

strike the eye of a business man, is that of Tees & Co., the desk manufacturers. "It shows itself," so to speak, for on repeated visits we did not find any one behind the railings, though there were plenty of people in front. Office-desks, tables, revolving book-cases, desks with sliding tops, made of oak, walnut, cherry, white-wood, told their own story of good work in neat and serviceable shape.

The carriage display is handsome, so is that of sleighs and other vehicles. Lariviere's Montreal work is alongside of carriages from Oshawa, Kingston and other points. Armstrong's specialties from Guelph are there in variety, and canoes from Ottawa; household furniture from half a score of places; Colin McArthur & Co.'s wall paper and rollers; pressed brick and terra cotta work from the valley of the Don; Christie's biscuits, as big as the side of a house—the cabinet we mean, not the biscuit; fire-brick and asbestos fire-places with cheery gas fires blazing. Across from these last sits a man smoking carelessly and looking at the ceiling, but who ever and anon jumps up, and in a voice heard above the accumulating noises, extols the qualities of the cone rotary ventilator, made by E. Chanteloup and lectured upon by G. D. Pearson. The Laprairie Terra Cotta Company property has been acquired, we understand, by the Waterous Engine Works Company of Brantford.

Five thousand were given away on Monday and Tuesday of the oval fans of the Safford Radiator Company. These little keepsakes bear upon one side views of the various public buildings in Canada fitted with the hot water and steam-heating radiators of this company. Messrs. H. McLaren & Co., the Montreal agents of the Toronto Radiator Works, tell us that these heaters are being shipped to Great Britain and to New Zealand. Their display, in the northeast corner of the Main Building, includes thermostats and other apparatus for regulating heat in dwellings.

To any one not familiar with the recent progress of pottery work in Canada the exhibit of the St. John's, Que., Stone Chinaware Company must prove instructive. Here are table and toilet goods in white granite, as well as in colors. The gilding and coloring of this ware is very fairly done, and the patterns are neat as well as serviceable.

Farmers were crowding into the Dairy Building to see the prize exhibits. We observed that the first prize for creamery butter was adjudged to J. Struthers, of Owen Sound, Ont. The prize winners in factory cheese were:—

- 1st. L. Paton, Oxford Mills, Ont.
- 2nd. A. B. McDonald, Waterloo, Que.
- 3rd. C. D. Jewett, Sweetsburg, Que.
- 4th. S. Howard, Gowrie, Ont.
- 5th. C. Standish, Warden, Que.

In dairy butter all five prizes were taken by Quebec exhibitors.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

The Kingston News is authority for the statement that a representative of an American firm manufacturing patent boilers was in that city on Saturday last and made arrangements with the Kingston foundry to manufacture these boilers in Canada.

From Buffalo comes word that a movement is on foot to combine all the larger safe companies of the States in a trust. The object of course will be to lessen the cost of competition and regulate the price of output. The Cary

Safe Co., of Buffalo, the Barnes Safe Co., of Pittsburg, Cincinnati Safe and Lock Co., Miller Safe and Iron Works of Baltimore, McNeil & Urban, and Mosler and Dreibold Safe Companies of Ohio are involved in the scheme.

Messrs. King, of the Levis, Que., shoe factory, have received their last carload of machinery, which will be put in position in a few days, when work will be commenced.

The Port Arthur *Sentinel* hears that Lemieux, the iron founder of Duluth, has in view the placing of extensive plant at the fort.

W. A. Frost, of the malleable iron works, Smith's Falls, is, says the *Perth Examiner*, about to make an addition of 250 feet by 58 feet, at a cost of \$15,000, and giving room for 75 more men.

According to the *Journal*, Mr. Watson, whose knitting mill was lately destroyed by fire in Strathroy, has leased a large frame building on St. Paul street, St. Catharines, and proposes to carry on his business there.

The *Picton Gazette* hears some talk of an \$80,000 carriage factory taking the place of the Gananoque carriage works when the latter remove to Brookville.

Jno. Sager, an inventor of Warren, Penn., claims to have discovered a process for tempering copper to the hardness of steel. He showed a reporter of the *New York Times* two knives made of his tempered copper. The scribe found them as sharp as razors, and were not dulled by use on a hard hickory stick. Sager says that the process of Ferdinand Allard, a Quebec blacksmith, is mere hammering, while his is produced by chemicals.

The question of lighting the city of Buffalo by electricity generated at Niagara Falls has brought out a novel suggestion. Instead of running wires over the distance, it is proposed, says the *N. Y. World*, to erect high steel towers at the Falls and place reflector lights of enormous candle-power upon them. The rays of these lights, it is said, can be made to illuminate Buffalo, and the cost of copper wires to and about the city and return will be saved.

A die for cutting off and pointing pieces of wire has, says the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, been patented in Canada by the American Screw Company, and has been assigned to the Canada Screw Company of Hamilton. The invention consists first in feeding the wire some distance ahead, shearing a piece therefrom, moving it laterally, thus forming a concave groove across the end of the standing wire, then shearing or pinching off the surplus metal to form a point. An eye is then formed by binding a portion of the wire to form a loop, the grooved end of the wire fitting and overlapping the shank. An enlarged screw thread is then rolled upon the shank.

LEGAL NOTES.

Among our readers there are doubtless some who have performed the duty of trustee in a sequestration, and to them every point of real practical importance in bankruptcy law determined by a judgment of the Courts is of practical interest. John Davidson was tenant of the farm of Auchnagorth, under a lease which provided that on its determination the landlord should take over at a valuation certain fencing, manure, etc. The lease also provided that on the bankruptcy of the tenant it should *ipso facto* become void. Davidson died insolvent, with arrears of rent amounting to £331 18s. 10d. due to his landlord. Soon after his

death his estates were sequestered, but previously to the sequestration the landlord had entered on possession. The amount payable for the fencing, manure, etc. (£362 14s. 6d.) was settled by an arbitrator appointed by the landlord and the trustee in the sequestration. The trustee claimed payment of this sum in full, and required the landlord to rank for the rent due. The landlord, on the other hand, claimed to set off, and the Second Division of the Court of Session has upheld the latter view. The contract under which the rent was payable was the same under which the landlord was required to take over the fencing, manure, etc., and on this ground the doctrine of compensation received effect, and the point is one of great importance in bankruptcy law.—*North British Economist*.

A telephone company, says the *Electrical World*, which for several weeks permits its wire to remain suspended across a public highway, a few feet from the ground, is liable to a traveller who comes in contact therewith during an electrical storm and is injured by a discharge of electricity. The duty on the part of the telephone company was clear to prevent its wire from becoming an obstruction on the highway. The person might have been hurt by coming in contact with the wire of the telephone company, and injuries to him might have resulted, independent of the fact that the wire at the time was charged from the storm then prevailing. Moreover, persons must be held to know the ordinary operations of the forces of nature, and to use proper means to avert danger.

To say that the agency of the telephone wire in the production of the injury was inferior to that of the electric current, which was the main cause, is not satisfactory. It is, in fact, to admit that the company's displaced wire furnished the means by which the dangerous force was communicated to and injured the defendant in error. This decision was rendered in the case of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company versus Robinson, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

ONTARIO GAME AND FISHING LAWS.—It will be remembered that last session of the Provincial Legislature dealt with the protection of game and of fur-bearing animals, making the Act referring to these more rigid than before, and appointing commissioners to aid in the enforcement of the law. These commissioners are Dr. McCallum, of Dunville, chairman, Messrs. H. P. Dwight, of Toronto, J. H. Willmott, of Beaumaris, Muskoka, W. B. Wells, of Oshawa, and W. G. Parish, of Athens. These gentlemen have issued in poster form an abstract of the law, which aims at curbing pot hunters and at the preservation of the various species of deer, also at maintaining a proper close season for game and fish. No one person during any one year or season may kill more than two deer, elk, moose, reindeer, or caribou. No one may kill any wild turkeys, beaver, otter, or fisher till the year 1897. No person is to kill more than 300 ducks during any one season. And so on. Fines ranging from \$5 to \$25 are provided for the infringement of the law. Persons who are not resident and domiciled in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec will have to pay \$25 for a license before they can hunt.

An interest book, which lays some claim to accuracy and convenience, is that known as Julian's, and bearing the imprint of William