

upright surface of boards. These blaze up rapidly and are easily extinguished. It is claimed, however, that should the exhibitor permit the wood to get well in a blaze before using the Hand Grenades, they will fail to put out such a fire. No doubt the liquid used in these bottles is somewhat similar to that used in Babcock Extinguishers or Chemical Fire Engines. It is alleged that the mixture deteriorates with age, and in a short time is not much better than an equal quantity of salt water. The *Fireman's Journal*, of New York, generally well posted in such matters, believes Hand Grenades to be of very little value or use. The *Commercial Bulletin* of that city writes of them as follows:

"A great many mills, factories, stores and business blocks, here and elsewhere, are well supplied with hand grenades, which were freely sold during the craze about them which raged over the country last year. We have never had any confidence in these articles, and we have yet to learn of a single blaze which they have extinguished. They may be all that the manufacturers claim for them, but it is not meddlesome to suggest that everyone supplied with hand grenades should make an occasional test of their alleged merits. It will not cost much to burn the contents of a waste-basket or a collection of shavings and oily cotton waste in an iron can, for instance, and break a grenade or two over the flames. We make this suggestion because we believe that the confidence reposed by many in these "fire extinguishers" is destined to be rudely shaken when the time of trial comes. The market is overloaded with devices of this sort, and a few practical tests would be of great value to those who have heretofore relied upon the theatrical demonstrations of skillful agents, apparently never thinking that the conditions under which they are made are vastly different from those which usually prevail at an outbreak of fire."

#### TRADE OF FRENCH CITIES.

Marseilles boasts twice the tonnage, entered and cleared, of any French port. In 1883, the total tonnage of vessels was over eight million (8,106,156.) Havre coming next with 3,867,000 tons and then Bordeaux with 2,844,000. Cette, on the Mediterranean, ranks before either Rouen, Boulogne or Calais in this respect. Comparing imports and exports of merchandise, Marseilles stands at the head with 1,209,500,000 francs' worth of imports out of a total of 5,886 millions of francs but is surpassed by Havre in extent of exports, viz. 936,000,000 out of a total of 4,561 millions. We give a list;

	Value imports.	Value exports
Marseilles	1,209,500,000 f.	758,600,000 f.
Havre	930,500,000 f.	936,900,000 f.
Bordeaux	378,900,000 f.	359,300,000 f.
Donkerque	320,600,000 f.	51,000,000 f.
Boulogne	225,400,000 f.	164,700,000 f.
Cette	197,100,000 f.	60,000,000 f.
Rouen	168,900,000 f.	45,800,000 f.
Calais	84,900,000 f.	42,400,000 f.
St. Nazaire	63,900,000 f.	87,100,000 f.
Dieppe	56,500,000 f.	93,200,000 f.
Nantes	50,600,000 f.	15,400,000 f.

It is curious, in perusing a list of the imports and shipments at French sea-ports, to notice the two leading items of import or export at each place. For example, Marseilles buys grain, flour and raw silk and ships cotton and silk fabrics; Havre takes raw cotton and Coffee and sends silk and wool goods and skins. Into Bordeaux come skins, grain and wine, while out from her go primarily, wines and liquors. Boulogne imports wool and textile materials and exports skins, laces, ribbons and cloths.

Dunkirk receives wool and cereals, she despatches sugars, oils and "tissues." At Dieppe, the largest item of receipt, next to woods is eggs and game. Strangely enough she exports eggs and game to a still greater extent. Cette is the great Mediterranean port for the "sophistication" (a fine mouth-filling word) of wines, and her trade, inward and outward is most largely in that article. Rouen receives cereals and rice, exports sugar, ships and chemical products. St. Nazaire does an inwards and outwards trade of 30,000,000 in gold and other jewellery. Calais takes in wool and wood and sends out wine, machinery, silk and wool goods. These particulars we obtain from the *Annuaire de la Marine de Commerce* for the year 1885.

The quantity of furs received in England and exported by the Hudson Bay Company on account of the year is said to have been equal to the average. But the directors report that the results of the business of the years 1884 and 1885 are not yet ascertained. *Heropath* criticises the report severely, characterizing as "antidiluvian" the management which fails to discover the real condition of an account two years old. The company hopes to get its rebellion claim settled before next June, when the proprietors meet. *Heropath* is unreasonable in its censure of the company for not having collected this account before; for it would have been impossible to obtain a settlement of a matter which must be deliberately gone into before a commission. Some of the war losses of the British government, arising out of the war of 1812, remained unpaid ten years after peace had been restored. A large number of land sales, made in a time of excitement, has had to be cancelled; and the collection of overdue instalments has been delayed. Both these things might have been counted on as certain.

#### THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

A meeting of intending exhibitors from Toronto at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London next year was held in the Board of Trade rooms on Tuesday last. Mr. H. W. Darling, president of the Board of Trade, who had been instrumental in calling the meeting, was voted into the chair and reminded those present that the Board had resolved, when Sir Charles Tupper was in Toronto, that it would take an active interest in the Exhibition, to the end that Toronto might be well represented there.

Mr. Withrow promised to exhibit, not that his firm (Withrow & Hillock) expected to export to the London market, but in order that Canada might be represented in his line. Mr. Copp, of the Toronto Silver Plating Co., stated that his company would send \$2000 worth of exhibits over if he could be sure they would receive delicate handling. The suggestion having been made that Mr. H. J. Hill, who had been so successful a manager of the Toronto Industrial Fair, should be engaged to go to England and see Canadian exhibits properly placed, Mr. A. W. Wright stated that the expense of care of the goods there would be met out of the guarantee fund of £300,000, but that it was intended by our Government to send a mechanical expert to look after machinery despatched thither. We

are indebted to the courtesy of the *Canadian Manufacturer* for Ontario additions to our list of intending exhibitors. We learn that the following firms have promised to exhibit at the Intercolonial Exhibition to be held in London, Eng., next year:—

#### QUEBEC.

Whitehead & Turner.. Brooms and Woodenware.  
J. G. Woodley..... Boots and shoes.  
Fisher and Blouin.... Harness and saddlery.  
G. Siefert..... Canadian pearls.  
Chinic and Beudet .. Nails, tools, &c.  
L. P. Vallee..... Photographic views.  
Erabor Commissionners.. Plans of Quebec and Levis Harbor.  
P. W. McKnight..... Buggy, wagon, sleighs, &c.

#### MONTREAL.

Dom. Bridge Works .. Models, plans, &c.  
Eng. & Can. Wire Co.. Wire fastenings.  
Thompson & Co ..... Fine boots and shoes.  
Lyman, Sons & Co.... Pharmaceutical goods, paints, &c.  
N. Tourangeau & Co.. Hat and cap blocks.  
A. A. Wilson & Co. .. Fire-proof paints.  
R. & O. Navigation Co. Models of river steamers.  
Buckingham Pulp Co. Wood and wood pulp.  
John Burns ..... Wrought-iron Range.  
J. Fraser Torrance.... Infusorial earth, &c.  
Tasse, Wood & Co .... Assortment cigars.

#### TORONTO.

J. & J. Taylor ..... Fire and burglar safes  
Peter R. Lamb & Co... Glue, fertilizers, &c.  
Morse Soap Co..... Assortment soaps.  
Christie, Brown & Co.. Assorted biscuits.  
Cobban Manuf'g Co... Picture mouldings.  
Samuel May & Co.... Billiard tables.  
Gooderham & Worts Co Whiskey and Cologue spirits.  
Cooper & Smith ..... Boots and shoes.  
Canada Printing Ink Co Printing inks.  
M. Staunton & Co..... Wall papers.  
Elliot & Co..... Linseed and its products.  
Chas. Boeckh & Sons.. Brushes and woodenware.  
Withrow & Hillock.... Refrigerators.  
T. G. Bright ..... Canadian wines.  
Ingles & Hunter ..... Corliss steam engines  
Toronto Silver Plate Co Silver plated ware.  
Brown Brothers ..... Account books and binding.  
Rolph, Smith & Co.... Engraving, &c.

#### HAMILTON.

R. M. Wanzer & Co.... Sewing Machines  
Burn & Robinson, M'g Co Stamped Tinware  
J. & R. Kilgour ..... Organs  
J. Hoodless..... Furniture

#### DUNDAS.

McKechnie & Bertram.. Iron and Wood work.  
Dundas Horse Shoe Co. ing Machinery  
Dundas Cot'n Mills Co. Cotton Fabrics

#### GUELPH.

W. Bell & Co..... Parlor Organs  
James Goldie ..... Roller process Flour  
Thos. Gowdy & Co.... Lawn Mowers

#### BRANTFORD.

A. Harris, Son & Co.. Harvesting Machines  
A. Watts & Co ..... Assortment Soaps  
W. S. Slingsby & Son.. Blankets  
J. O. Wisner, Son & Co. Field Implements  
Waterous Eng'ers Works  
Company..... Portable sawmill.

#### LONDON.

Stevens, Turner & Burns Farm Machinery  
Jno. T. Labatt ..... Ale, Porter, and Malt  
McClary M'g Co ..... Stoves, Tin, and Copperware  
Isaac Waterman..... Petroleum & Products

#### OTHER PLACES.

*Cornwall* :  
Canada Cotton M'g Co. Cotton fabrics.  
Cornwall Manuf'g. Co.. Woollen fabrics.  
*Preston* :  
W. Stahschmidt & Co. Office desks and school furniture.  
*Kingston* :  
J. W. Brown & Co.... Carriages and waggons  
*St. Catharines* :  
Wellandvale M'g. Co.. Axes, scythes, forks, &c.