

On the TYNE, the demand for wood goods is fair and prices stiffening a little, so that holders are on the look out for higher values. The most of the supplies, which are now coming forward in increased supply are from the Baltic. Wood paving is being tried in Newcastle. The whole of the roadway of High Level Bridge is to be laid with creasoted pavement.

Glasgow advices state that 26,000 tons of shipping have been turned out from the various shipyards during July, viz., 17 vessels. The principal wood imports to the Clyde from Quebec thus far this season are as follow:—3,864 logs Quebec waney boardwood, 20,536 do. yellow pine, 4,093 do red pine, 4,172 do. oak, 2,275 do. elm, 1,623 do. ash, 1,024 do. birch, 196,000 pieces Quebec deals, pine and spruce, 7,599 do oak planks, 109,000 do oak staves.

#### MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

It is proposed to make glass in Windsor, Ont., and \$20,000 has already been subscribed out of \$50,000, for the manufacture of plate glass, glass jars, &c. The provisional directors are:—D. B. Odette, R. Pursey, J. Nelson, J. Scott, Z. Selling, and R. Scott. If Bourke's old distillery property can be got, a large frame building will be erected with a ten pot furnace. The factory may furnish employment for eighty hands.

The first fire was kindled in the furnace of the N. S. Glass Works on Monday of last week, to dry the furnace. Several orders have already been received for glass.

J. H. Chapman & Co. of Sherbrooke, Que. are putting up an addition to their file works, to give room for increasing their manufacturing facilities. Their business is growing steadily.

Messrs. A. R. Sanborn & Co., have men at work preparing for the manufacture of shovel-handles at Fregean's mill, Beebe Plain.

Messrs. Mc. Leish & Wright of Stanstead, if they can get white birch in strips sawn at mills at Spider Lake and in the White Mountains, will manufacture spools on both sides of the line.

The building erected for a furniture factory at Almonte, has been leased by Mr. W. H. Wylie, who intends engaging in the manufacture of blankets, as soon as the required alterations are effected. Mr. Wylie was engaged in the woollen manufacturing there some years ago, but having been burned out in 1877, he removed to Carleton Place, where he has since carried on a successful business.

We imagine that few Canadians know there is such a thing as a plane factory in Canada, but the little village of Roxton Pond, Que., is the possessor of such an industry. Owing to the strong competition from American manufacturers in the past, the business has been conducted in quite a moderate way. Recently, however, matters have much improved, and Mr. Dalpe, the proprietor, has increased his facilities, and expects to shortly have from thirty to forty men employed.

The pulp mill at Milton, Queen's Co., N. S. on which work is now proceeding, is to cost \$10,000. A contract has been made in England for

the sale of wood pulp at a fixed price, for a term of years.

The practical expiration of the well-known McKay system of royalties on machine-sewed shoes is to take place this week. It will relieve the shoe trade of the States and Canada from an annual tax amounting at present to an average of 2 cents per pair on 50,000,000 pairs of shoes. The final offer of the McKay Association was to give a clean title of their machines to the manufacturers who are using them, for \$250 less 10 per cent. for cash. \$25 is to be charged also to each of the channelers, feather-edges &c. The lessees of between 600 and 700 of the 1,300 McKay machines in use have accepted the offer of the Association.

The employees of the Acton Glove Works are obliged to work overtime, so busy with orders are the proprietors.

Mr. Wm. Fleming, of Sydney, New South Wales, late Canadian Commissioner to Australia but now the sole agent for the Bell Organs for the Colonies, is visiting Guelph, and has left orders with Messrs. Bell and Co., for ninety-one organs. The firm has purchased the lot opposite the Grand Trunk station at the corner of Garden and Woolwich streets, which, by the way, is one of the most valuable sites in the city, and there they propose to build their new factory having a frontage of 113 feet on Garden street and 80 feet on Woolwich street if the Council will exempt the building from taxation for a certain number of years. The factory will be of white brick with stone foundation and facings, and will be five stories in height including a mansard roof.

The new spring factory of the Guelph Carriage Goods Company, begun last year, is being completed by the addition of a building 80x240 feet in size. The foundation has been laid and a large gang of men is at work getting up the brick walls. Armstrong's new carpet factory is about completed. The roof is being finished and the rest of the work is quickly progressing. The building is commodious and will add largely to the appearance of the neighborhood where it is situated.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating The Grape Sugar Refinery Company of Canada (limited) with a total capital stock of \$100,000; The Dairy Utensil Manufacturing Company; The Petrolia Waggon Manufacturing Company; The London Safety Switch Company.

Making lucifer matches, by the Peter Wallace patent machine, was suggested to the people of Chatham. They did not take hold of it very warmly, but the scheme has been better received in Toronto. The *Planet* means that Chatham "has to take a back seat again" for \$20,000 out of \$100,000 stock in the enterprise was subscribed here at once.

#### IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

The makers of iron and steel in the United States are at a disadvantage as compared with British makers in the high prices they have to pay for fuel and the uncertainty of the cost of their labor. While No. 2 foundry pig brings \$22 at Philadelphia, at which figure furnace

owners claim to be not more than holding their own, Scotch iron of like grade is sold for about \$13.50 at Glasgow, while the price of importing is not over \$3 50 per ton. Lake Superior ore, during the boom of 1880, was run up in price to \$12 a ton at Cleveland, almost the price of finished iron in Scotland, and it is now about \$9. Connellsville coke, which in 1878 sold at 90c. a ton, was advanced to \$5; and anthracite coal advanced largely. When these articles come down to a fair price, good foundry iron will be produced in the United States for \$18 or \$20 a ton.

From the report, for 1880, of the American Iron and Steel Association, we gather that the output of pig iron in the United States that year was 4,295,414 net tons, an increase of 40 per cent. over that of the previous year. That of Great Britain was 7,721,833 gross tons, an increase of about 30 per cent. Comparing 1880 with 1870, however, the British production has grown 17 per cent. in ten years, while that of America has doubled. The United States make more Bessemer steel than any other country. During 1880, 1,074,262 gross tons of ingots were made—an increase of 30 per cent. over the production of 1879. The steel rails made weighed 852,196 gross tons, an increase of not quite 40 per cent. over the output in 1879. In England, in the same year, 1,044,382 tons of ingots and 739,910 tons of rails were turned out. In the opinion of Mr. Swank, the Secretary of the Association, the steel works of the United States will, at the close of the present year, be equal to an annual production of 1,750,000 net tons of ingots and 1,500,000 net tons of rails.

The Secretary says, with reference to Canada: "We hope that Canada may yet make her own iron and steel, for the production of which her resources are ample. In the manufacture of charcoal pig iron, especially, we can not see why there should be any hesitation whatever. With the proper effort she should make as good charcoal iron as is made in the United States, and plenty of it. It is surely a reproach to Canadian enterprise that Canadian ores should be imported to this country while Canada is importing our iron. This is the Spanish policy. During the past year arrangements have been made by several Bessemer steel establishments in the United States to secure from Canada a supply of ore that is practically free from phosphorus."

#### ONTARIO JUDICATURE ACT.

All sudden changes made in old time customs and habits provoke a good deal of criticism and opposition. Those persons affected naturally enquire what is to be gained by the change. The good resulting is often overlooked, and when seen at the time, scarcely appreciated. These remarks apply with full force to this Act. Up to the 22nd inst. the practice of the law was comparatively simple and had the merit of being well known. The principles of justice were recognized and enforced in all our courts, and ample provision existed for transferring cases, when necessary, from one court to ano-