

STEAM vs. HAND-POWER FIRE ENGINE BRIGADES.

In the *Journal* for May, 1863, we drew attention to the introduction, by the corporation of this city, of steam fire-engines, and their economical and efficient working results, as compared with hand-power engines. We showed, that with two steam engines the brigade of forty-five men had been enabled to extinguish fires more speedily than had the old brigade of 300 men with six hand-engines, and a larger number of hose companies; and at about one-half the expense of the old system, and the almost entire absence of the uproar and confusion always attendant upon the working of hand-power engines by volunteer brigades—often resulting in rioting, and invariably in the demoralization of a large proportion of the young men of which such companies are usually composed.

Ever since the date referred to—now upwards of three years—these steam engines have worked to the intense satisfaction of the citizens, who would no more think of returning to the old system than they would of voluntarily relinquishing their rights and liberties of British subjects. What surprises us is, that, in face of these facts, no other city or town in all Canada has yet availed itself of the advantages and economy of a steam fire-brigade.

Some of our cities—London and Quebec especially—have, during the last two or three years, suffered fearfully from losses by fires, which to a great extent might have been prevented had they possessed good steam fire-engines. London has lost more in taxes remitted on burnt premises than would, added to the sale of its old hand-engines to village municipalities, have purchased two good steamers, the cost of which is about \$3,000 each.

Owing to representations recently made to the Government by the authorities of this city, that the Canadian demand for these engines is not sufficient to induce their manufacture here, and that their introduction from abroad is a public benefit, the Hon. the Minister of Finance has promised to recommend that hereafter they be admitted free of duty. This action on the part of the Government is but just, especially in regard to those cities where public or government property is situated and requires protection.

We are pleased to see that the City of Toronto has purchased a third engine of this class, so as to have one in reserve at all times; and we hope soon to hear of other cities, for the security of their inhabitants, following the example of Toronto in this respect.

With a good supply of water, an efficient steam fire-brigade, and a good system of fire-alarm tele-

graph in operation—the last of which Toronto does not yet possess, and the first to but a limited extent—comparative safety from destructive fires may be secured.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Remember that entries in "Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, &c." must be made on or before Saturday, September 15th; that "all specimens in the Fine Arts Class must be delivered on the grounds not later than Friday, the 21st of September, and all articles other than live stock not later than Monday, the 24th." The Judges in Fine Arts will meet on Monday, the 24th, at nine o'clock, a. m.; and the Judges in all the other classes of the Arts and Manufactures Department, at the same hour on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th of September.

The office of the Secretary of the Agricultural Department, and of the Treasurer of the Association, will be at the main entrance to the grounds, where the Judges of that department will also meet on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th of September, at nine o'clock. The Judges in Arts and Manufactures will meet in the office of the Secretary of that department, just within the main entrance of the Crystal Palace.

Superintendents of the several departments will be in attendance to receive goods for exhibition.

The attention of artists is particularly directed to the improved classification of the prize list this year—distinguishing originals from copies, and professional from amateur productions.

Board of Arts and Manufactures

FOR UPPER CANADA.

TRADE MARKS.

Trade marks registered in the office of the Board of Registration and Statistics, and open for inspection at the Library of this Board.

(Continued from page 200.)

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., "Darley's Heave Remedy, also a Universal Condition Medicine." Vol. A, folio 130, No. 384. Dated August 2nd, 1866.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., "Canadian Liquid Hair Dye." Vol. A, folio 131, No. 384. Dated August 2nd, 1866.

W. C. McDonald, Montreal. Trade Mark—"W. C. McDonald, Manufacturer of Fine Tobacco, Montreal; Prince of Wales' 10s. Superior Honey Dew Tobacco, Montreal." Vol. A, folio 132, No. 401. Dated August 16th, 1866.