under a Royal charter. It was established in 1836 and thus has seventy-three years of sound business experience behind it. Its high financial standing is amply supported by the fact that its capital and reserve are in excess of \$7,000,000. The Brantford branch is located in commodious quarters at the corner of Darling and George streets and is under the capable management of Mr. E. H. Austin. A general banking business is transacted. Special attention is given to British and foreign business, the bank having special facilities for doing business in any part of the civilized world. Every attention is given to the needs of customers, who can rely upon the promptest and most efficient service.

Harris, Cook & Co.

Messrs. Lloyd Harris, M.P., and Christopher Cook opened offices in this city in the fall of 1900, and are now carrying on a general financial and industrial business.

Both gentlemen are well and favorably known in financial and industrial circles at home and abroad, having large interests in manufacturing and financial companies in this city and outside.

The firm invite the patronage of all who desire high-class investments, and also offer their services as general financial agents.

Messrs. Harris, Cook & Company have done much for Brantford in the past, and are still very busy in the development of a "Greater Brantford."

The Trusts & Guarantee Co., Ltd.

The Trusts & Guarantee Company is noted as being of one of the strongest of Canada's financial institutions. The Brantford branch, located at 121 Colborne street, was established in 1907, and, ever since its inception, has been under the able management of Mr. W. D. Northgrave.

The Trusts & Guarantee Company has its head office in Toronto, and branches in Calgary, Alba., Regina, Sask., and Brantford. The subscribed capital stock of the Company is \$2,000,000, while the assets are nearly \$6,000,000. The Company has a department especially organized for the investment of private funds, and allows interest on such at rates varying from four to five per cent, according to the time the deposits are left with it. It is also authorized to act as executor, trustee, guardian, or assignee, and, as agent in real estate transactions, in the administration of estates and in the investment of money in mortgages. Its surplus of assets over liability, its reputation for honest dealing, and the first-class mortgage security it offers to the investor, make it an especially valuable institution for the city to have.

T. A. Cowan

Mr. T. A. Cowan in the nine years he has been in business at 71 Colborne street has been noted for careful, conscientious work in all kinds of sanitary plumbing, gas plumbing and steam and hot water heating. An efficient staff of workmen is employed and a complete stock of gas fixtures is kept on hand. An especially large business is done in gas fixtures and the store has recently had to be enlarged to accommodate the growing trade.



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BRANTFORD is a city of homes in the truest sense of the term. The conditions existing here are such as foster the home spirit among all classes, whether they be rich or poor. Of this there are everywhere evidences which are the just pride of citizens and the admiration of visitors.

Recent years have witnessed a remarkable development in the construction of buildings. Architectural skill and modern methods, together with the newest materials and mechanical appliances, have combined in bringing the work of construction of all classes of structures to a high standard of efficiency. In no branch of building enterprise, however, have the outward evidences of improvement been more marked than in fine residences.

In common with other larger centres, Brantford possesses some splendid examples of modern homes, some of which are illustrated on this page. Many of them have been erected recently, and combine with the latest exterior plans the most modern interior decorations and fittings. Surrounded by spacious lawns and protected by stately trees, these artistic residences are to be found in all parts of the city, and will compare most favorably with those of any other city of like size.



One feature worthy of note with regard to locations is the fact that while Brantford may have its choice residential sections, all of the fine homes are not to be found in any one district. The reverse is often the case, particularly in smaller centres, while in nearly all the large cities there is an exclusive residential part. It is difficult to determine what has influenced the course of residential building operations here, but the fact remains that they have been general in all sections. While the North ward is usually regarded as the centre of the more expensive homes, splendid types are to be found in practically every direction, thus making Brantford an ideal "home city."

In recent years there has been a growing sentiment tending to the general beautification of the city. This is exemplified both in the better class of residences and in progressive efforts for the improvement of streets, boulevards, and parks. This branch of civic improvement is one of vital importance to the city at large and to residents in every part, and its development cannot but result beneficially to all who claim Brantford as a home. In the course of the next few years great advances will be made along these lines, and the development process will be followed with no small interest.

A CITY OF HANDSOME HOMES

FRANK COCKSHUTT.

C. J. WATT.

GORDON DUNCAN.

W. B. PRESTON.

WM. DOHERTY.

C. COOK.

REV. D. MACKENZIE.

H. COCKSHUTT.

A GLIMPSE OF PALMERSTON AVE.

QUEERIN AVE. STREET VIEWS SHOWING RESIDENCES OF G. BUCK, J. WILKINSON & FRANK LEEMING.

WAREHAM WISNER.

SUTHERLAND.

C. H. WATEROUS.

M. E. B. CUTCLIFFE.

A. A. BIXEL.

DR. LEEMING.

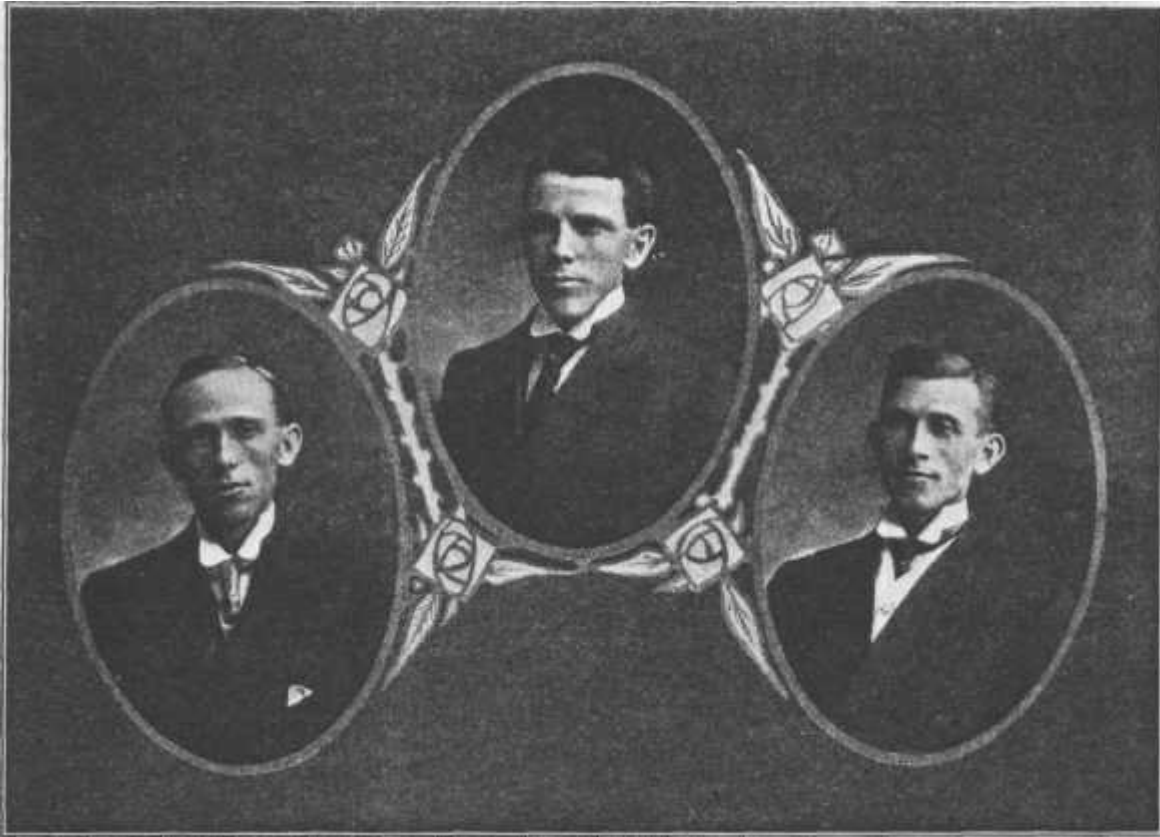
W. C. LIVINGSTONE.

W. B. SCACE.

STEDMAN BROTHERS.

The prosperous and growing business that Stedman Bros. have in their manufacturing and in their retail stationery establishments is an example of what pluck and enterprise can do. Although still young in years the Stedman Bros. have been before Brantford's public in a business capacity for almost twenty years. The nucleus of the present large business was embodied in a street paper selling trade which grew by leaps and bounds till finally the whole city was the territory in which the enterprising group carried on their operations. The

made to those premises. It is, however, in the manufacturing stationery business that the enterprise of the firm is most apparent. They have a large factory employing fifty-five hands on Colborne street, where all kinds of picture post cards, calendars, Christmas cards, booklets, and souvenir books are made. The fine colored postal cards and booklets made by the firm are done in Germany. The trade done by Stedman Bros. extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and their goods are favorably known in every province of the Dominion.



G. H. STEDMAN

S. W. STEDMAN

E. I. STEDMAN

Burchell murder trial may be said to mark the definite establishment of the present business, for it was the tremendous sale of papers consequent upon that famous trial which decided them to go into business on a still larger scale. In the course of time increasing business made it necessary to open up a stationery and news store at 148 Colborne street. Business was conducted here until the year 1908 when the stationery business of Mr. W. J. F. Mallagh was purchased and removal was

They have undoubtedly at the present time one of the largest and most up-to-date picture post card businesses in Canada. All the work turned out from the factory is distinguished by good quality, splendid taste and artistic design. The firm consists of three brothers, Messrs. Edward, George and Samuel Stedman. Their business ability and enterprise have done a great deal to make Brantford's fame well-known throughout Canada.

S. Tapscott & Co.



For many years the firm of S. Tapscott & Company has stood as Brantford's representative drug house. The business was originally started by Mr. S. Tapscott in 1868, and in 1894 his son, Mr. Henry S. Tapscott, was admitted to partnership, and since the decease of the former the business has been conducted with marked success by him. The store is admirably fitted up with the most up-to-date fittings, and a very comprehensive line of drugs, physicians' supplies, and toilet articles

attention is given to the filling of prescriptions and furnishing physicians with all supplies needed by them. All drugs that come from the Tapscott dispensary may be depended upon to be perfectly pure. The business is in a very prosperous condition, a circumstance that is due to the high quality of the goods carried in stock and the courteous attention that is given to the wants of every customer. The advertising slogan of the store is "Buy your drugs at Tapscott's; they'll be right," and it is just because they are right that so many people buy their drugs there.

Brantford's Haberdashers

Mr. Frank Calbeck and Mr. Fred Barber, of the firm of Calbeck & Barber, are two of the city's most public-spirited business men. Their handsomely-appointed gent's furnishing store, with entrances at both 168 Colborne street and 4 Market street, bears ample testimony to their energy and progressiveness. They carry in stock everything necessary to clothe a man from head to foot—everything, in fact, from a shoe to a hat.

Their merchant tailoring department has the most select clientele of any such business in the city. Mr. F. J. Calbeck is himself the head designer, and under him is a large staff of highly-skilled tailors. He is a constant attendant at the various conventions of the International Cutters' Association, and makes frequent trips to the centres of fashion in order that the establishment may have up-to-the-hour ideas embodied in all the garments they turn out. All the clothes used in the tailoring department are high-grade imported materials, and the design and workmanship in all suits cannot be excelled.

Mr. Barber is in charge of the haberdashery, shoe and furnishing branch of the business. His long experience in this department, both in purchasing and in meeting the needs of each separate customer, makes it one of the finest and most up-to-date in the city. The latest fashions, the best quality, and the lowest prices, are characteristic of this modern store, whose remarkable progress has been one of the outstanding events of the recent commercial history of Brantford.

J. S. Hamilton & Co.

Major J. S. Hamilton, Senior, of the firm of J. S. Hamilton & Co., wine manufacturers and merchants of this city, and president of the Pelee Island Wine and Vineyards Co. Limited, of Brantford and Pelee Island, is one of the best-known men of the city. Although an active business man he has done his share of public work, was a member of Brantford's first City Council, several years a member of the Public School Board, two years president of the Board of Trade, and at present is a director of the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, chairman of the Wine Growers' Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and a member of the Executive Council of the same association.

Twenty years ago he commanded F Company of the Dufferin Rifles, and at present is paymaster of the regiment. His residence and grounds known as "Langley Park" is one of the stately homes of Canada.

The firm of J. S. Hamilton & Co. is composed of Major



Hamilton and Mr. W. J. Aikens. In addition to their wine business, which is one of the largest in Canada, doing business not only all over the Dominion but in the mother land, the West Indies, Newfoundland and the United States as well, the firm are sole agents in Canada for Robert Brown's Four Crown Scotch, H. Thomson & Co's. Irish whiskey, Webb & Harris Jamaica rum, and A. Matignon & Co's. Cognac brandy. The firm are also local agents for Carling's ale and porter, Hiram Walker & Sons celebrated whiskies and Radnor mineral water. One of the leading specialties of the firm is their registered communion wine, "St. Augustine" which is in use in hundreds of churches. This is the only firm that manufactures champagne in Canada and their brand "S. Empereur" is a good wine. Their registered brands, "Crusader" "Pont and Chateau Pelee," hock and claret are well and favorably known. The firm's extensive premises on Dalhousie street are one of the sights of the city and their wine house on Pelee Island is one of the most complete on the continent.

Brantford Brewing and Malting Co.

The Brantford Brewing and Malting Company until a year ago was known by the name of the Westbrook and Hacker Brewing Company. The business was established in 1845 by the Spencer family, and the present owners assumed control in 1903. The plant has been enlarged from time to time to meet the demands of the growing business. Last year a malting plant was established, so that the Company at the present time are malting their own grain, and in the course of a year or two will malt for outside breweries. The Com-



pany manufactures ale and porter exclusively, and their product has been so favorably received that in the five years they have been in business the output has increased by over 300 per cent. All the barley used is purchased in Brant county, and is purchased at the same prices as those obtained in the Toronto market. The Company is therefore not only a valuable asset to the city, but also to the farmers in the surrounding country.

This Greater Brantford Number is printed throughout with Inks made by Sinclair & Valentine Co. of Canada, Limited.

Mercantile Brantford



WHY deal away from home when you can get the best at the most reasonable price in the confines of your own city?

It seems superfluous to ask a question of that nature to Brantfordites, who, from the earliest days of this city's history, have been well served by a loyal merchant body—enterprising, progressive, up-to-date, and of recognized business integrity.

Nor is the "buy-at-home" idea by any means a modern one in the Telephone City. Brantford, the centre of a fertile agricultural district, has always been the centre of a thriving trade, an exchange mart as it were. Not

A RUDE BEGINNING

Mercantile Brantford, indeed, had a rude beginning. It is recorded that in 1804 Alexander Westbrook kept a log cabin store at Brant's Ford, near the ferry, and in what is now known as West Brantford. General produce and whiskey were the commodities, chiefly whiskey. Around that log cabin other buildings went up in due time, until a substantial settlement, in the early part of the century, found itself firmly established. The settlement became known for miles around, and, by natural evolution, a town grew up.

A CENTURY PASSED

Little over a century has passed since that time rolled by,

given by the formation of the Grand River Navigation Company in 1835, giving this city water transportation to the lake. The second impetus came with the Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich railway in 1854. Two years before that this city was made a port of entry. In 1856 the trade of Brantford for imports amounted to \$236,636. In 1882 the figures reached \$845,254. The importance of Brantford commercially was recognized very early by the great banking institutions. In 1846 the Bank of British North America established the first bank here, followed by the Bank of Montreal, with William Muirhead as the pioneer agent. The city in those early days was essentially a business centre, manufacturing activity being of little consequence. Now there



LOOKING WEST ON COLBORNE ST. FROM MARKET ST.

COLBORNE ST. FROM MARKET ST.

LOOKING EAST ON COLBORNE STREET FROM KING ST

LOOKING WEST ON COLBORNE ST. FROM MARKET ST.

LOOKING EAST ON COLBORNE ST. FROM MARKET ST.

SOME OF BRANTFORD'S BUSINESS BLOCKS

only that, but the residents of this city have in turn been loyal to the enterprise shown by the merchant body. The present day is no exception. This city still has its business establishments, which are recognized leaders in the territory naturally tributary to Brantford. Just as the Telephone City is in the van with the progressive industrial centres of the Dominion, so have the merchants expended and developed their business in keeping with the progress of the city. In fact, this city owes a lot to the mercantile interests, which have assisted in no small degree in the development of a civic prestige enjoyed by few centres.

and it leaves Brantford on the eve of an even greater development and advancement, from a commercial viewpoint, than that enjoyed by the first century of her existence. A city now of 20,000 population, the centre of a wide area tapped by radial and power lines, railway communication second to none, with important acquisitions both in electric and steam power transportation, and an extensive rural telephone service to follow, there is, indeed, no mean future in store for Brantford commercially.

THE FIRST IMPETUS

The first impetus to Brantford as a business centre was

are no less than ten bank branches in this city, evidence of business activity found in few cities of Brantford's size.

SOME PIONEERS

A striking feature of the business history of this city is the continuity of which many of the present houses can boast. Businesses in many notable instances have been handed down from father to son and even to grandson, and at the present time are familiar names in the household. Away back in 1853, in the business directory of the city, were found: Hayden & Goold, Montreal shoe store; Thomas Glassco, direct importer; Landon & Buck, hardware dealers; A.

Continued on page 89

Some of Brantford's Leading Dry- Goods Firms.



OGILVIE, LOCHHEAD & CO.

G. H. W. Beck

Well-pressed, neatly-kept clothes are no longer considered a luxury, but an absolute necessity. In Brantford one of the leading gentlemen's valets is Mr. G. H. W. Beck, whose store is located at 132 Market street. Clothing is pressed, cleaned, dyed and repaired and the promptest service is given. A specialty is made of French dry cleaning and particular attention is given to ladies' work of all kinds. The most careful work is done and even the finest fabrics are cleaned and dyed without injury. Mr. Beck has both the Bell and the Canadian Automatic Machine Telephone Company's telephone service, and all orders received by 'phone are promptly called for and when completed are delivered on time. The best work and the most courteous attention are guaranteed.



J. M. YOUNG CO.

W. R. K. Stanford



W. R. K. Stanford

Mr. W. R. K. Stanford is the inventor of Stanford Patent Fuel Saver Steel Range, manufactured by the Brantford Steel Range Company. He is a native of Alabama, and for over a quarter century has made a close study of heating problems. The result of this application has been the invention of the well-known steel range which bears his name. Mr. Stanford, before taking charge of the factory of the Brantford Steel Range Company, acted as manager of the American Steel Range Company at Norfolk, Virginia. He is also at the present time a director of the Stanford Steel Range Company of Sheffield, Alabama. He is very much pleased with Canada and Canadians and his long practical experience in the work in which he is engaged makes him a valuable addition to Brantford's manufacturers.



E. B. CROMPTON CO.

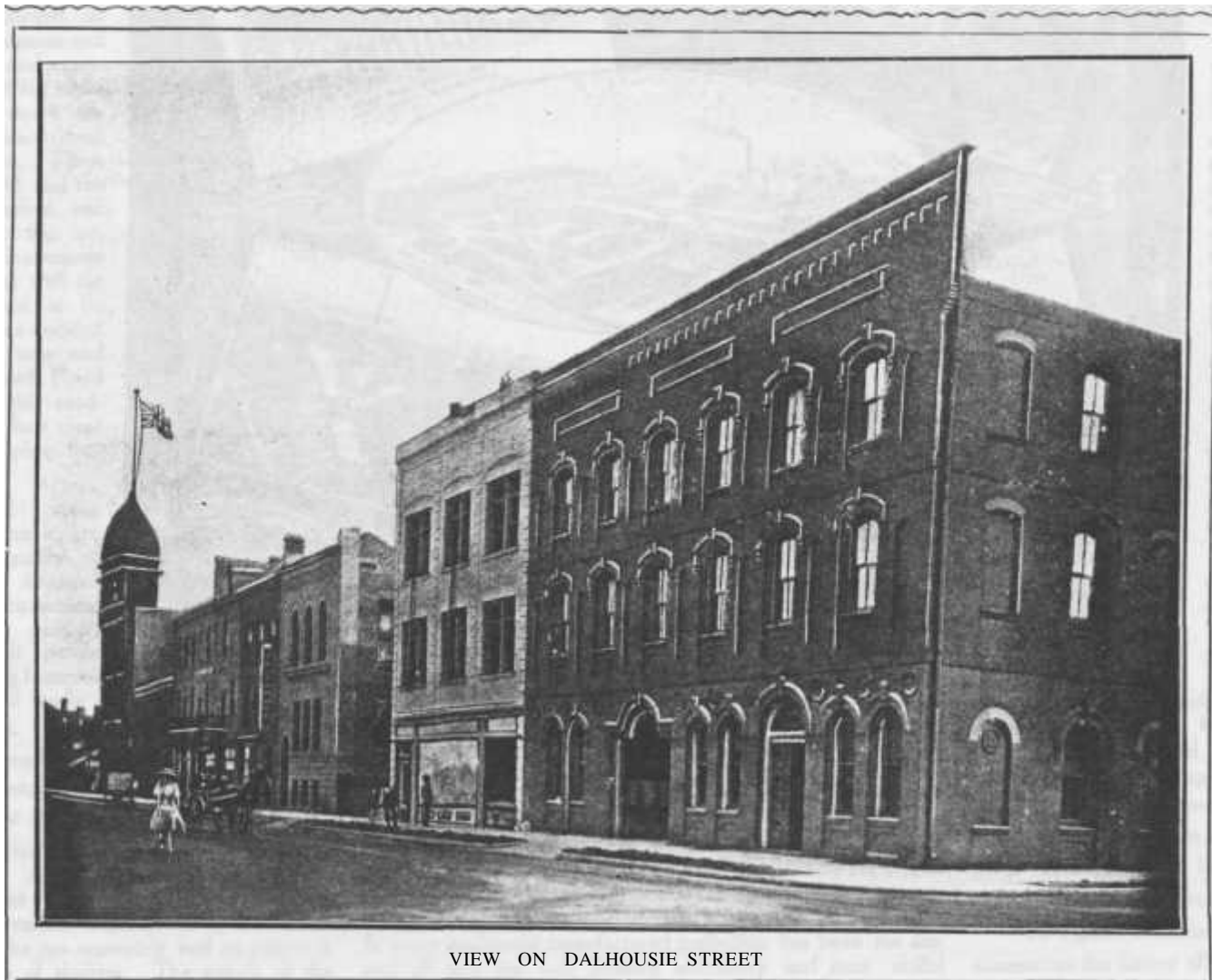
Wade's Temple of Music

Everything in the line of musical merchandise is what is to be found at the Temple of Music. The business is a very long-established one, having been founded over twenty-five years ago by Mr. B. J. Wade, who has built up a splendid trade and has one of the best appointed musical goods stores in the city. He carries a full line of small musical instruments, books and sheet music, and has a general line of musical merchandise. Mr. Wade is also agent for the famous Gerhard Heintzman piano and does a large business in this piano as well as other makes; also has a large trade in rented pianos. He is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business and is held in the highest esteem by the general public.

C. Duncan

The C. Duncan furniture house was founded almost half a century ago by the late C. Duncan. The business upon his decease was taken over by the two sons, Blake and Gordon Duncan, and has since been conducted by them with very great success. The store is located at 74-76 Colborne street, and is one of the largest and best appointed house-furnishing establishments in Western Ontario, having a floor space of nearly 20,000 square feet. The various departments take up four large floors, and each is fitted up with the most modern conveniences and facilities for the storage, display and inspection of the large and varied stock which is always on hand.

The stock of furniture and house fittings of all kinds is one of the most varied and complete anywhere to be found. The



VIEW ON DALHOUSIE STREET

assortment comprises all kinds of fine furniture, carpets, linoleums, oil-cloths, draperies, mantels and fire-places, the latter being made a specialty by the house. Particular attention is also given to suites of furniture and those of the costliest finish and most up-to-date designs are to be seen in their show rooms. The company purchases its furniture and other supplies at first hand and in large quantities from the largest and most reliable manufacturers in the country, and is therefore not only able to offer the public the latest and best goods made but to offer them at those low prices which can be only given by furniture houses which buy in large quantities. The Duncan house-furnishing business is one of the most extensive in the city and the careful attention that is given to every customer's needs insures in the future that measure of success which is due to excellence.

Morton & Co., Thos. Roantree. In 1857 such names as Allen Cleghorn, Geo. W. Wilkes, Forde, James A. Perkins, Van Brocklin, have often been heard spoken by old residents as names peculiarly attached to the early growth of the city. There are scores of others found in the early sixties which might be mentioned to show a remarkable continuity in local business. Geo. Hardy, B. Gilbert, William Grant, Thos. McLean, H. W. Brethour, Thos. Botham, Charles Duncan, T. A. Noble, J. Sutherland, S. G. Read, A. Spence, W. Peirce, W. J. Scarfe, are names familiar to the sixties and seventies. The business directory of 1885 would add still more names, many of which are still synonymous with the leading business places of the city to-day. This continuity means nothing if it does not point to the fact that these mercantile pioneers of Brantford established their businesses on a firm, all-four-square basis. Their success lives after them in the continuance of the enterprises which they founded.

BUSINESS TRIPS

Nor was it merely a matter of ordinary work on the part of Brantford's merchant pioneers to secure their shipments from the ports of the continent. Transportation was slow at best. New York was not a day's trip, nor Montreal, as these cities are now. Even so, however, in the fifties personal trips to these trade centres by Brantford merchants for buying

purposes were frequent, just as to-day it is not infrequent for several of this city's importers to take a European jaunt, buying the best which the market affords. Advertisements in The Expositor in 1853 show where local merchants went (to Montreal and New York) on business expeditions.

THE MARKET

Another feature worthy of note is the importance the Brantford market has always played in the commercial activity of the city. The market square seems to have been wedded since time immemorial to a large retail business in the centre of the business district. In 1853 the market quotations cut quite a figure, given out in York currency. Butter sold at 1 s. 4d.; pork, 8d.; wheat, 9s. 6d. The city has always enjoyed a large market trade, and, from the recent discussion, the importance of the subject has not been lost sight of in the least in the present day.

A PLACE TO DWELL IN

The mercantile history of Brantford proves nothing if it does not point conclusively to the fact, comparatively speaking, that this city has always been a cheap place to live in and a good place to trade in, besides offering many other advantages. What is true of the past is equally so of the present. Improved means of communication and transit have, however, if anything, redounded to the greater advantage of this city than did the impetus received in the early days of its history.

ENTERPRISE COUNTS

But what counts most in the building up of solid, substantial home trade is the general wide-awake, alert, and enterprising policy of the merchant body. Brantford has this condition in an unique way. Brantford merchants can import as cheaply, and do so, as the merchants of any other city in the Dominion. In the dry goods, dress goods, clothing, hardware, grocery, chinaware, furniture, music, jewellery, stationery business, the leading stores of Western Ontario can be found in this city. The integrity of these houses has stood the test of years. Is not this "buy-at-home" idea one which conduces in no small extent to the general welfare of the community?

A FUTURE OF PROMISE

The future for mercantile Brantford is not without its promise. The opening up of new railways and radials through this city has now become a matter of the immediate future. Practically a new district south is ready and waiting for Brantford connection. A comprehensive system of rural telephones, along with radial extensions, comprise features which will have an important bearing upon commercial Brantford. And along with all comes the carrying out of that much-heard-of policy, now, however, very much in evidence throughout the city—"Boom, Broaden, and Beautify Brantford."

THE WORLD IS THEIR MARKET

Ever since the earliest days of the city the name of Cockshutt has been intimately connected with the history of Brantford, and at the present time the two names, Cockshutt and Brantford, are thought of together throughout all parts of that wide territory to which the Cockshutt farming implements have made their way. That territory is a very extensive one and it is, moreover, one whose area is constantly expanding; for the Cockshutt Plow Company is a firm that studies the needs of the tiller of the soil at first hand and then sets to work to manufacture implements to meet those needs in a factory that, it is claimed, is the best-equipped plow works on the continent.

It was back in 1877 that the original factory, the germ of the present large works, was built by the late James G. Cockshutt. This modest structure had to be frequently enlarged on account of the increasing business and from time to time additions and extensions were made until in 1896, when it was decided to tear down the buildings in parts and replace them with new and larger ones. These operations lasted until 1898 and the outcome was a large, modern and well-equipped factory. But this, too, in a few years became inadequate and soon became congested with the increasing business that had to be handled. Accordingly it was decided to remove the plant to a new and spacious site on the Mohawk Road and there to erect a thoroughly modern factory embodying the best ideas to be found in the largest plow factories on the continent.

The new site contains 21½ acres, and the buildings erected on it are constructed of the best quality of pressed brick. They are arranged with a view to the most convenient handling of materials, the partially finished implements, in their various stages of manufacture, passing from one department to the next until finally they arrive in the warehouse as the finished product. There are four tracks connecting the factory with the railways, and one on each side of the warehouse extending the whole length of the building, thus making it possible to load many cars at one time.

The plant is equipped with the very latest machinery of the most approved pattern. A magnificent 500 h. p. steam plant is used to furnish power for generating electricity to run each of the motors in the various departments of the works. Each department may thus be run separately and no power is wasted in running long lines of shafting. The cupola of the

moulding room can melt 20 tons of iron per hour and is run in connection with a slag mill that saves the coal and coke in the drop from the furnaces. In the blacksmith department Rockwell furnaces, burning either gas, wood or coal are used, while a refrigerator plant with a cooling capacity equal to twenty tons of ice per day is used in tempering the steel. All the shafting is equipped with Hyatt roller bearings that save from 50 to 75 per cent. of the power, and in the rumbler and

mechanical experts can do, has been utilized to turn out a finished product as near the ideal as human effort, at the present time, is able to make it. No experimenting is left for the farmer to do; that is all done at the factory. Whoever buys a Cockshutt implement of any kind may rest absolutely sure that he is getting an implement that has stood tests at the factory of a much severer nature than any he can give it in ordinary use.

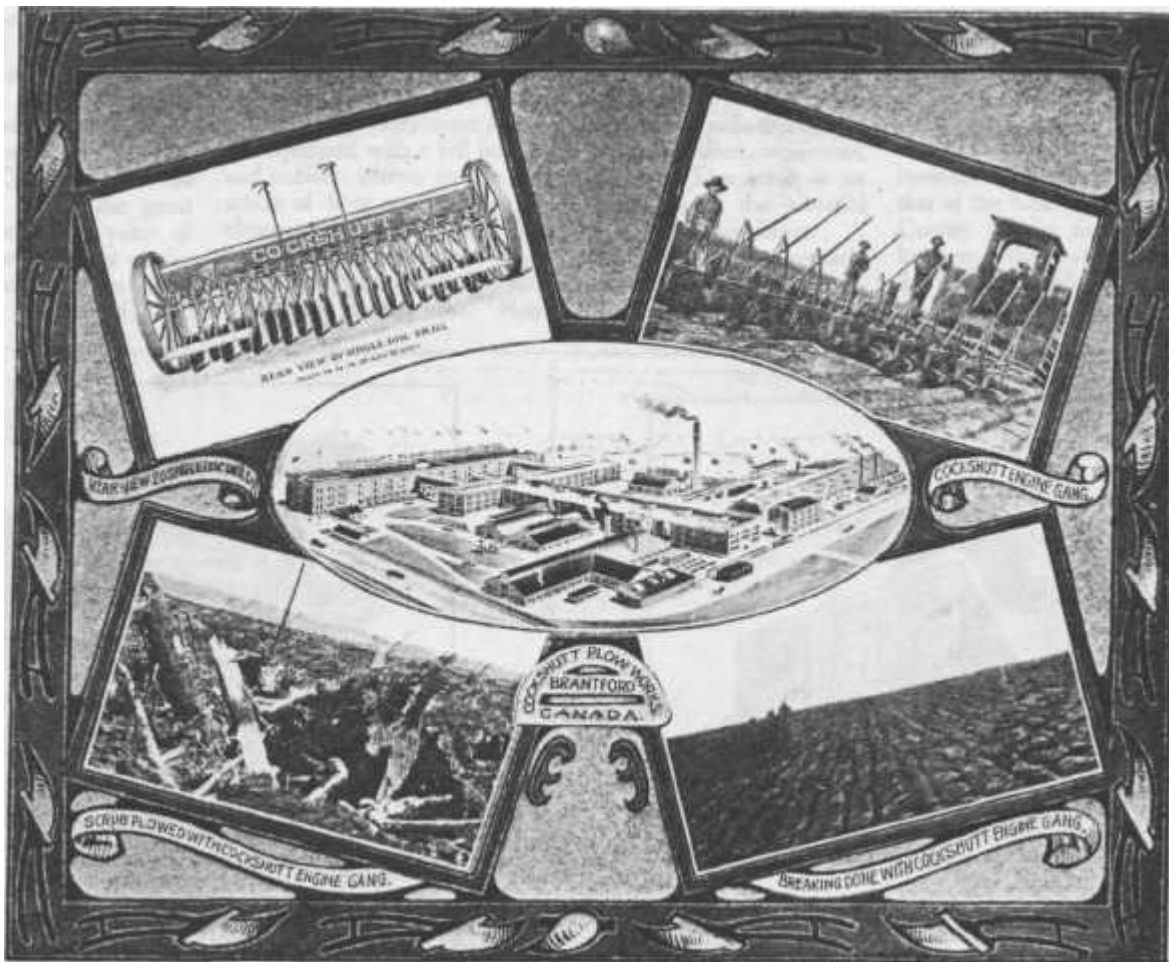
All the latest up-to-the-hour ideas are embodied in the Cockshutt implements. A staff of experts are employed to study from actual conditions the various needs of the cultivator of the soil, no matter whether he be located in Ontario, in the West, in South Africa or in Russia. Wherever a new want crops up arrangements are made in the Cockshutt factory to satisfy it.

A case in point is the manufacture of the engine gang plow. The opening of vast stretches of land on the Western prairies, the Russian steppes and the South African veldts made possible the adoption of farming on a scale of such magnitude as was hitherto undreamed of. Concomitant with such development was the demand for a strong serviceable plow drawn by a traction engine and capable of plowing a large acreage per day. The Cockshutt people set their experimenters to work and the result was the most durable and satisfactory engine gang plow on the market. The first plows of this class were turned out in 1907 by the Cockshutt company and they still hold the unique position of being the only makers of these large traction plows in Canada.

The great strength of the Cockshutt engine gang was fully shown in the motor car contest at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in July of this year. The Cockshutt furrows in breaking were of uniform depth and

width and were laid over perfectly; while the superiority of straight beams over arched beams and the advantage of individual operation and adjustment of each bottom was clearly demonstrated. At the Brandon motor trials, where the plowing contest was all in stubble, every engine that took first prize in each class used the Cockshutt engine gang. By actual test it has won the distinction of being the best plow of its kind that is made.

To express it in brief form, "Progress built on Perfection" summarizes the history of the Cockshutt Plow Company.



THE COCKSHUTT PLANT AND SOME PRODUCTS

grinding departments the dust and dirt are conveyed out of the shop by dust arresters and exhaust fans. In fact, every department from the pattern room to the paint shop is fitted up with a view to the comfort of the employees, the elimination of all waste and the production, at the lowest cost, of the very best implements known to the plowmaker's art.

In this modern factory is made every kind of implement used in cultivating the soil. Plows are undoubtedly the largest and best known Cockshutt product, but the company also manufacture immense numbers of seed drills, harrows, cultivators, etc. In every implement manufactured perfection has been the aim and all that the best modern machinery and most skilful

NOTHING BUT HATS.

In keeping with the spirit of the larger Brantford, and the contagion of this "Build-up Movement," there exists a Millinery show-room that ranks first in Western Ontario for spacious room and for the number and quality of hats therein displayed. Our representative was surprised to count no less than two hundred trimmed hats, no two alike. On inquiry of Messrs. Caudwell Bros, as to how so large a department paid, he was told that such an amount of pride was taken by



CAUDWELL BROS. SHOWROOMS.

the ladies of Brantford and vicinity in the up-keeping of this extensive show-room that a great percentage of Brant County trade is centered at this store.

In millinery as well as in most other lines of goods, Brantford ladies can be as well or better suited at home than they can elsewhere, a fact which is being recognized more and more.

Certainly in millinery no better selected stock could readily be found than that of Caudwell Bros., who make a specialty of this line.

A. W. Doeringer

The best workmanship in electrical contracting of all kinds is guaranteed by A. W. Doeringer, 45 Dalhousie street. A specialty is made of house and factory wiring, private tele-



A. W. DOERINGER

S. P. Pitcher Son

The firm of S. P. Pitcher & Son is a comparatively new one in the real estate field, having been organized in July, 1907. The Company consists of Mr. S. P. Pitcher and his son, Mr. Arthur S. Pitcher. They deal extensively in both city and country real estate, and conduct auction sales of both city and farm property. Since January last the Company has

conducted no less than fifty-six auction sales, and their list of properties for sale includes many of the finest in the city. They have lots on sale for from \$50 to \$3000, and do a large business in building-to-order houses, which are sold on very reasonable terms of payment. The business is one of the largest and most successful of its kind in the city, and reflects credit upon the energy and enterprise of its founders.

phones and private plants. A full line of electrical fixtures is carried in stock and estimates on all jobs are cheerfully furnished. The most careful work is done and customers may rely upon the promptest and most courteous attention.

BRANTFORD'S BIG FLOUR MILLS.

Brant Milling Co.

The Brant Milling Company own and operate flour mills at St. George and Brantford. The success of the business has been quite phenomenal. The owners claim that its growth during the past five years has been greater than that of any flour milling business in Ontario. When considered from the points of tonnage, the amount of cash paid out, and the value of its annual turn over, the Brant Milling Company must be placed close to the top, if not first on the list, of the great industries of Brantford. When asked to state the value of their output annually, Mr. W. B. Wood, the President of the Company, modestly declared that he did not wish to boast about it, but everybody knows the value of a barrel of flour,

practical millers of long experience, and the whole of their time is devoted to the care and management of the business. Cleanliness is one of the things insisted upon. The wheat itself is scoured, brushed, and purified before it passes to the rolls, until it fairly shines. The various grades and varieties of wheat are then selected, weighed, and blended with as much accuracy as if they were so much gold. The mills throughout are equipped with a full line of the best rolls, sifters, separators, and purifiers known to the milling trade. The result is an article of flour possessing in the highest degree the essential elements of strength, color, elasticity, regularity, and flavor. A large flour merchant from Nova Scotia was heard to remark, after a visit to the mills last summer, that he could then understand how it was that "Royal Gold" and "North-West

at Brantford or elsewhere. If, said he, I were asked to explain how oilier mills are only running half-time while we are crowded outdoors, I could answer in one word—it is a question of "QUALITY." Our brands are popular. We have the trade, and we are going to hold it against all comers.

Wood Bros.

The present firm of Wood Bros, has been carrying on business in Brantford for about eleven years, but is a continuation of the business carried on by the same firm name in Brant County for the past twenty years, and their ever-increasing business is the best evidence of the strong hold they have of the trade generally, both local and foreign. There is possibly no keener competition in any manufacturing line to-day than



BRANT MILLING CO'S. MILLS.



HAMILTON MILL

WOOD BROS. MILLS.

said he, and it would not be difficult to find that a million dollars would not cover the cost of 200,000 barrels, and the total output is more than that.

If asked to enumerate some of the things which contribute to the success of the business, the Brant Milling Company (would probably proceed to mention a first-class plant, (thoroughly equipped with the best flour-making machinery known to the world, operated by milling experts of the first rank; large quantities of the finest wheat delivered at the mill door by the surrounding farmers, who grow it; cheap power for manufacturing purposes; a large home market, and first-class transportation facilities. These are a few of the advantages claimed by the Company. Another very important feature is the fact that the owners themselves are

Gem" had surpassed all their competitors in the Eastern flour market, and that he would easily double his trade of 18,000 barrels next year. The brands of flour are equally popular in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and large orders are booked by cable almost every day from some part of Newfoundland, Great Britain, West Indies, or South Africa.

When interrogated as to the difficulty of getting sufficient wheat to keep the big mills running, Mr. A. J. Wood, the local manager, said the getting of the wheat was the easy part of the business; the great difficulty was to make flour fast enough to fill the orders. The mills were running night and day the year round, but just now they were taxed to their utmost capacity, and plans were out for additions to the plant

the milling business. Where the comparatively small Ontario miller has to compete with the big western mills, the fact of this firm being able to run their mills practically night and day, speaks conclusively as to the quality of their goods. An important move was made by this firm over a year ago when they acquired the splendid City Mills in the City of Hamilton. Mr. D. B. Wood has taken charge of the new business, which has been most successful. Their old established brands of flour, "Golden Crown," "Laurel," "Silver Star," "Calgary" and many others are well-known from Brantford to Newfoundland, and taken altogether the business of this firm here ranks as one of Brantford's busiest and most important industries.

The firm is composed of Messrs. D. B. and T. L. Wood, the latter having charge of the Brantford end of the business.

Brantford's Indian Neighbors

"There are few historical events recorded in America," writes Miss E. Pauline Johnson, "that are more interesting than that touching the consolidation of the 'Five Nations' into a vast confederation, under the statesmanship of Hiawatha, nearly four centuries ago.

"In following up the history of this people we find them, subsequently to their alliance, engaged in all the early colonial wars. French and English colonists alike feared, yet pandered to, this great warlike nation, who at one time ruled the land from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi, from North Carolina to the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence.

That the remnant of this all-powerful people who once dictated terms to every white and red race on the continent is in the present day a law-abiding, peaceful, semi-agricultural nation, occupying a great portion of Brant and Haldimand counties, is telling evidence of the march of the last century of advancement and the possibilities of all intelligent races that are given opportunities of absorbing what is best in their sister nations, whether it be art, habit or handicraft."

Thus, in the few brief paragraphs above quoted, does Miss Johnson tell the story of the progress of the Red Man in the past. Even greater, however, are the advancement which he has made in the last decade, and the position in which one finds him to-day. It has been the march of progress.

When the British found themselves defeated in the American war, the Indians, the bulk of whom had fought against the Revolutionists, were reluctant to return to their former quarters in the States. Accordingly the British government set aside certain land grants for their use in Canada. Among these was a stretch of territory six miles on each side of the Grand River from its source to its mouth. This became the centre of the Indian reservation, and while all but fifty thousand acres has been disposed of by the Indians, the section in the vicinity of Brantford remains, and is now the seat of government of the Six Nations.

Once established in their new quarters the members of

live are always of interest to the visitor.

A visit to the Reserve at any time cannot but prove profitable in point of acquiring information of the habits and customs of the people. The land reservation is ample for the needs of all residents. Among many of them advanced methods of agriculture are followed, an agricultural society being in existence which is accomplishing excellent results.



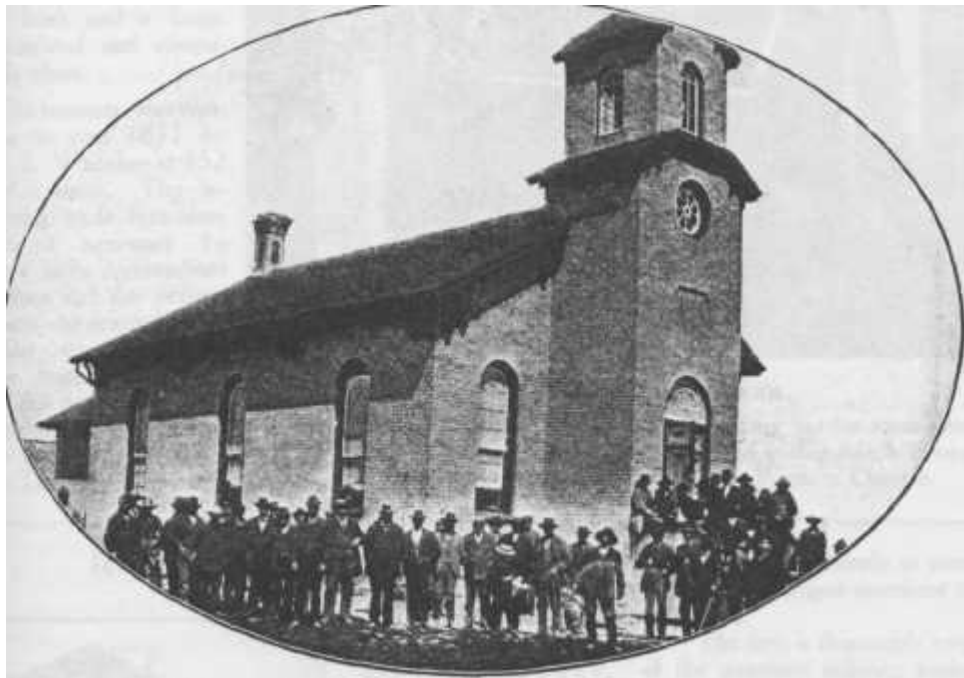
GORDON J. SMITH
Supt. Six Nations

On the various farms dwelling-houses are erected, small but comfortable, and adequate to the needs of the residents. The importance of education has not been overlooked, there being ten schools, the work of which is carried on under the direction of a school commission. Compulsory attendance is enforced, and thus the children who are growing up are afforded every opportunity of securing a good education.

of naming the councillors of the Nation. When one dies, the women of his clan gather and choose his successor, who takes the name of his predecessor. Thus to-day there are in the council the successors of Hiawatha's "fifty-two-noble families," the chiefs bearing the Indian appellations as in the earliest days of the federation. Years ago Middleport was the capital of the Reserve, but Ohsweken has been the centre of government for many years now, and the council regularly gathers there in the council house, which was erected in 1863. At the head of the council is the superintendent of Indian affairs, Mr. Gordon Smith, an official of the federal government, who directs the general policy of administration.

In addition to the churches, there are two "Long Houses" on the Reserve, devoted to the exclusive use of the pagan Indians, who hold various religious festivals and dances throughout the year, "worshipping in the exquisite beauty of pagan faith and simple belief in the 'Great Spirit,' that wondrous, peaceful, large-hearted God of the unchristianized Indian; that God that they believe no sin can really estrange them from, whose love and favor is theirs, it matters not how unworthy they may be; that God that is pleased with the simple dances and feasts of his red children, who harbors no ill-thought or feeling towards them, and who has for souls and bodies after death, whether they be good or bad, limitless reaches of happy hunting grounds and, through all eternity, the happy atmosphere known only where an ever-lasting peace pipe is in daily use between God and man."

The English and the Iroquois, as we know them in the county of Brant, have made a brotherly exchange of many things, within the last few decades, which happily bodes more good to both nations than those erstwhile interchanges of musket shots and tomahawks. The Canadians have adopted the Iroquois use of Indian corn as an almost national food. The Iroquois national game of lacrosse has been Canadianized, and although thirty years ago it was absolutely unknown among the whites, it is to-day known the world over as Canada's



SIX NATIONS COUNCIL HOUSE



SIX NATIONS IN COUNCIL

the various tribes rapidly abandoned their war methods and embarked upon a course which was to lead ultimately to peace and civilization. It has been a long but astonishingly rapid leap from wig-wam and council fire of a century ago to the neat little homes and the council house which are now to be found on the Reserve. According to the latest government statistics there are 4,392 Indians drawing interest money to the amount of \$7.00 each per annum, although not all are residing on the Reserve. All are situated under favorable circumstances as regards supervision and location, and, as a result of the benefits which they enjoy, are apparently contented and happy. The conditions under which the Indians of the present day

Neither has the religious side been lost sight of, there being no fewer than fourteen churches and missions on the Reserve, including six Anglican, three Methodist, three Baptist, and two Adventist. Thus are the particular requirements in education and religion met.

The governing body of the Reserve is the Six Nations' council, which is composed of seventy-five members, representative of the various tribes, seven in number, as follows: Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Delewares, and Onondagas, the last-named being the fire-keepers of the council. These chiefs are really chosen by the women of the clans in the various tribes, for in the women is vested the right

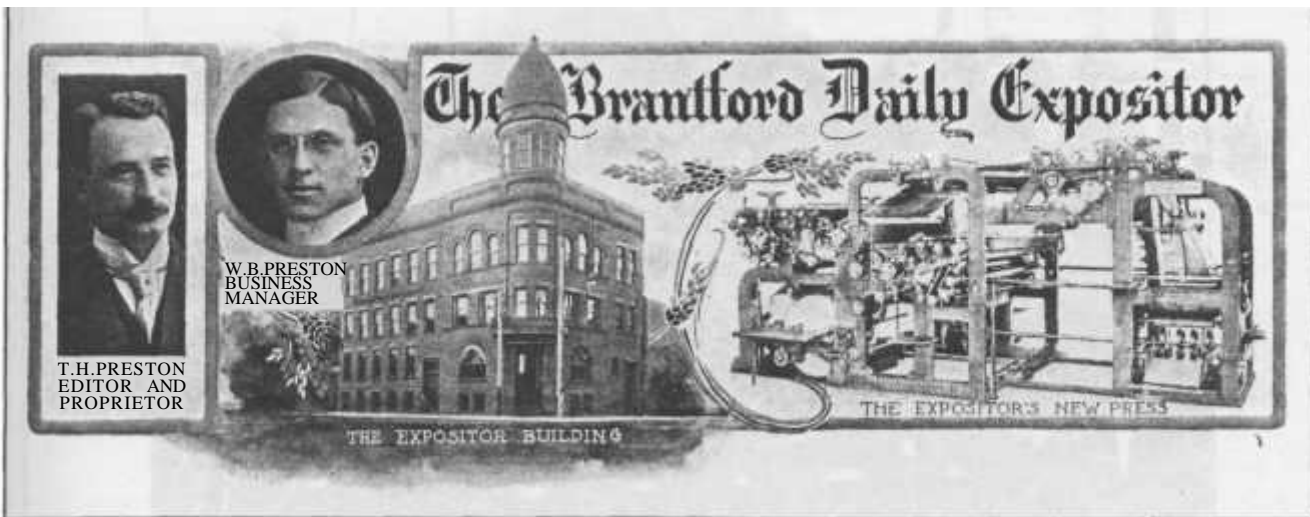
national sport. Snow shoeing, tobogganing, canoeing, are all adaptations from the red man, who in his turn has adjusted himself to civilized habits and customs, profiting by their excellences and, let us trust, learning as little harm as possible from their imperfections."

Of late years the members of the Six Nations have been evincing a most progressive spirit, and are anxious for social, moral, and material progress in every possible direction. This is notably true in the matter of education, and is one of the most hopeful signs for a bright future for these peoples to whom Great Britain owes so much.

BRANTFORD'S DAILY PRESS.

The newspapers of any place usually typify the intelligence and enterprise of the community in which they are published. If this be true, we do not think Brantford has any reason to blush for its daily newspapers. The Courier is the oldest established newspaper, and is to-day in the hands of the

The accompanying illustration and the Greater Brantford Number the reader is now perusing tell the story pretty well so far as The Expositor is concerned. This paper was established in 1852, and, at the present time, with a daily issue of 6000 copies, justly claims to have a larger circulation



Messrs. Reville Bros, as publishers, with Mr. E. Roy Sayles as business manager. It is Conservative in politics, but progressive in its views, and always loyal to its own city. Of late it has made marked improvements in its typographical get-up and in various other ways.

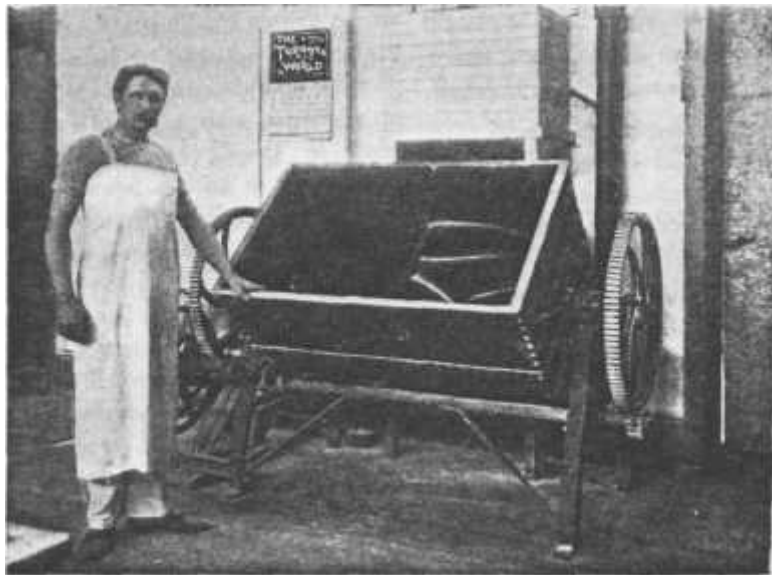
than any other paper in a city of similar size in Canada. Recently it has installed a new Goss stereotyping press at a cost exceeding \$10,000, and has made other improvements on a correspondingly large scale. With a complete plant and a capable and loyal staff the Expositor is ready for any emergency.

THE WHITAKER BAKING CO.

Supplying the staff of life to a community is one of the most important functions that could be entrusted to anyone. Much of the bread used in Brantford and vicinity is supplied from the large sanitary bakery of the Whitaker Baking Co. at 90 Queen street. This company has without any doubt one of the finest baking buildings to be found in any city the size of Brantford. It is built of red brick and is large, well-lighted and scrupulously clean.

The business was started in the year 1871 by Mr. S. Whitaker at 152 Market street. The increasing trade that came made it necessary to secure more commodious premises and the present bakery was erected at 90 Queen street. It has since been found that even this provided insufficient room and extensions have been made. The business is now under the charge of Mr. Gladstone Whitaker.

The company makes bread and cakes exclusively and



AUTOMATIC DOUGH MIXER.

does both a large city and country trade. In the surrounding country they ship their goods to fifteen or twenty places every day. Besides supplying bread and cakes direct to the consum-

er in the city, they also supply every store in the city handling bread, with one or two exceptions. The quality of their bread is unsurpassed. It is made from the best grades of flour from the mills of Western Canada. The most modern and up-to-date machinery is used, and the employees who number from 25 to 30, are all skilled bakers.

Of late years there have been largely increased demands on the baking business with the result that the up-to-date houses must give the highest service, both in quality and quantity. In these regards the Whitaker company has for some years past held a most enviable record, and to-day stands as one of the leaders in the bread industry in Western Ontario.

R. T. Whitlock & Co.



Mr. White's death the business was taken over by R. T. Whitlock & Company. Mr. Whitlock has had a long experience in the merchant tailoring and men's furnishing

The business conducted by R. T. Whitlock & Company, merchant tailors and gent's outfitters, was first established at 94 Colborne street, under the name of H. W. Brethour & Company. This company was bought out by White & Whitlock who, on account of their increasing business, had to remove to the present large quarters on the corner of Colborne and Queen streets. Upon

business, and, previously to coming to Brantford, was manager of one of the largest merchant tailoring and dry goods firms in St. Marys.

The firm is thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the merchant tailoring business. They carry one of the largest stocks of woollens in Western Ontario, all of which is imported from the leading manufacturers of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The tailoring department is under the superintendence of Mr. J. T. Mills, who is an expert cutter. A large staff of efficient tailors are employed, and none but the very finest workmanship is to be found in the clothing turned out. The fact that the best classes, not only in Brantford, but in all parts of this fair Dominion, extend their patronage to the tailoring department of this firm speaks for itself.

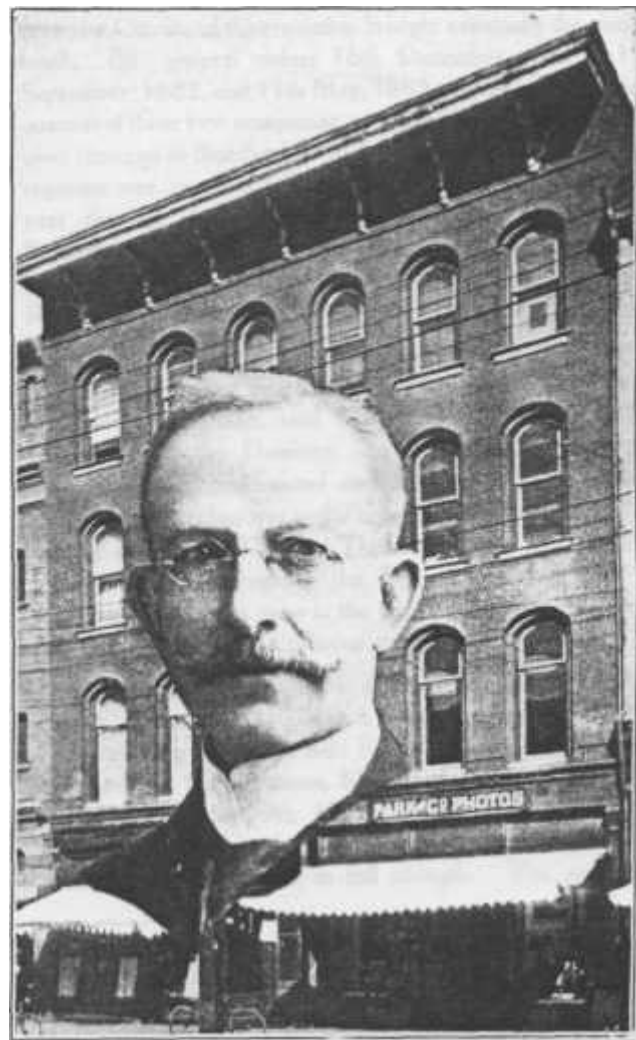
In addition to their extensive merchant tailoring business, the Company carry one of the finest stocks of men's and boys' furnishing goods in Ontario, always keeping on hand the latest out in everything that goes to fit out a well-dressed gentleman. A complete stock of ready-made clothing for both men and boys is carried. The Company is one of the oldest and most progressive in the city, and its already large business is being rapidly extended.

A Great Printers' Supply House

The leading Printers' Supply Emporium of Canada is the Toronto Type Foundry Company, which has branches in all the leading cities of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Everything the up-to-date printer requires can be found in their establishments, including new and second-hand Cylinder and Platen presses, binders' machinery, full lines of type, etc. No better recommendation for the house could be found than the fact that all the type used in the Greater Brantford Expositor was supplied by the Toronto Type Foundry Co.

Park & Company

When people have photographs taken they want the best possible work done and this they are sure to get if they patronize the well-known photographic store of Park & Co. at 72 Colborne street. Mr. Park has been in business in Brantford for many years and the fact that his business has



continued to grow and prosper is ample proof of the excellence of the work done. He does the finest photographic work in the city and is noted for promptness. A glance at the samples of artistic photography displayed in the windows, and on view in the store, furnishes convincing proof of the fine quality of work done. A specialty is made of commercial and outdoor photography. The despatch with which Mr. Park works is shown by the monopoly of newspaper photograph work, which requires the utmost speed. The artistic nature of the work done may be judged from the illustrations appearing in the Greater Brantford Expositor, the photographs for the majority of which were taken by Park & Co.

In addition to the photographic branch of the business, a full line of handsome and artistic pictures is kept on hand, while the picture-framing department turns out some of the finest work to be had in the city. Excellence has been the aim in all branches of the business, and it is by the fine quality of the work done that such a large and high-class patronage has been secured.

The Soldiers of the King



B. C. I. CADETS

By Captain George A. Ward

AS ONE goes through the commodious and well-equipped Armouries of the Dufferin Rifles as we have them to-day, with their pleasant and attractive mess-room and other desirable features for officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, or witnesses in the streets of Brantford a garrison parade with the eight-company regiment of the 38th, the attractive appearance of the Dragoons, and the interesting showing of the B. C. I. and Mohawk Cadets, it is somewhat difficult, perhaps, to realize that at one time the entire County of Brant and much adjacent territory possessed nothing in the way of military organization. The Mackenzie rebellion of 1837 saw the farmers and residents of the then existing villages banding together in small groups, armed with shot-guns and other rude implements of warfare, while on one occasion during the trouble, when matters assumed a particularly threatening aspect, two or three sturdy yeomen of the vicinity sufficed as a guard for the protection of the old bridge over the Grand River at Paris.

It was owing to the then village of Paris ranking above Brantford in size and importance, that the first military organization in the county was formed there, the company, with Captain A. H. Baird in command, being gazetted June 26th, 1856. Five years later, a rifle company, (No. 2) was formed in Brantford, under command of Captain David Curtis, being gazetted December 13th of the same year. The year following another rifle company was formed at Brantford, being designated as the Highland Rifle Company, J. J. Inglis being gazetted as captain. The formation of four companies of infantry then followed, one at Mt. Pleasant (Captain Crosley Heaton) and one at Drumbo, (Captain John Laidlaw) in 1863, at Brantford, (Captain Henry Lemmon,) June 1st, 1866, and at Burford (Captain Edmund Yeigh,) August 17th of the same year. These organizations acted as independent companies, each being practically a law within itself, the Highland Rifle Corps supplying their own uniforms. An old shop stood on the site for so many years occupied by the Buck Stove Works on West street, which was used for drill purposes by the Brantford companies, as was also what is now the dining-room of the Kerby House.

In December, 1864, during the Civil War in the neighboring Republic, a contingent formed from the rifle companies, under command of Captain Wm. Grant, was ordered into actual service and stationed at Sarnia for some months.

Ensign David Spence (now Lieut-Col.) was one of the subalterns. It is on record of this company that "their stay materially assisted in maintaining neutrality between Great Britain and the United States." On March, 8, 1866, the year of the Fenian Raid, all of the seven companies were called out for active service, and remained under arms for some time, the Brantford companies guarding numbers of Fenian prisoners, who were confined in the Brantford goal. From October, 1866, to July, 1868, regular troops were stationed successively in Brantford, namely, Second Battalion Fusilier Guards, the 17th Regiment and the 69th.

About 1861 a military review on a large scale was held on Sand Hill, troops from all parts of the country participating, some four thousand officers and men being present. Ensign Spence acted as adjutant to the receiving officer, General Villiers.

By general order of 28th September, 1866, the seven companies were formed into the 38th Brant Battalion of Infantry with headquarters at Brantford. Captain William Patton was appointed to the command; Captain H. Dickie, Major; Lieut. S. W. Fear, Adjutant; Assistant Adjutant and Drill Instructor, Ensign David Spence; Paymaster, Capt. William Grant; Quarter-Master Sergeant, B. Felmingham; Surgeon, Edwin T. Bown, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, Duncan Marquis, M. D.

The Mount Pleasant companies having been removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia, the remaining companies

of the regiment were, on the 5th of January, 1871, re-numbered as follows: No. 1, Paris; Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Brantford; No. 5, Burford; No. 6, Drumbo. On the 24th of March, 1871, the regiment was changed from infantry to rifles. By general order, 3rd of July, 1874, and special permission of His Lordship the Earl of Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, the battalion was permitted to assume the additional title of the "Dufferin Rifles" and by general order, May 3rd of the following year, to incorporate His Lordship's crest and motto, "Per Vias Rectas," on the badge of the Regiment.

One of the most important events in connection with the history of the regiment was its formation into a City Battalion. At a meeting of the officers held at the Court House, March 5th, 1879, it was moved, "That whereas it is desirable and practicable to form a City Battalion, and whereas the Burford and Drumbo companies seemingly take no interest in the welfare of the battalion, either by attending the meetings of officers duly called or by contributing anything for the purchase of crests or helmets or other necessary disbursements, therefore be it unanimously resolved that the Adjutant request Lieut-Col. Dickie, if he sees fit to forward at once a request to headquarters asking that the arms and clothing of the Burford and Drumbo companies be forwarded to battalion headquarters and that the headquarters of these companies be changed to Brantford, and that new commanders be appointed." The receipt at Ottawa of this resolution brought eventually the desired result. By general orders 16th December, 1881, 15th September, 1882, and 11th May, 1883, respectively, the headquarters of these two companies, as well as the company at Paris, were changed to Brantford. On the 15th September, 1882, the regiment was gazetted a "City Battalion," and the following year the title of the regiment was changed to the "38th Battalion, Dufferin Rifles of Canada." By a general order this has since been changed to the 38th Regiment, Dufferin Rifles of Canada."

The change to a city battalion meant a thorough re-organization. For a time things fairly boomed. The best of Brantford's young men, men who in the city to-day and in various parts of the Dominion and the neighboring republic are prominent in professional and business life, went into the ranks. The battalion was at this time drilling in the old drill shed, situated in Alexandra Park. The officers held their meetings here and there throughout the city, and after a time the sergeants organized a mess in the upper flat of what is now the Robertson building on Colborne street.

In contrast to the valuable assets of the Regiment to-day, roughly estimated at \$10,000, a report was submitted at the annual meeting of officers held February 9th, 1881, showing cash on hand \$6.17; stores, \$31.10.

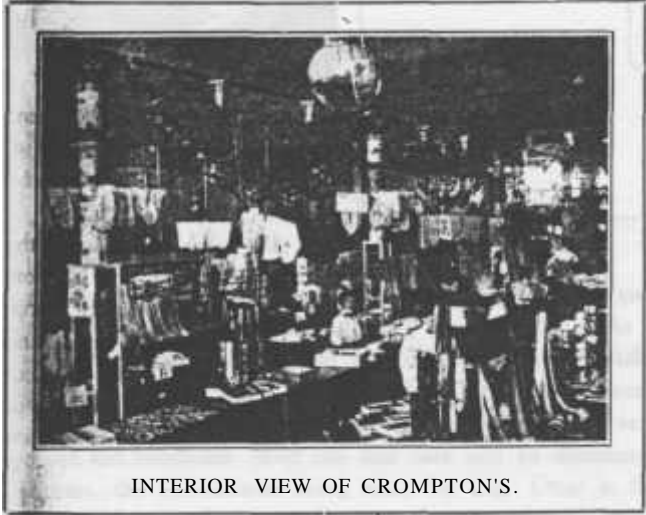
On September 9th, 1879, the Regiment took part in the grand military review in Toronto before H. R. H. the Princess Louise, attending in full strength. The appearance



MOHAWK CADETS

E. B. Crompton & Company

For over fifty years a dry goods business has been continuously carried on in the premises where the large emporium of E. B. Crompton & Company is housed. For the past twenty-one years it has been conducted by the present occupants, and previously to that was carried on by Mr. H. W. Brethour. During recent years, with the largely-improved and



INTERIOR VIEW OF CROMPTON'S.

much more commodious premises, the business has grown till it has attained a very large volume. This is due to the fact that it is handled by men thoroughly experienced in the business, who have the world for a market from which to buy.

John P. Pitcher

A Progressive Real Estate Dealer

In Mr. John P. Pitcher, Brantford has a most progressive real estate dealer and a very public-spirited citizen. Mr. Pitcher was a member of the city council in 1905 and 1907, and it is largely through his energetic efforts that the city has entered upon its progressive paving policy. He is also a member of the Collegiate Institute Board and was one of the most forward exponents of the new Collegiate Institute building. The business in which Mr. Pitcher is engaged was established in 1901, and since 1904 Mr. Pitcher has been sole proprietor. He handles all kinds of realty, vacant and improved, whether in city or country, and always has a list of desirable bargains in residential, commercial and farm properties. He loans money in any amount on mortgage or other reliable security, conducts auction sales, issues marriage licenses, makes valuation of property, and is agent for the New York Underwriters' Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Pitcher is one of the city's most progressive business men, and has always interested himself in all public questions where the welfare of the community is concerned.

Besides a staff of local buyers purchasing goods in Canadian centres, one of the firm for many years past has gone twice each year to Europe, making extensive purchases in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland. These bring in the brightest and freshest goods of the latest designs direct from the markets to the counters, where they are distributed to Brantford's public.

The firm deals in everything found in a first-class, modern dry goods establishment. They have a very complete stock of household goods of all kinds, staple dry goods, millinery, furs, and ready-to-wear wearing apparel. The members of the Company are E. B. Crompton, E. C. Crompton, and C. F. Ramsay.

An air of good taste and thorough reliability characterizes all the offerings of this well-known firm, who number their customers by the thousands in Brantford, Brant County, and points outside. Not a little of the success of the business hinges on the fact that the Company employ a superior class of employees, clerks who are thoroughly versed in all the technicalities of the business, and whose judgment and opinion are highly valued by customers.

Buyers will find this a most satisfactory shopping place, the varieties and values being always in evidence; while the customers are on no account importuned to buy—such being the standing orders of the firm—so that visitors may feel that they have the fullest freedom of the place, and are perfectly free to purchase or not, as they may feel disposed.



JOHN P. PITCHER

The Well-known Firm of Builders, P. H. Secord & Sons

Flourishing contracting firms and civic prosperity and expansion go hand in hand. In the well-known contracting



RESIDENCE OF W. S. WISNER
Built by Secord & Sons.

firm of P. H. Secord & Sons, Brantford has an index of its own growth and prosperity. Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the P. H. Secord Company is its unique growth from a very small local firm to one whose address extend over a wide range of the province of Ontario.

In the Secord family natural talent in construction work has been handed down from father to son. Many residents of this city will still remember Mr. David Secord, the father of P. H. Secord, who, for many years, was superintendent of construction work on the Great Western Railway, having charge of eighty miles of the road. Mr. P. H. Secord served his apprenticeship under his father, and entered into business for himself in a small shop on Peel street. In three years' time his increasing business made it necessary to remove to larger quarters on Victoria street, where he continued till 1907, when the present company was incorporated, with new offices and factory at 137 Nelson street. The officers of the Company are: P. H. Secord, president; Roy E. Secord, vice-president; Claude F. Secord, secretary-treasurer.

Upon incorporation, the firm branched out to handle general contracting of all kinds, including cement construction work. In this branch they have been successful beyond anticipation. A great deal of cement work of all kinds is done, and a large number of contracts for paving companies are handled all over Ontario. In this connection the firm have done the concrete work for side-walks and roads in Brantford, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, and Stratford. At the factory at 137 Nelson street cement blocks for building purposes are manufactured.

Samples of the work of this Company may be seen in the large addition to the Cockshutt Plow Company's plant, in the

Alex. Moffat

Artistic and up-to-date jewelry at prices that give customers full value for their money, is to be had at the well-known store of Mr. Alex. Moffat, at 152 Colborne Street. Mr. Moffat has had a long experience in his work, having been in business for himself since 1878. He has conducted a jewelry store in Brantford since 1891. In connection with the jewelry business, there is conducted an up-to-date optical department under the charge of Mr. Moffat, who is a graduate optician. The stock of jewelry is the most complete to be



INTERIOR VIEW OF MOFFAT'S

seen in the city. A specialty is made of diamonds, and a large stock of stones of the first quality is always kept on hand. Royal Crown and Pickard's celebrated hand-painted china are carried in stock, while one of the largest and most artistic supplies of cut-glass is kept on view. An efficient watch-repairing department in charge of expert workmen is maintained. In fact, everything to be found in a modern jewelry establishment of the first order of merit is to be found in Moffat's store.

The Lyons Electric Co.

This is the age of electricity, and Brantford will not be behind the times with a modern and progressive firm of electrical contractors like the Lyons Electric Company doing business within her limits. The company was founded in 1899 by Mr. A. C. Lyons, the present proprietor, at 21 George street. Business grew very rapidly, and yearly extensions were rendered necessary. Finally, 87 and 89 Colborne street was occupied, and a lighting plant, driven by a gas engine, and supplying light for thirty-five stores, was installed. Just recently the firm have removed to 61 Colborne street, which is connected with phones Nos. 387 and 500.

The company does general electrical contracting, and carries a large stock of electrical supplies. Electric lighting and telephone plants are installed anywhere in Western Ontario, while a specialty is made of electric signs, many of which are shipped to the North-West. They do only high-class work, and at prices which are often lower than those of the itinerant wireman who is here to-day and gone to-morrow. Telephone and lighting plants have been installed by them in all of Brantford's leading factories, and also in many factories in Western Ontario. The fact that the company has over 1200 customers in Brantford alone is ample testimony to their good work.

Park Baptist Church, now being remodelled, and in numerous fine residences throughout the city. Indeed, the firm makes



RESIDENCE OF M. E. B. CUTCLIFFE
Built by Secord & Sons.

a specialty of residential work. There is no style of architecture with which they are not acquainted, and whether the residence be designed to be large and commodious or small and cosy, the same personal attention is given to every detail that cannot fail to give satisfaction to the customer.



MAJOR M. F. MUIR.

The Soldiers of the King



Continued from page 93.

of the regiment and its manoeuvres in the field were most favorably commented on by the Toronto press. As a testimony of the high esteem in which the Dufferin Rifles were held by sister corps, on March 30th, 1883, the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, presented the regiment with a very chaste and handsome silver cup and case and an illuminated address, the presentation being made by Col. Otter in the Opera House, which was filled by the elite of the city of Brantford.

The following resolution, passed at a meeting of the officers, May 8th, 1882, would indicate that at this time there was little or nothing in the way of a regimental band: "That, whereas the formation of a regimental band is a matter of urgent necessity, a committee, consisting of Col. Jones, Capt. Henderson, and the mover (Capt. Snartt), proceed to Hamilton, with power to purchase such instruments as may be requisite, and that, upon completion of the purchase, said committee have power to appoint a Bandmaster." The organization of a band for the regiment, under Mr. R. R. Wimperis, was the outcome of the effort. On March 26th, 1884, at a meeting of the officers, a report on the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Regimental bands was presented. The union of the two organizations shortly afterwards took place. In November, 1883, the first steps towards the formation of a bugle band for the Battalion were taken.

The first regimental outing was held on Wednesday, July 23rd, 1884, when the battalion visited the town of Goderich. The committee in charge of the arrangements reported, in part, at a subsequent meeting of the officers: "The committee, being armed with passes kindly secured by Mr. (Capt.) Stratford, took train for Goderich, where they

were shown every kindness by Mayor Horton, Major Cook, and Capt. Jordan, of the 33rd Battalion, as also by many other leading citizens, who did everything in their power to assist the committee in their work. . . . It is unnecessary for the committee to mention anything about the fine turnout of the regiment, its steadiness in marching and precision in its movements, or other details connected with the excursion, as they are all known to the officers present."

After years of effort, a grant for new armouries was obtained, and their erection commenced on the present site of Brant Avenue, which forms one of the most pleasant localities for the purpose in the province. The regiment went into its new quarters in 1891. Alterations and improvements to the extent of \$30,000 have since been made, with the result that at the present time officers, sergeants, and men have quarters which, in point of comfort and attractiveness, it would be hard to excel anywhere in the Dominion, although the armouries in some other cities in the province are larger and of a more imposing appearance.

In 1905 two additional companies were added to the regiment, and the progress during the past five or six years has been most marked. The Dufferin Rifles to-day occupy an important place among the crack corps of the Dominion, and the outlook for still further efficiency and development in the future is at the present time exceedingly bright.

The officers commanding the Regiment since its organization have been: Lieut.-Col. Wm. Patton, Lieut.-Col. Hiram Dickie, Lieut.-Col. C. S. Jones, Lieut.-Col. Spence, Major W. A. Wilkes, Major H. F. Leonard, Lieut.-Col. E. D. Cameron, and Lieut.-Col. E. C. Ashton (at present in command.)

MOUNTED CORPS.

Since 1892, and up to a few years ago, a squadron of Second Dragoons, an organization second to none of the mounted corps of the province, claimed Burford as its headquarters. A few years ago a troop was organized in Brantford through the efforts of Capt. M. F. Muir, afterwards gazetted as major in the Regiment.

In military matters Major Muir is an enthusiast, and to see in Brantford, in addition to the Dufferin Rifles, in which for many years he served efficiently as an officer, a mounted corps and a battery of artillery, has been a hope long cherished, the full consummation of which seems to be developing into a strong probability, and it is, perhaps, only a matter of time before it will be fully realized. With the different units of the Second Dragoons scattered over several counties, and with headquarters as far removed as St. Catharines, the idea of having a Brant County regiment of cavalry became more and more desirable, and in 1908 took definite shape. In a speech at the banquet held in connection with the opening of the new Armoury at Burford, Col. Ashton made the statement that the time had arrived for the organization of a mounted corps in the county. The matter, ere long, was taken up in earnest, and in due course reached the department through Mr. Lloyd-Harris, M.P. The organization and equipment of a new military corps, of no matter what branch of the service, is no small affair, and it is stated that the project was "turned down" no less than three times by the powers at Ottawa before the request was really granted, and the scheme actually materialized. The new regiment was gazetted April 1st, 1909, and designated the 25th Brant Dragoons. The Regiment consists of three squadrons, with regimental head-



LT.-COL. A. J. WILKES
Commanding Twenty-fifth Dragoons

quarters at Brantford, and squadron headquarters at Brantford, Paris, and Burford. The uniform is scarlet, with yellow facing. The officers are: Honorary Lieut.-Colonel, Lloyd Harris, Esquire, M.P.; Lieut.-Colonel, A. J. Wilkes; Major, M. F. Muir; Majors, W. K. Muir, G. J. Smith, J. Macpherson; Captains, J. B. Lloyd-Jones, J. L. S. Strong, A. St. C. Towers; Lieutenants, W. T. Hearne, H. W. Cockshutt, C. J. Harris, R. Howell, S. B. Lundy, W. R. Patterson, R. Balkwill, J. E. Lattimer, D. W. Secord, R. Scarfe, F. H. Wilkes; Adjutant, J. L. S. Strong (capt.); Quartermaster, J. R. Layton (hon. capt.); Paymaster, A. D. Muir (hon. capt.); Veterinary Officer, A. B. Cutcliffe (vet. lt.); Chaplain, Rev. H. F. D. Woodcock (hon. capt.) Temporary quarters have been secured in the city, and it is only a matter of time before suitable armouries will be provided. Much credit in the matter of the organization of the corps is due Major Muir and other late officers of C Squadron of the Second Dragoons.

In addition to the Brant Battalion, the Grand Trunk Railway Company maintained for years a company of rifles and a battery of artillery. In the celebration on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, March 10th, 1863, the latter is recorded as having taken a very prominent part—their guns booming in the early morning from the summit of "Smith's Hill" (supposed to be what is now known as Terrace Hill), and the company taking part in the parade during the day.

Prior to the disbanding of the 22nd Oxford Rifles, and its reorganization with a city regiment, a company was stationed at Paris and another at Burford.

CADET CORPS

No sketch of the military history of Brantford would be complete without a reference to its cadet organizations.

The Brantford Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps, organized 23rd of December, 1908, and consisting of one company, is an organization of which our citizens have every reason to be proud. For many years past the Brantford corps has ranked second to none in the district, and, when it is considered that Toronto, Hamilton, and other important centres are among the rivals of our own cadets for first place in District No. 2, it may easily be seen that the high place our boys occupy to-day is an honor of no small significance. A feature in connection with the corps since its organization has been the summer camp. These outings have proved of the greatest pleasure and benefit, and add greatly to the many attractive features the local organisation has to offer. Sergt.-Major Oxtaby, of the Dufferin Rifles, is the drill instructor, and to his tact, his ability, and popularity with the boys, is due the splendid position the corps occupies at the present time and its enviable



CHAS. E. STROWGER
STAFF SERGT

W. BALL
STAFF SERGT

A.C. TRESHAM
BANDMASTER

A DUFFERIN RIFLES GROUP

James T. Whittaker



Mr. James T. Whittaker, the concert baritone, is well and favorably known in musical circles in Brantford. Mr. Whittaker possesses a fine, rich, baritone voice, that is much in demand at all concerts. His training was received under prominent Canadian teachers. Mr. Whittaker makes a specialty of providing a whole evening's entertainment, concerts, recitals, banquets and dinners, etc. and makes provision for all other talent. If addressed at No. 3 Darling street, he will be pleased to quote prices.

Pickles' Book Store

One of the most progressive book stores and news stands in the city is that known as The Pickles Book Store on Market street. The business was originally started next to Smith & Foulds' meat market, on Market street, but about a year ago the picture framing business of Robarts & Son was purchased, and the present location was occupied. In addition to the picture framing, this store does one of the largest newspaper and magazine trades in the city, an especially large business being done in English newspapers and periodicals. A well-selected stock of picture post cards is carried, among which is represented the well-known cards made by Raphael Tuck & Sons. A full supply of artists' materials and school supplies is also carried in stock. The growth of the business has been nothing short of phenomenal, and the future prospects are very bright.

Hunt & Colter

The prosperity of the business interests of a city and its general wealth are largely indicated by the character of the vehicles to be had for hire there. Judging from the equipages to be had from the well-known firm of Hunt & Colter, Brantford is not lacking in this respect. Their premises are located at 155 Dalhousie street, and their business is the oldest established of its kind in the city. It was founded in the year 1873, and was an unqualified success from the very beginning. The company gives particular attention to teaming, cartage, moving, storage and general contract work. The premises occupied are of the most modern and up-to-date kind. They are large well-lighted and ventilated, and are fully equipped with electric elevator, and all modern improvements used in a first-class establishment of this kind. A boarding stable is connected and all those who use it are sure of having their horses well cared for and attended to by careful and experienced men. Of late years the company has given particular attention to cartage and storage, and in these departments their business has had a most phenomenal growth. They are cartage agents for the T. H. and B., and supply all carriages and cartage wagons for the Hunt Transfer Company. Close personal supervision is always given to every phase of the business, and the charges made will always be found as low as the lowest, and the service rendered the best that can be had.

A. H. Tremaine

Brantford's leading ice-cream parlor and confectionery store is run by Mr. A. H. Tremaine at 50 Market street. Mr. Tremaine has had a very extensive experience in this line of business, has conducted similar establishments at Rockaway Beach and Coney Island, New York. All confectionery is manufactured on the premises from the purest materials. Tremaine's chocolates, caramels, butter scotch and taffy are celebrated for their purity and delicious flavor throughout the city. The ice cream parlor is elegantly fitted out with the finest furniture and the trade done in ice cream is claimed to be one of the largest in the city.

Mr. Tremaine is a public spirited man and two years ago, noticing the absence of squirrels in the city parks, attempted to plant a colony of these little animals in Victoria Park. After preserving effort he succeeded and now the venture has proved an assured success.

Caudwell & Beckett

Caudwell & Beckett are one of the most favorably known dry goods firms in Brantford, having been in business here for a period of twelve years. One of the most complete assort-



J. M. BECKETT



F. CAUDWELL

ments in the city of staple dry goods, curtains, floor coverings, and ladies' ready-to-wear goods, is to be found in their store, which is one of the best appointed dry goods stores in Brantford. A very efficient staff of painstaking and obliging clerks is employed, who are always willing to give their experience and attention to the requirements of customers. The smallest needs of the public are given the most minute attention, and every effort is made to satisfy the desires of each individual customer. The stock that is carried is complete in every detail. The best staple dry goods, the prettiest designs in curtains, the most artistic and durable floor-coverings, and the latest styles in all ready-to-wear garments, are to be found at Caudwell & Beckett's. Both Mr Caudwell and Mr. Beckett are ranked among the most energetic and persevering business men of the city, a fact which is proven by the large and prosperous business they have succeeded in building up.

Sun Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Thomas Hendry, the enterprising district manager of the Sun Life Insurance Company, came to Brantford to engage in the insurance business in 1896. Previous to this he had been in the dry goods business in Hamilton. His first office in the city was opened on George street, but the increasing share of business that came to him made it necessary that larger quarters be occupied, and the present office at 114 Dalhousie street was secured. Business has been so promising, however, that the present quarters are unable to accommodate it and a new location is now being arranged for.



Thos. Hendry

The growth of the business of the agency since Mr. Hendry took charge of it has been phenomenal. Starting here as an ordinary local agent he was first promoted to be agent over the district comprising Brant and Norfolk and in that territory succeeded in placing over a million dollars of insurance. In September last he was appointed district manager over a large territory west of Hamilton. In connection with the work of this district Mr. L. E. Percy, late of the Confederate Life Insurance Company is working in conjunction with Mr. Hendry as inspector, and Mr. C. F. Hall is fulfilling the duties of cashier.

The Sun Life Insurance Company needs no recommendation. It is one of the largest and soundest insurance concerns in Canada and is also one the most progressive. For many years this company has been known to have paid the largest dividends to policy holders. Its assets amount to \$30,000,000 and the most enterprising policy is pursued in the conduct of its business. Its interests in the district of which Brantford is the centre could not be better attended to than by such a manager as Mr. Hendry, whose untiring labor and courteous bearing have succeeded in attracting such a large volume of business.

Ingleby & Fitness

The business of builder and contractor is a most important one in a growing city like Brantford. The contracting and building firm of Ingleby & Fitness has been in existence for the past five years, and in that time has built some of the finest buildings in the city. The firm consists of Mr. Charles E. Ingleby and Mr. James Fitness. Mr. Ingleby looks after the carpenter work, while Mr. Fitness has charge of all the mason work. They do a general contracting business, but pay especial attention to the building of residences. General repairing is also done. The Knox, the H. Judson Smith, and the Witty Stores, the Lyric and Apollo theatres, and Mr. Ballantyne's residence at the corner of Chatham and Charlotte streets, are samples of their work. From twenty to forty expert hands are employed by the firm. The fact that both partners are practical builders ensures that the work done will be of the best.

WELL-KNOWN REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

One of the largest and most favorably known real estate agencies in Western Ontario is that of S. G. Read & Son, Limited. The business was begun by Mr. S. G. Read in



S G REID.

number of years the business was purely local, but as the city grew the real estate business also grew and spread out through the county and province. At the present time a system of exchange agencies is in use whereby property is sold through agencies in other provinces.

The company does a large business in all kinds of real estate in Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and has an extensive trade in timber lands. It has a long list of business chances and issues booklets on those of each class, such for instance as lists of flour mills, stores, farm property, etc. A specialty is made of conducting auction sales of household furnishings and real estate, Mr. Read being the only member in Brant County of the International Association of Auctioneers and of the Central Real Estate Association. The firm also deals in high-grade pianos and has always on hand a large number of these for renting. In addition they are agents for the White, Williams and Singer sewing machines.

Some idea of the magnitude of the business done may be had from a consideration of the fact that 90 per cent of all sales in the city of property worth over \$12,000 is made through S. G. Read & Son, and practically all sales of property worth over \$30,000. The value of the property transferred by them this month exceeds \$100,000. One of the largest of the transactions engineered by this firm was the recent sale of the Commercial Hotel property.

The present company was formed as a close corporation

and consists of S. G. Read, president; Frank Read, secretary-treasurer, with Mr. Ernest Read, barrister, Chas. H. Read, auctioneer, and Egbert M. Kitchen as the remaining members.



FRANK READ

Mr. S. G. Read is one of Brantford's prominent business and public men, having served as alderman for ten years and as mayor of the city for two.



LT. CAUDWELL

LT. M. HARRIS

CAPT. GIBSON

LT. NEWMAN

LT. SECORD

Dufferin

Rifles



REV. ASHTON, CHAPLAIN

PAYMASTER HAMILTON

CAPT. ASHTON

QTR. MASTER ROBERTSON

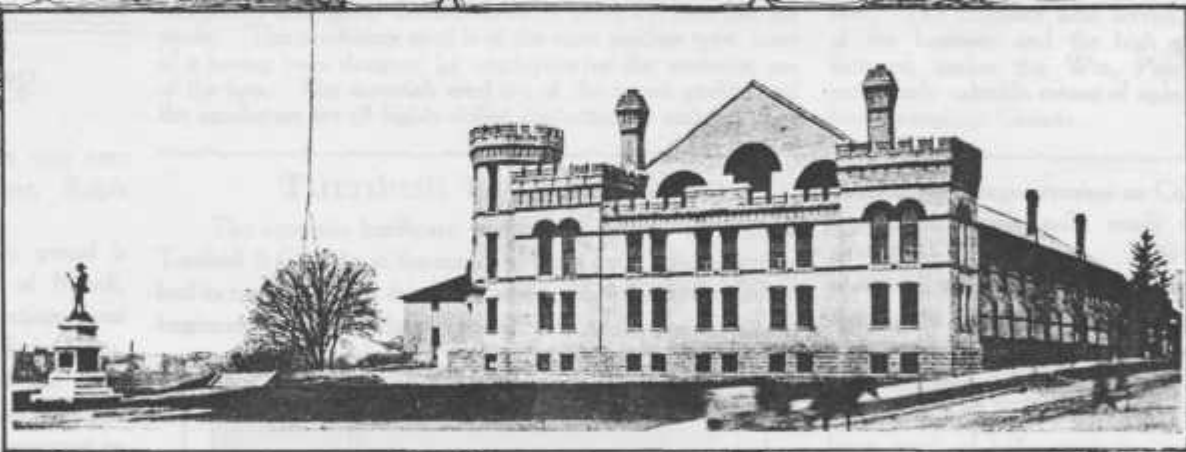
SURGEON PALMER



MAJOR HOWARD

LIEUT. COL. ASHTON

MAJOR GENET, ACTG. ADJT.



CAPT. BROWN.



CAPT. WARD



CAPT. COLQUHOUN



CAPT. BALLACHEY



LIEUT. CARLYLE



CAPT. PEARCE



LIEUT. MILLER



CAPT. CUTCLIFFE



SGT. MAJOR OXTABY



LIEUT. SHULTIS



LIEUT. TOWERS



BUGLE SGT. MELLOR

Population and Assessment

Since the publication of The Greater Brantford Expositor was begun the assessors have completed their work, and the following recapitulation, which gives the City's assessment and population to date, has been made possible.

YEAR	POPULATION	ASSESSMENT
1877	10,631	\$ 3,358,610
1878	10,792	3,489,130
1879	10,587	3,477,830
1880	10,688	3,527,460
1881	10,555	3,630,390
1882	10,855	3,701,200
1883	10,976	3,638,240
1884	9,737	3,960,950
1885	11,833	4,222,260
1886	12,167	4,398,790
1887	12,570	4,650,040
1888	13,054	4,988,260
1889	13,384	5,172,630
1890	14,280	7,528,990
1891	14,470	5,987,910
1892	15,451	6,429,530
1893	15,273	6,400,940
1894	15,454	6,408,260
1895	15,677	6,300,640
1896	16,314	6,399,288
1897	15,539	6,448,203
1898	16,235	6,515,853
1899	18,009	6,514,230
1900	16,216	6,677,525
1901	16,276	6,560,905
1902	16,589	6,997,785
1903	17,143	8,440,200
1904	18,510	8,016,190
1905	19,496	8,372,150
1906	19,743	9,638,892
1907	19,092	10,552,116
1908	19,899	11,076,900
1909	20,633	11,558,130
1910	20,711	13,810,305

The Soldiers of the King

Continued From Page 95

record in the past. The officers for the present year are: Captain, Wilfrid Gordon Millar; 1st Lieutenant, Ralph Hagey; 2nd Lieutenant, Alton Hanna.

A corps of which Brantfordites are equally proud is the Mohawk Institute Cadets, organized 22nd of March, 1907. The corps has passed a couple of inspections most creditably, and Capt. A. Nelles Ashton, of the Dufferin Rifles, the instructor, and to whose efforts the existence of the corps is due, has every reason to be proud of the results accomplished. The companies make a very attractive appearance on parade, and are naturally possessed of many soldierly qualities. The corps possesses a band of its own, something to which, perhaps, not another cadet corps in the district can lay claim to. The present officers are: Sergt. T. Hall, Sergt. J. Jocks, Corpl. E. Russell, Corpl. C. Herkimer, Corpl. J. Moses, Corpl. G. Duxtader.

John Bishop & Son

A very busy hardware store is that of John Bishop & Son at 88 Colborne street. It is a long-established business, and owes its inception to Messrs. John Bishop and Joseph Farr in 1861. The original firm name was Bishop & Farr, and the premises first used were those in which the Wm. Davies Company is now located. In this location the firm continued to do business till 1876, when removal was made to the present quarters. In the same year Mr. Farr died, and the business was carried on by Mr. Bishop himself till 1889, when his son was admitted to partnership.

Bishop & Son do a distinctively hardware business, carrying a large stock of heavy goods as well as shelf hardware. Their stock is very large and complete, and a specialty is made of every line carried. They do an especially large fanners' trade, their customers being drawn from a wide range of territory surrounding the city.

WM. PATERSON & SON COMPANY, Limited

The Wm. Paterson & Son Company is another of Brantford's oldest and most substantial industries. The business owes its inception to Mr. William Winter, who started it as a baking and confectionery concern in 1856. In 1863 Hon. Wm. Paterson and Mr. Henry Leeming acquired it. After ten or twelve years, Mr. Leeming withdrew, and it continued to be conducted with marked success by Mr. Paterson. So great was the demand upon the capacity of the factory that a branch warehouse had to be established in Belleville, and in Brantford a fine new factory, with all the latest equipment, was built on Colborne street. At the present time the Company employs in the neighborhood of three hundred hands.



A full line of biscuits and confectionery of all kinds is made. The firm are especially noted as being the manufacturers of the best line of soda biscuits in Canada. Their "Full Dinner Pail," containing butter cream sodas, are known from Atlantic to Pacific as being the purest, crispest, and most tasty soda biscuits on the market. They are manufactured in a scrupulously clean factory, from the purest ingredients, by the most scientific process known, and the enormous demand for them bears ample testimony to the recognition of their merits by the public. In addition to these, a full line of fancy biscuits is manufactured.

The confectionery department of the Company is the finest of its kind in the country, and Paterson candies are recognized throughout the Dominion as being the best that are made. The machinery used is of the most modern type, some of it having been designed by employees for the exclusive use of the firm. The materials used are of the purest quality, and the employees are all highly skilled confectionery makers.

Turnbull & Cutcliffe.

The extensive hardware business conducted by Messrs. Turnbull & Cutcliffe at the corner of King and Colborne streets had its inception some thirty-five years ago. From the earliest beginning the business has prospered until at the present time it



occupies one of the finest and largest stores of the kind in Ontario. Besides the large store in the central part of the city, the company has a branch warehouse in West Brantford, where a large stock of cement and wire fencing material, etc., is kept on hand.

The firm carries a most complete stock of general hardware, and deals very extensively in glass, paints, oils, roofing materials, graniteware, tinware, stoves, ranges and furnaces. The company are local agents for the Buck Stove Company, and handle their famous "Happy Thought" range, "Radiant Home" base-burner heater and "Leader Furnaces." The

The most delicious high-grade chocolates on the market are made in Wm. Paterson & Son Co's chocolate department. No other confectionery firm in Canada turns out such dainty and delightfully-flavored chocolate confections, and, in regard to this class of goods, they are yet to be equalled by English manufacturers. Their special Broadway chocolates are without a peer for their freshness, wholesomeness, and delicious flavor. All goods of this class are put up in dainty paper boxes, with colored and embossed covers, that are the product



of the highest artistic skill. Indeed, it may be said that the whole output of the Paterson confectionery department is unique in its excellence.

The business of the firm is constantly increasing. Their patrons are to be found in every province of the Dominion from the Maritime Provinces on the east to British Columbia on the west, and a large staff of travellers, carrying complete lines of samples, cover the whole country in the interests of the firm. The extensive field served, the long-established nature of the business, and the high quality of everything manufactured, makes the Wm. Paterson & Sons Company a particularly valuable means of upholding the prestige of Brantford throughout Canada.

cellar of their large premises on Colborne street contains a very large stock of oils, nails, ready roofing, metal shingles, and galvanized ironware, etc. On the first floor general shelf hardware, spades, shovels, harvest tools, paints, and stoves and ranges, are kept, while on the second floor is a kitchen, dairy, and laundry supply department, recently fitted out with the most complete assortment of graniteware, tinware, and kitchen supplies to be found in the city. On this floor is also kept a large stock of baby carriages, express wagons, and general reserve stock. The tinsmithing department and work-room is located on the third floor. In this department a very large business is done, employment being given to fifteen men, all on special order work.

Messrs. Turnbull and Cutcliffe are two of the most progressive business men in the city, and they have succeeded in establishing a hardware business which, for range and completeness of stock, is not excelled in Western Ontario. Every conceivable article kept by a first-class hardware store is to be found in their establishment, and may be had at prices that are the lowest for strictly high-class goods.

Wallace's City Drug Store

Is one of the largest and finest in Ontario, as well as one of the most popular and successful. Mr. Wallace is the senior chemist in business in Brantford, and offers his long experience as a guarantee of accuracy in prescription and chemical work. The stock includes splendid gifts in cut-glass, perfumes, ebony and silver articles. Fine English photo, cameras, pyrography sets and materials, electro medical and chemical apparatus.

Mr. Wallace is a director of the Bain Wagon Company, and is interested in other business and property enterprises. He has served the city as alderman and as president of the Horticultural Society, is editor of the Forestry Association, and takes an active interest in city affairs, and, as chairman of the Citizens' Market Improvement Committee, is now getting out plans for new market buildings on the present square, which will appear shortly.



WE ARE PROUD OF
OUR PLATES

Most of the engravings in this special edition were made by our "Acid Blast Process," which produces the brightest, cleanest, printing plates possible to the engravers' art. We are sole Canadian makers. The Toronto Engraving Co., Limited, 92-94 Bay St., Toronto.



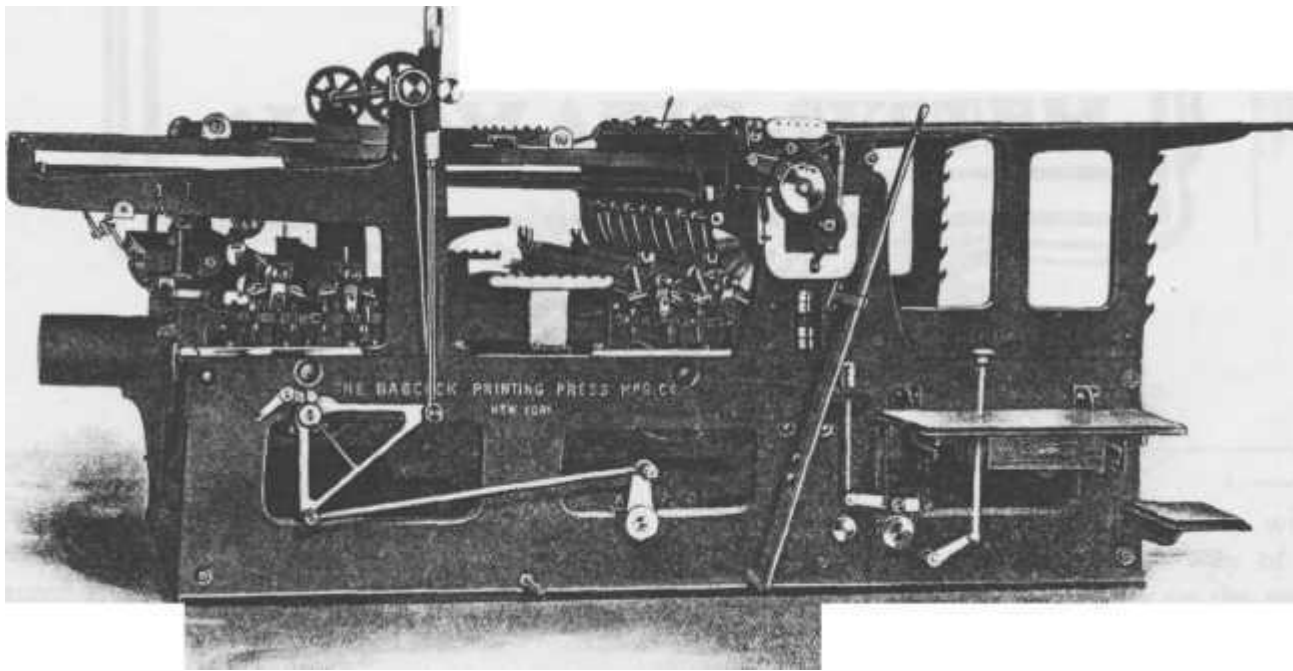
A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF WORK IS A BEAUTIFUL
THOUGHT MANIFEST

The above quotation does not specify any particular kind of work. We apply it to printing.

A sheet of blank paper is beautiful, and the finer the texture, and more exquisite the coloring, the more beautiful it is. Modern type faces tactfully and tastefully arranged, the selection of the proper grade and shade of ink, all tend to produce an undeniably beautiful piece of work, — a piece of work that is a manifestation of much thought—beautiful thought—thought that is necessary in the production of good printing. Next you must have a good press in order to carry out this beautiful thought. We are adding to our Job Plant an Optimus Press, a

This added acquisition to our already good battery of presses will put us in the first row to make that beautiful thought manifest. The Expositor prides itself on giving to its customers *quick service*. That's

one of the reasons why the growth of The Expositor has necessitated a complete reconstruction of its job department, and the addition of this new press and other machinery and type. A good deal of catalogue work is now sent out of Brantford which could as well be done at home, as The Expositor has time and again demonstrated. If you are not already a customer, give us an opportunity to illustrate these



truths for you. If we are to have a Greater Brantford it can only come through patronizing home institutions. This is true of all lines of trade.

THE EXPOSITOR JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT



The Ontario Engraving Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, are specialists in the making of "CUTS" for manufacturers, etc. All work entrusted to their care receives that careful and prompt attention that ensures success.

From their fine screen half-tones, used for catalogues, to the coarser screen, used for newspaper work, are procured the finest results, due to the excellence of the workmanship in the making of their cuts . . .

Their premises are located at No. 16 Rebecca Street, Hamilton; ('phone 982 Hamilton) and enquiries for prices, etc. receive the promptest attention.

Singer Sewing Machines

Singer sewing machines have been sold in Brantford ever since the early days of the city's existence. The present general agent, Mr. B. W. Young, has been acting as representative for the company for the past twenty years. His general agency covers the city of Brantford and three counties, Brant, Norfolk and Haldimand. The store at 201 Colborne street has a full stock of all the latest designs of the famous Singer sewing machines, together with all the modern attachments for doing special kinds of work that go with them. Besides the Singer, the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines are also carried in stock. All kinds of repairing on sewing machines is done, and satisfactory work is guaranteed. The agency is one of the most progressive in Western Ontario, and employs about fifteen local agents to cover the territory allotted to it.



MR. B. W. YOUNG

SPEED



EFFICIENCY

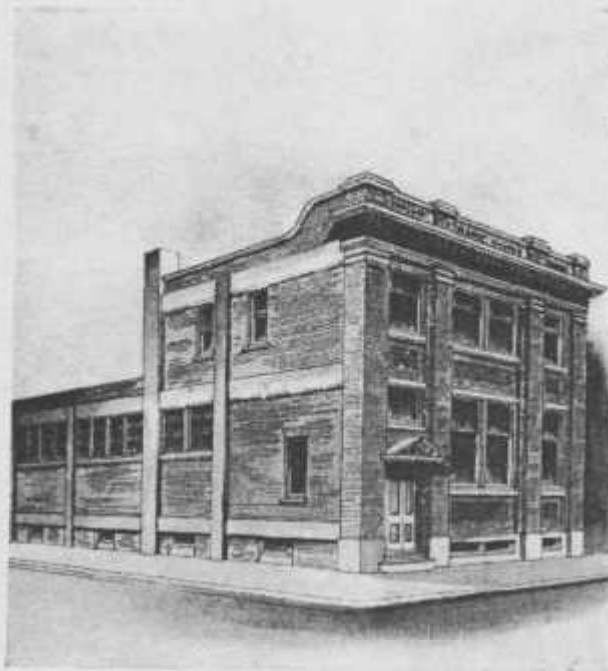
SECRECY

CANADIAN MACHINE TELEPHONE CO. LTD.

LORIMER AUTOMATIC SYSTEM

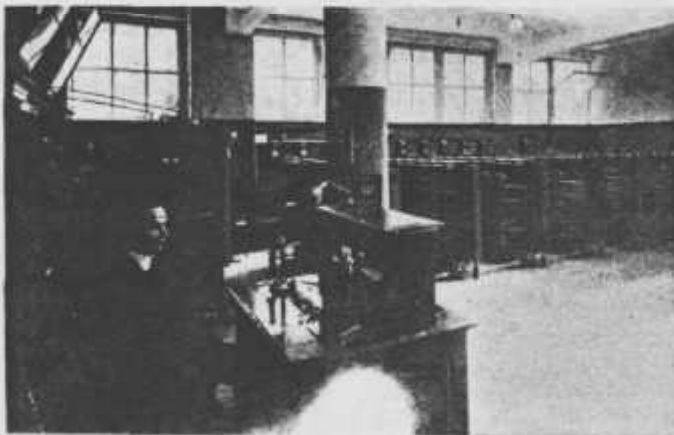


Just as all manually-operated machinery has developed into the automatically-operated because of the necessity for efficiency and economy, so has the telephone for the same reason developed into the automatic, as Prof. Alex. Graham Bell predicted. The Automatic Telephone Service is the ideal service. The people always demand and are entitled to the most improved and best in any public service. Hence all efforts to prevent or obstruct progress in the telephone art have failed.



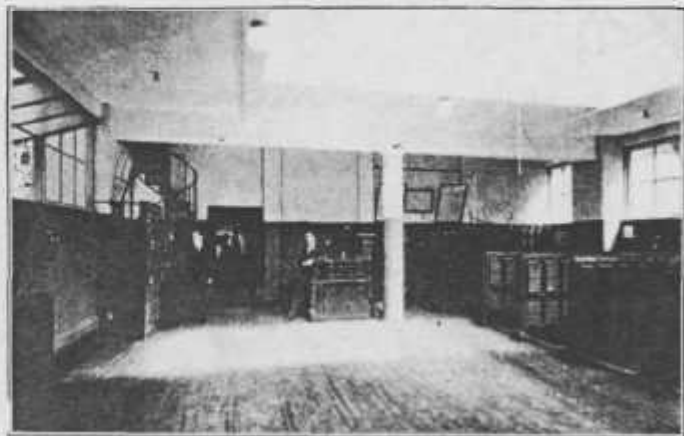
In Brantford, without any fuss or feathers in the way of hurrah or advertising, but simply on the merits of our service, we are piling up subscribers. Five-hundred bona-fide subscribers in six weeks and increasing steadily. Speed, secrecy and efficiency commend the Automatic Telephone service. Fifteen dollars for a residence 'phone places this convenience within the reach of all classes. What we have done, and are doing, in Brantford, will be repeated in other cities and towns. The Automatic Telephone has come to stay. It is the service the people want and they will support it.

The New Brantford Automatic Exchange



Operating Room Brantford

Showing Wire Chief's Cabinet, System.



Another View of Operating Room - Powerboard on the left background.

