

## BOOK REVIEW.

The Ontario Judicature Act, 1881. Rules of the Court and forms with the orders of the Court of Appeal and other Acts, Orders and Rules relating to the Practice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, with practical notes, by Jas. McLennan, Q.C.—Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto.

It is to members of the legal profession that this work is of most importance. The change about to be introduced into the practice and constitution of the courts of this Province by the Judicature Act which, as to its main provisions, comes into effect on the 22nd day of August next cannot, however, be quite devoid of interest to any class of the community—certainly not to business men. The Act aims at the complete assimilation of equity and common law practice, the way for that change having been paved by the legislation of late years securing a partial fusion of the courts. The present Court of Appeal, Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas are to constitute hereafter one court under the name of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, divided into two sections:—One termed "The Court of Appeal for Ontario," and the other "The High Court of Justice for Ontario." The latter court is to be made up of three divisions called the Chancery, Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions respectively, which are to have practically concurrent jurisdiction over the same matters. In some important respects the powers of the new courts are to be greater, and at the same time more elastic, than those enjoyed by the old.

The author follows each section of the Act by notes of the decisions under similar clauses of the English Judicature Acts, which were passed with a similar object, and have been in force for some years. No attempt is made at any extended independent annotation of the Act, for the reason that it is deemed unwise to hazard opinions until after practice shall have settled at least some general rules of procedure and interpretation. The rules of Court still applicable, including those of the Court of Appeal, are added, also a large number of forms which will be found of great value. Every part of the work appears to evidence much care in its preparation. Wherever the judicial powers are altered or increased, especial pains is taken to point out and explain the effect of such changes. The mechanical execution is creditable to the publishers. The binding is cloth, but neat and substantial.

## FRENCH WINES.

## ARE THEY ADULTERATED?

The United States Consul in Paris some time ago requested his subordinates at various cities in France to report upon the condition of the vineyards and of the wine trade generally in that country. The question was specially asked whether French wines were adulterated before being exported. We append some of the replies made:—

The consular agent for the United States at Nantes, Mr. Giffard, declares that large quantities of foreign wines are imported and employed in the manufacture of what is called *Bordeaux wines*. The wines imported are thick and quite unfit for consumption in their first state, but rich in alcohol. Sophisticated wines are drunk in the country or exported, but not directly to the United States. They can gain this country by the way of the other ports, the only wines declared for the United States being the Saumur Champagne wines. Mr. Giffard thinks it right to insinuate that the wines produced being at a too low price their price is augmented to make their origin appear more probable to the buyers.

Mr. Giffard in a supplementary report condescends to acknowledge that the wines produced are so by the mixture of foreign wines strong in alcohol with native wines, less so, but that official inspection prevents any water being added. He thinks nevertheless that there are other ways of blending for the wines called shipping wines and which are sold 80 fcs the cask. As for the bouquet and the colour, these are produced by the addition of certain drugs which are not always, indeed scarcely ever of a nature pernicious to health. Wines for ordinary consumption are not adulterated in France, those for eating houses and table-d'hôte are in the proportion of nine-tenths.

Mr. Nahmens, consular agent for the United States at Cette, says that a great portion of the imports into that port are forwarded in transit to Paris, Bordeaux, Lyon, Havre, Germany and Switzerland. Another portion is reserved for blending with poorer wines and suitable to the home trade, which buys them as wines of home-growth. The white wines are employed in the fabrication of Vermouth, very little is exported to the United States. The sweet purple wines of Roussillon are the only ones which can be used in making imitations of Sherry.—*Revue des Vins.*

## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NOTES.

Continuing our notes of a trip through 'The Townships,' we come next to Coaticooke. This town, which felt the effects of the depression of former years perhaps more severely than any other place of its size in the Province, is now participating in the general "boom" to a marked degree. The village offers excellent facilities for manufacturing, having good water power and railway communication. These advantages were pretty well advertised just prior to the setting in of the late dull times, and several manufacturing concerns locating here, the people thought their future success assured, and much reckless speculation was indulged in, the effects of which have been keenly felt. With the return of good times, however, outside capital has been again attracted to the place, and seconded by the more sober efforts of the citizens, is likely to result in material growth and benefit. The Coaticooke Cotton Co. is the leading industry, running 250 looms and 12,000 spindles upon grey cottons and cotton yarns, and employing about 225 hands. These goods have found favor with the trade and are sold through Messrs. Cantlie & Ewan, of Montreal. The knitting Company, which felt the hard times in common with all other manufacturing concerns, experienced in 1880, a very successful year. It is reported that they earned twenty per cent. upon their capital, eight per cent. being paid in dividends, the remainder, after paying off some outstanding liabilities, being carried to the reserve. The extensive buildings of the Pioneer Beet Root Sugar Co. are being actively pushed to completion, and it is expected will be ready for the manufacture of sugar this Autumn, from the crop of beets now growing. Not a little business is also done in the making of lumber, sashes and doors, rakes, furniture, &c., and the general air of bustle and activity is in marked contrast with the prevailing quiet of two or three years ago.

The thriving village of Danville, with its well-to-do appearance, is more of a trade centre for the surrounding fine farming country than a manufacturing place. Still, it possesses one prosperous industry in the extensive tannery and leather belt-making factory of Messrs. J. L. Goodhue & Son. The latter department of the business has developed considerably of late, their goods being in general demand, and selling as far East as Halifax. Their bill for fitting out a large saw mill on the Ottawa this Spring was \$2,500. A considerable amount of lumber is made in the vicinity, and at Nicolet Falls, about three miles from Danville,

there are two pretty large mills, that of Mr. Wm. Farwell, manufacturing Spruce lumber for the American market mainly, though they also make spruce deals for shipment from Quebec, and the second mill, belonging to Major H. R. Hanning, runs principally on spruce staves for nail kegs, lime and cement barrels, &c., of which large quantities are made, principally for Montreal manufactories; a considerable amount of birch is also used up in the manufacture of broom handles, &c. The water power at this point is very good, the river having been improved, and a dam regulating the mill flow at the lake forming the source of this branch of the Nicolet, and it is hoped that other manufacturers may be induced to locate here.

The town of St. Johns has, since the great fire of 1873, materially improved in appearance, the buildings erected subsequent to that catastrophe being of a substantial character and handsome appearance. Richelieu street, the main business street of the town, has been widened, and the stores that line its either side do credit to the enterprise of their respective owners. It is the complaint, however, that the general business of the town is not what it was some years ago. Then St. John's was the business centre of a tract of country reaching from fifty to sixty miles in a southerly and easterly direction, but the improved railway facilities of the last few years seem to have had an effect detrimental to St. Johns, a large proportion of the trade that used to be done here, now going on to Montreal. To offset this, a number of the citizens have agitated measures to foster the establishing of manufacturing industries in the town, and though meeting with much discouragement they have the satisfaction of seeing a fair amount of manufacturing being done, and are hopeful of further additions. The manufacture of pottery is the leading industry, there being four concerns engaged in that business here, besides two in the village of Iberville, immediately across the river. The St. Johns Stone China Ware Company employ some 220 hands, and are the largest makers. Their goods are well and favorably known throughout the Dominion. Following them in point of size come Messrs. William Livesly & Co., who have just built new premises, and expect to employ about one hundred hands when in full operation. Mr. W. Jones makes Rockingham ware and cheaper lines of white ware; he is at present enlarging his facilities for manufacture, and when these are completed he will employ sixty to seventy hands. Mr. E. Bowler is engaged in the same line as the latter, and on about a similar scale. It will thus be seen that the manufacture of crockery takes quite an important position among our home industries, a fact of which comparatively few Canadians are aware. There is besides located here a boot and shoe factory, employing quite a respectable complement of hands, that of Messrs. Seguin, Lalime & Co., successors to Messrs. Cote, Arpin & Co., and the Victoria Hosiery Co.'s woollen mill, running on wool hose, &c. The glass works established here some years ago, have recently been removed to Montreal by the proprietors, Messrs. W. & D. Yuile, for reasons of economy.

DON'T LEARN A TRADE.—No, don't learn a trade, young man. You might soil your hands, wilt your shirt collar and spoil your complexion perspiring. Go hang your chin over a counter; learn to talk twaddle to the ladies; part your hair in the middle; make an ass of yourself generally, and work for wages that wouldn't support a Chinese laundryman—just because it is more genteel in the eyes of people whose pride prevents them from pounding rock or hewing wood, and whom poverty pinches worse than a patent clothes pin.