

**PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.**

*Both covers of the "Canadian Manufacturer" were originally intended to be reserved, but the demand on our advertising space has increased so rapidly that we have to transfer some advertisements to the back cover. The front cover is still reserved, and to advertisers wishing to make use of its columns rates will be furnished on application.*

**Editorial Notes.**

We return thanks to our many patrons, who, since our first issue saw the light, have sent in their subscriptions. It is by such substantial recognition of our endeavours that we will be enabled to place before our readers a paper in every way worthy of the great interests we humbly represent.

If we would gain foreign markets we must be prepared to meet the peculiar requirements of the people we want to get for customers. For instance, it might be thought that, supposing Canadian flour proved to be of good quality, it ought to sell readily wherever good flour is wanted. But the fact turns out to be that in the West India and South American markets the best flour is unsaleable unless put up in barrels of a certain description. To this certain description of barrels have the people of these Southern countries been accustomed, and none other will they buy. The difference to our millers is probably nothing at all in the way of actual cost, or not over a very few cents per barrel at the outside. But it makes a great difference in the sale of the flour, if offered for sale where the coffee plant and the sugar cane grow. The Brazil steamer which recently left Halifax would have had more flour offered for the trip than she had, but for the fact that the special kind of barrels required for this trade were not ready. They will be ready next time, let it be hoped. To just such things as these must our exporters give attention, if they would build up a direct Southern trade.

The time was when the north of Spain was of great fame as an iron manufacturing district, but lately the valuable iron deposits of that region have been used chiefly to feed English, French and German furnaces. According to recent accounts, however, a turn of the tide appears to have set in, and the production of iron and steel on the spot is likely soon to be greatly extended. New iron works are to be erected in Bilbao with foreign capital, with the object of smelting on the spot the deposits of ore already owned by foreign firms, and thus reducing the cost of carriage. Herr Krupp's firm is named first as having adopted this resolution, and a number of Belgian and English firms are also said to have come to a similar decision. Similar works are also to be erected at Santander, and again at Belmez. In the province of Oviedo, Bessemer works, with the latest improvements, are to be erected for the manufacture of steel from iron containing phosphorus by the dephosphorizing process. The exports of ore from Bilbao last year amounted to 2,345,000 tons, of which 1,688,489 tons were shipped to Great Britain, 293,758 tons via Holland to Germany (200,000 tons of this quantity being exclusively for the Krupp works), 245,011 tons to France, 83,491 tons to Belgium and 34,849 tons to the United States. During the first five months of 1881, the exports amounted to 1,150,000 tons, and it is expected that the total for the year will not fall short of 2,500,000 tons. Spain appears to resemble Canada in this respect,—that her native iron ores are carried long distances, and made by foreigners the means of a paying business and work for many hands.

Might we not take a lesson from Spain, and try whether the money now made by Americans out of our valuable iron ores, could not be made by our own capitalists and workmen instead?

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

The "Wilson Scale" has achieved an enviable reputation for its manufacturers, and is certainly a credit to Canadian workmanship.

It has, in many instances, replaced those of other makers, who for years had a monopoly of this market, till the Wilson asserted its superiority, by its durability and accuracy under severe tests and in long service.

The Town of Cobourg have taken out their "Fairbank" Market Scales, and replaced them with the Improved Wilson Scales. Capacity, six tons. They weigh the load, subtract the waggon, and give the net weight without using any loose weights. Toronto, Windsor, and other places are using them in preference to any other make. They will turn the beam at one pound on a Ten Ton Scale, at its full capacity, 20,000 lbs.

**A NEW SOURCE OF GLUCOSE.**

A company is being formed by a number of capitalists in Philadelphia to make glucose from cassava, a tuber which grows luxuriantly in the southern part of the United States. Glucose has become a very important article of commerce during the past few years, and the consumption of it has reached 200,000 tons in this country alone, and a large quantity is imported. It has been made heretofore from corn, which has advanced so much this year as to make this much-needed article quite expensive. The demand for it is very large and exceeds the supply. A bushel of corn weighing 56 pounds will yield about 30 pounds of sugar or glucose. The average net profit on a bushel of corn is between 40 and 50 cents. The prospectus of the company now being formed to make glucose gives some comparisons as to the cost of raising corn and cassava. The average production of corn in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois is 35 bushels to the acre. The amount of glucose produced from one bushel is 30 pounds, or 1,050 pounds to the acre. Well-authenticated evidence is at hand to the effect that 20 tons of cassava to the acre is no unusual crop in Florida. This, at 56 pounds to the bushel, would give a yield of over 700 bushels to the acre, or at the rate of 30 pounds of glucose per bushel, would produce 21,000 pounds of glucose per acre. A comparison of the yield of glucose from corn and cassava shows that 1,000 acres of corn yield about 500 tons of glucose; 1,000 acres of cassava yield about 10,000 tons of glucose.—*Grocers' Bulletin.*

**LUBRICANT FOR BELTS.**

An English paper says: "A good lubricant for the preservation of belts is said to be obtained by mixing rosin oil with ten per cent. mica. In the case of a new belt, several coatings of this grease are applied with a brush until it absorbs no more. After this the belt may be used without any fear of part of the lubricant emerging from it under pressure or tension, since the pores of the leather hold the grease very firmly, and only allow a few small drops to appear on the surface. After a few weeks the operation may be repeated on a smaller scale. Some months may then be allowed to elapse without greasing the belt, to which by that time the lubricant has imparted a good deal of tenacity and power of resistance. The belt thus lubricated adheres very well to the pulleys, and is not affected either by changes in the moisture of the atmosphere or by corrosion."