

know the Sheffield that is famous for railway material, armour plates, guns, shot, shell, colossal forgings and castings, tool steel, boiler drums, turbine shells, cranks and shafting. This is Sheffield on the Don. In the trade reports of the Press we read of the "light" and the "heavy" trades of the town; but it is with the latter only that we are now concerned, though most people associate the name of Sheffield with the lighter trades, to which it first, so far back as Chaucer's days, owed its fame. The ground space on the Don is so far superior to that on the Sheaf that the "heavy" firms—viz. John Brown & Co.; Vickers; Cammell, Laird & Co.; Thomas Firth & Sons; Hadfield's; W. Jessop & Sons; and Edgar Allen & Co., all limited companies—have either originally started in that region or have migrated there; while smaller firms of hardly less reputation, and of intermediate character, such as Messrs. Turtons; Henry Bessemer; Davy Bros.; Osborn; Arthur Balfour; Jonas & Colver; Doncaster; Ibbotson Bros.; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould; Brown, Bayley; Wm. Cooke & Co.; Kayzer, Ellison; Burys; Andrews; Beardshaws, etc., some of whom have since amalgamated with other firms, fringe both regions. The whole industrial area, intermingled with the workmen's dwellings, cannot be less than 20 square miles in extent. Besides these firms there are large numbers of small crucible steel-makers who represent the original Sheffield makers of cutlery steel, who used charcoal from the Pennine forests in conjunction with the local ores, and who may be compared with the "Little Master" in the cutlery trade. These needed very little capital to start their business, or to increase it as the business expanded. Given a few tools which he could carry in his pocket, a chamber or back premises to work in, and natural ability trained by a seven years' apprenticeship, a journeyman cutler could set up on his own account. The race is by no means yet extinct, though