

stable fittings. They have besides fitted up in the Main Building a handsome exhibit of two full-sized stalls and one box stall, which were curiously inspected by thousands of people during the past week. This firm also makes boilers for preparing food for cattle and horses. They are proprietors of the "Daisy" Hot Water Heater, which shares with the Safford Radiator a very large space on the north side. Eight of these heaters, of different sizes, are shown, and one of them is in full blast.

The Malleable Iron Company are manufacturers of steam and gas fittings on Mill street in Montreal. They display rows upon rows of samples of their cocks, T's, elbows, flanges, unions, return-bends, back-joints, &c.

Either the same array of boxes they showed in Toronto or a duplicate of it curves around the north-east end thirty-six feet (392 different samples shown), to the glory and renown of Christie Brown & Co.'s biscuits.

One naturally expects a creditable display from the Montreal Wall Paper Factory, whose manager, Mr. Colin McArthur, knows so well how to produce and how to display such goods. But the present exhibit is more than usually attractive from the novelty and delicacy of the patterns and the taste shown in their arrangement.

The crowd does not linger, as a rule, about the space occupied by the Miller Brothers & Toms, but machinists, architects, contractors do—which perhaps is more to the purpose. Are the manufacturers of the Acme patents in hot-water fittings and boilers. What is claimed for these is—whether the virtue resides in the boiler or in the fittings, or in both, we do not pretend to tell—but what is claimed is that the combination is most effective in heating premises either above or below the level of the boiler. And accordingly here we see a boiler elevated some fifteen feet above the floor of the Main Building warming pipes near the feet of the passer by, and warming radiators, by the same water, a dozen feet above their heads.

At or near the east end we are confronted by a placard which bears the following questions and answers:—

Q.—"What country turns out the best safe?"

A.—"The Dominion of Canada."

Q.—"What company manufactures it?"

A.—"The Goldie & McCulloch Co. of Galt."

Q.—"Where can one be ordered?"

A.—"Right here."

And specimen safes of the make of this well-known Ontario firm are here to the number of seven or eight.

The Island City Works of P. D. Dods & Co. are represented here with a variety of their paints and varnishes in the east corridor, and on a larger scale than their Toronto exhibit. Near them H. R. Ives & Co. occupy a large space with a handsome display of their ornamental iron work for the roofs and finials of buildings, iron bedsteads, shelf hardware, castors, scales, shovels, etc., etc.

Surrounded as they are by metal goods of every conceivable sort, one can yet easily distinguish the show of Heintzman pianos made by C. W. Lindsay, in a booth there are rewarded by means of bunting. Here are rosewood pianos, walnut pianos, bird-eye maple pianos by this well-known firm. And their tone-quality is made known by experts to every passer-by.

By crossing the bridge which divides the exhibit proper from the race-track and the grand stand, one steps from the municipality

of St. Louis du Mile End into the city limits of Montreal. Once over here, after having seen the St. Louis area of the show, one realizes how large and commodious the grounds are. And they have a need to be. A ballooning spectacular, such as a procession, a balloon ascension, illusions, acrobatics, races, etc., appeals to the French Canadians, and they flock to see it. The clever ones among the showmen at the side booths have learned enough to have their announcements made now in French, now in English by the brazen, and generally hoarse, door-keepers they employ.

MACHINERY HALL.

The appearance of Machinery Hall is almost as disappointing as was that department in the Toronto Fair. It is but sparsely filled, lacks life and motion. Let us hope the reason is the same in both cases, viz.: that machinists are too busy on orders to care much for making displays of the kind. An attractive collection of asbestos in various forms is made at the south door, and there are some displays of electric lighting appliances. Robt. Mitchell & Co.'s array of steam-gauges, gas-meters, founders' fittings, &c., from their new foundry in the outskirts of the city, was close by. Robin & Sadler's belting, we observed, was used by various engines and dynamos in this direction. And the Dodge Wood Split Pulleys, for which Miller Bros. & Toms are the Montreal agents, showed their familiar pyramids.

Port Hope is kept before the eyes (and ears) of visitors by the announcement, variously made, that she is the "The Handsomest Town in the World," but the "only place where Spooner's Copperine is made." The aforesaid Spooner being Alonzo the brave, whose fair Imogene appears to be copperine, since he is never known to admire or apostrophize anything or anybody else, but that anti-friction box metal.

Here is a New Brunswick concern, A. J. Lordly & Son, furniture makers in St. John, who send a group of young men up with turning machinery which makes miniature chairs, sold as souvenirs of the exhibition. In another place an enterprising concern from St. Stephen vaunts the virtues of a new brand of soap.

In this building is a display of belting made by the Canadian Rubber Company. Amongst others is a belt of the enormous width of 80 inches and of 12-ply thickness, placarded as "the widest belt ever made in Canada."

OTHER FEATURES.

The Carriage Building was mostly devoted to the products of three celebrated Montreal makers in this line, but one Ontario concern making a fair display. The Working Dairy proved a source of wonder to the many and instruction to the few. Implements were mainly shown across the street near the Grand Stand. There was an admirable display of horses, from the stalwart Percherons or Clydesdales to the spirited saddle horse and the dainty racer. Marvels were shown in the way of quaint merino sheep and educated, cleanly goats; while the poultry show, the dog show, the flower show had their crowds of admirers.

To conclude, the Montreal Exposition Company has made a most creditable beginning; their efforts have been well seconded by exhibitors, and the reward of both is seen in the unprecedented attendance. The merchants and manufacturers of Montreal should uphold the hands of the company's directors in every way possible, whether by taking shares in the company or by continuing to exhibit their wares. The Fair may be made an annual

one, and once the civic pride of Montrealers is aroused in the matter, it will grow in extent and importance.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

LOCKHART v. CITY OF SAINT JOHN.—This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained through falling from Smuthe street into York point slip by reason of a defective railing. The height of the street above the slip was about twelve feet. The city had public weigh scales there, and the plaintiff, who was a teamster, took a load of iron to have it weighed. The weigher was absent, and the plaintiff leaned his arm against the rail around the slip, when the rail gave way with him. The jury found negligence on the part of the defendants, and assessed the damages at \$350. The Court was moved for a new trial or for a non-suit on the grounds (a) that there was no evidence that the city had knowledge of the defect; (b) that there was no evidence of negligence; (c) that the plaintiff was not using the street as a traveller. *Held*, that, having constructed the railing, the city would be presumed to know of the way it was constructed, and if that way involved negligence, they would know of this. This was the finding, and the evidence supported it. That the plaintiff was in the reasonable use of the highway. The defendants had set their scales in the plaintiff way for the purpose of profit, and the plaintiff was there to use them, and had to wait for the weigher. His stopping in the street was therefore proper and justifiable, and the defendants at least could not complain of it. They cannot say he should have continued in motion to preserve a traveller's rights. He had a right to do anything reasonable under the circumstances, and if he chose, while waiting on this lawful business, which the city, for its own profit, had said might be transacted, to rest himself against the street railing (a position in which he would be well out of the line of travel), it was a reasonable use of the highway under the circumstances.

HARRIS v. RITCHIE.—A. H. conveyed his real and personal estate to the defendant in trust, after paying expenses, commission, mortgages, judgments, liens, &c., to pay the Union Bank of Halifax the amount of all promissory notes and bills of exchange held by the bank, upon which the plaintiff and others were liable as sureties. The bank having released liens on real estate of the insolvent for the purpose of enabling the same to be sold, the plaintiff claimed to have a ratable proportion of the amount realized by the sale applied in reduction of his liability on a renewal note given by him for the balance due on paper, on which he was liable as surety. *Held*, that the bank alone was entitled to the proceeds of the sale, the liens more than covering the whole amount. That the bank, by becoming a party to the deed, and afterwards releasing the liens as stated, did not abandon and forfeit the position of a preferred creditor.

THROUGH CHICAGO SPECTACLES.

We find the following in a recent number of the *Chicago North-West Lumberman*: "A dealer in this city who is conversant with the eastern trade estimates that the Canadians this year have captured the sale of 100,000,000 feet of the American trade through the operation of the new tariff, and the favor that has been shown Canadian shippers by reduced rates on the Grand Trunk and its York State