

ness. "Such tints as these," said a manufacturer in our hearing, "cannot be surpassed anywhere!" We observe that their collection of beam warps has been awarded a silver medal, their apronchecks a silver medal, their knitting cotton and their hosiery yarns each a silver medal; while for carpet warps, white and colored yarns they receive a variety of bronze medals.

The gold medal for cotton sheetings unbleached, for "best assortment and value according to mill price list," falls this year to the Canada Cotton Co. which also receives a prize for its plain Crown and fancy ducks. The Dundas Cotton Mills are awarded silver medals for their fancy wove shirtings, also for their striped and checked tickings.

The display of rubber goods made, at the eastern entrance to the main building, by the Canadian Rubber Company, is striking. The variety of products which this old established concern can to-day produce, would have surprised its projectors a dozen years ago. To India rubber shoes, which was the main product when the factory was started, are now added fire engine hose, tubing, packing, springs, coats, mats, &c., &c.

The Exhibition is reasonably sure to have a good display of the wares of Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co., the well-known makers of cakes and biscuits in this city. Their exhibit is a very large one, occupying, perhaps, thirty feet by ten, and consists of neatly decorated and arranged sample boxes of cakes and crackers filled with, it is said, as many varieties as there are days in the year. A silver medal and 1st prize has been awarded.

The Cook's Friend Baking Powder, a standard Canadian preparation, occupies a stand near the Western entrance of the Main Building, and the most has been made of its advantageous position. Mr. McLaren, junior, represents the house, and finds many admirers of its product in addition to its already numerous customers.

Without doubt, the handsomest and most remarkable display made in the Crystal Palace, is that contained in the mammoth show cases of the Meriden Britannia Company of Hamilton. These stand at different angles of the central fountain, and are the admiration of constant crowds. As was to be expected of an old and wealthy concern like this, the patterns of their manufactures in plated ware show great variety and taste. Repousse work, hammer chased work, gold plating and coloring by means of alloys to imitate inlaid work, are a few of their many newer styles.

Messrs. M Stanton & Son occupy, in addition to their customary space under the stairway, a portion of the western end of the main building with their paper hangings. There needs no finer or more artistic wall papers than these, which are fitted to please either the most utterly refined aesthete or the coarser-fibred person who only knows what ordinary good taste demands.

The Pelee Island domestic wines are shown in the main building by Messrs. J. S. Hamilton & Co., of Brantford. The vintages are those of every year since 1874, the vineyards being those of Pelee and Vin Villa. Catawbas, a white wine both dry and sweet; St. Augustine and St. Emilion red, and Isabella, a golden colored, are among the varieties shown. Also, Pelee claret, a dark red sample from the Virginia seedling grape, all sound well-made wines. The Toronto Wine Co. show a number of native clarets, made from Delaware and Concord grapes.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical preparations fill considerable space in the centre of the main building ground floor. Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth's popular inks of various colors, and the same gentleman's tinctures and extracts fill a large glass case. Seabury and Johnson, of New York, have a fine display of absorbents, surgical plasters and dressing and healing agents, which is presided over by Mr. George A. McLaren. Valentine's varnishes and Japans, Mr. J. L. Bronsdon, agent, are on exhibition near the oils and paraffine candles of McColl Bros.

Messrs. Chas. E. Thorne & Co., of the Porcelain Co., King Street, have a very tasteful display of china, earthenware and glassware, for table and other domestic use as well as for ornamentation, and the Napanee Glass Works are able to show four or five cases of window glass, their own make.

The array of preserved meats shown by Mr. James Park of this city, merits notice for their neat putting up as well as for their good quality, which is, by this time well established. Hams, bacon, pork, tongues, lard and ham, chicken and tongue sausages are among this gentleman's products.

The Ingersoll Shirt M'fg Co., which has a good display of its wares at the east end of the first gallery, has been awarded a bronze medal for an assortment of gentlemen's shirts various styles.

Among the machines shown is what is termed a degerminator machine for wheat, a device intended to simplify the process of turning out clean flour from the mill. This is on exhibition by the Thompson & Williams Manufacturing Co. of Stratford. Notwithstanding that Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt, are so pressed with orders as to be working overtime to catch up with them, they are exhibitors of a number of their manufactures, taking silver and bronze medals for fire and burglar proof safes and a first prize for their combination bank lock, a very ingenious and effective mechanism. We observe a new name in the list of our Canadian factories, that of the Dominion Bell Foundry, Guelph, which receives a prize for its assortment of church bells.

The manufacture of looms, a matter of decided moment to the cotton and woollen mills of this country, has been begun by a Galt firm, Messrs. Cant, Gourlay & Co. The looms which up to a recent period were most commonly if not universally in use, were the Crompton looms. Of late a newer invention, known as the Knowles Loom has come into favor. It is available for making any kind of tweeds, and the specimen of this later machine turned out by the firm named above gives good satisfaction to at least one Ontario manufacturer who is already using it. Both the Crompton and the Knowles looms are, we understand, the inventions of Englishmen. Both of them are made in Worcester, Massachusetts, and judging from appearances it will not be long before both are made in Canada. Messrs. Cant, Gourlay & Co. are to be complimented upon their enterprise; they possess good facilities for turning out such delicate work and have, we should think the technical skill needed in such an undertaking.

A very taking show is made of that always useful, but not always ornamental article, soap, by the Morse Soap Company, of this city. They show common and laundry soaps of many kinds and qualities, besides some twenty-five varieties of toilet soaps and are awarded several medals.

In the stove building may be seen, lying upon a low platform, what might be taken by the uninitiated for long rods of iron of different sizes. These are something much more important, however, for they are specimens of patent rolled shafting, exhibited by Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, agents for the Kirkstall Forges in Yorkshire. This shafting, we are told, is made from a superior quality of pig iron, and after being rolled in the usual way, is taken, while red hot, and passed through a patent machine, the effect of which is to entirely remove the scale, at the same time planishing and imparting to the iron a dark blue smooth skin, rendering it "(1) uniform in size, (2) mechanically round, and (3) perfectly straight and true." Its low price places it within the reach of many who cannot go to the expense of turned shafting.

A large space at the Western End of the Main building is agreeably filled by Mr. T. McElroy Jr. with the various India rubber goods which he offers for sale in this city. The number of articles here on view is sufficient to almost stock a good country Rubber-store.

By the public spirit of Mr. Bentley, the Brazilian Consul at Montreal, a very interesting collection of the staple products of Brazil is on view in the north corridor. We trust to have a full description of the articles in another issue.

—The New York *Public* has the following respecting the United States Treasury statement of Sep. 1st, "Reduced to its simplest form, after the plan heretofore explained, the Treasury statement is as follows:

LIABILITIES.	
Salaries.....	\$ 19,386,887 43
To banks.....	47,685,551 46
To bonds.....	27,092,157 08
To notes.....	322,612,075 35
Total.....	\$416,776,671 32
ASSETS.	
Gold.....	\$144,311,880 69
Silver dollars.....	33,426,369 00
Other silver.....	30,721,104 02
Minor currency...	447,672 87
Total.....	\$208,907,026 58

Against \$416,776,671 32 payable on demand, after deduction of all cancelling items, the Treasury owns \$144,311,880 69 in gold, or 34.6 per cent., against 32.4 per cent. Aug. 1st., and 33.7 per cent. July 1st. The position of the Treasury has been decidedly improved for the time by the receipt of \$4,249,290 38 in gold during the month, mainly in exchange for silver certificates. The amount of these certificates not held by the Treasury is now \$57,739,880, having increased about \$3,000,000 during the month. And the plan of issuing them at any point ordered, upon deposits here, tends to stimulate their use in place of bank notes or other money. The pinch will come when these notes come back for redemption and no more are demanded." The amount of silver held, it is added, is now \$121,887,358 02, an increase of over \$2,000,000, against \$145,079,030 31 in gold.

—Quebec has felt another serious fire, and the lesson it ought to teach will, as in the past, we suppose, be lost upon her citizens. It is the old story over again: "Want of water," is again the cause of the disaster. It is said that the city has as good a fire brigade and that it was at the scene promptly on time. But nothing could be done for more than half an hour, simply because there was "no water." The city council in Quebec has its own way of providing for extinguishing fires, and our kind hearted underwriters are content to accept the situation and insure property at non-hazardous rates. So that any advice or words of warning we may happen to give will probably, as in the past, be wasted. However, Quebec has plenty of water, at or near Lorette, if her authorities would go to the expense of bringing it into the city. What is required to do this is a double pipe and a few more water tanks, but this involves an expenditure which a falsely economical council will not authorize. There will doubtless be a repetition of the fire that occurred last week in the district of St. Roch's; there will also be a little more talk about the necessity of a better water supply, and then the citizens will still be left at the mercy of the elements, until another \$100,000 fire occurs.

WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.—The establishment of this bank arose out of what a group of prominent business men of Ontario County considered to be a need of that locality, viz.: a local chartered bank. The manufacturing and exporting business of the front townships had grown very greatly, while the rich farming lands farther back had made their occupants "forehanded," and railway communication was frequent and general. It is aside from the purpose of its projectors to have many agencies of the Western Bank, whose purposes are local; and we learn from the prospectus that "it is intended that the conduct of the new bank will be confided to the hands of parties personally conversant with the business requirements of the manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural community with whom they are liable to be brought into frequent contact. The management being relieved from the supervision of foreign business, will be enabled to devote their attention solely to local transactions, concerning the nature of which they enjoy favorable opportunities of judging." This is, so far, reasonable.