

THE Osborne-Killey Company of Hamilton has just completed a casting weighing 6,000 pounds. It is to be used in a stone-breaking machine for the City of Kingston.

MARITIME PROVINCE WOOD GOODS are evidently in demand. We are informed that an English house has sent an order for 200,000 boxes and 2,000 gross broom handles.

THE shipments of coal from Pictou this season up to 7th June were: Halifax Co., 8,077 tons; Intercolonial, 2,688 tons; Acadia Co., 3,242 tons; Vale Co., 2,252 tons; Aggregate, 17,260 tons.

THE ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY, of Montreal, which lately bought out the Campbell Tobacco Company, has now, it is stated, purchased and taken over the entire stock and tobacco manufacturing business of Messrs. Pagels & Ferguson.

THE estimates of the wheat crop in the United States for the current season have just been published. Reports from the Boards of Agriculture, Secretaries of State, and Statistical agents put down the probable yield of spring wheat at 141,000,000 bushels, that of fall 375,000,000 bushels.

MR. STEPHEN NAIRN, has asked the Winnipeg City Council to exempt him from taxes for five years. The oatmeal mill, which he proposes to erect, will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000 and will have a capacity of 100 barrels per day. This, we understand, will be the first mill of the kind in that province.

JOHN FISH, in business some years at Newcastle N.B., but who has latterly been going behind, having mortgages and judgments registered against him, has assigned. He owes about \$10,000, some \$7000 of which is in the shape of preferences, and as assets are only put at \$6000, the unsecured creditors will fare but poorly.

The many dupes in Canada of the notorious "Bucket shop" Fleming, will be glad to learn that he is in a fair way to get his just deserts. Judge Harlane of Chicago has affirmed the verdict of the lower court and Fleming will be compelled to pay a fine of \$500, with which is coupled a 12 months term in jail.

MR. ALEX. GEMMEL, who lately retired from the well-known firm of Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel in this city, has in conjunction with Mr. W. F. Munro, opened an office in Winnipeg. Messrs. Gemmel & Munro announce themselves as public accountants and general agents, in which capacity they should prove a valuable addition to the business community of the prairie province.

At a meeting of the creditors of H. Haswell & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal, held last Saturday, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to look into matters: Messrs. J. Elliott, representing the Molsons Bank, C. E. Sanderson, R. Logie, W. V. Lawrence and D. Watson. The statement submitted showed liabilities direct \$116,125, secured \$15,000, privileged \$2745, indirect \$84,291. No offer of composition has yet been made.

MRS. M. O'REILLY, doing a general business at Dundee, Que., near the frontier line, has assigned to Mr. Matley of Messrs. J. Denny & Son of Montreal. Her husband formerly carried on the same business, but got into trouble in 1876 through using his father-in-law's name, and had to leave the country. She has continued the business since, and has also dabbled in butter-buying, etc. Liabilities are estimated at about \$6,000, and a good many farmers are supposed to be interested for lesser or greater amounts.

We learn from the New York Sun that several hundred men and boys will be thrown out of

employment in the box factories of Greenpoint and Long Island City by the resolution of the Standard Oil Company, which supported these factories, to have its boxes made in Canada hereafter. The company will get the rebate of duty on the boxes upon the exportation of the boxed cans of oil. The boxes will be delivered in pieces, and the pieces nailed together in New York.

In the matter of Campbell, furniture maker, of Harriston, it is now Mr. R. Dowling's turn to be heard. His version is as under, and having given this, we must decline any further explanatory letters. Mr. Dowling writes: "In your issue of the 18th inst., I see a statement made by Mr. R. P. Campbell, of Portage la Prairie, to the effect that I was the only creditor who managed the estate. I only managed the estate as trustee, and at the late assizes Judge Taylor ruled the assignment of no use. Mr. Campbell's statement that I received more money than would pay all the creditors is false."

THE following is a comparative statement of timber, staves, etc., measured and culled in Quebec up to 13th inst. There were no masts and spars:

	1882.	1883.	1884
Waney White Pine.	87,440	291,289	175,486
White Pine .....	82,227	119,120	50,590
Red Pine .....	13,951	21,782	88
Oak .....	281,845	285,628	165,877
Elm .....	60,370	21,807	114,706
Ash .....	39,275	7,006	67,838
Butternut .....	554	.....	328
Tamarac .....	29	.....	710
Birch and Maple..	182,309	125,941	131,982
Std. Staves .....	18.9.1.10	20.9.1.6	16.6.2.22
W. I. Staves .....	178.9.0.22	0.1.3.17	69.8.1.23
Brl. Staves .....	1.7.3.29	21.4.0.4	0.6.2.13

A RETAIL dealer in London gives a point to a fellow merchant in the following way: Being a good salesman, he was in the habit, when a customer had marketed his produce or came in to pay his account, of trying to sell him a nice dress for his wife, or a hat or cloak for his daughter. "I found of late," said he, "that when I made the usual appeal to the loyal husband or the affectionate father, that he did not respond so readily as in the flush times of 1881, '82 or '83. The farmer says, this spring, 'No sirc, my folks have got a whole raft of clothes at home, and until I see how this harvest turns out, I reckon they'll have to make over the last year's ones instead o' buyin' anything new.' This will suffice to account for much of the present dull retail trade.

MR. R. P. BLISS, of Halifax, N. S., who, during the last eight or nine years has probably at tempted more different kinds of business than any other man in the Dominion, has just assigned, and it is feared his affairs may not result very satisfactorily to his creditors. He first started a boot and shoe business in 1875, and, being an active, close, shrewd fellow, made some money at it; after a while he sold out to advantage, and went into fancy goods in the spring of 1881, but changed in a very short time to the dry goods trade. The latter business he arranged to sell out to Dodd, Cairn & Co., in February 1883, but the embarrassment of that firm just then caused a hitch in the arrangements. In the dry goods venture, it has been calculated he sunk say \$8,000. He is next heard of in the crockery business, and in the fall of the same year (1883) launched and freighted a vessel for the West India trade. In March of this present year he returned to his first love, having bought the Granville Street shoe business of W. C. Brennan, but too late to retrieve his losses, and he has now been obliged to assign. No statement of his liabilities has yet been made public.

There is now on the tapis in Montreal a law case, which promises to be for the commercial community a question of the greatest interest, and one which will no doubt be fought out with great determination, on one side at least. The action, or rather two actions, are instituted by Mr. S. Carsley, and by Carsley & Co against the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency Co., for \$50,000 damages in each case, and arise out of the fact that on their "Change sheet" of Tuesday last, the said Agency caused the names of Messrs. Carsley & Co., and S. Carsley to appear, with this legend appended thereto: "call at office." The information given in reply to enquiries caused by such publication is reported to be to the effect that the concerns indicated were applying for an extension on a very large sum, running into tens of thousands of pounds, due to a large British house, Mr. Carsley denies the truth of such statement, and as he has always been opposed to the mercantile agency system, will push his action at law to the utmost issue.

SOME weeks ago, the wool warehouse of Winans & Co., on Church Street in this city was burned out. There was insurance upon its contents for some \$90,000 and the firm proceeded to make a claim upon the companies for \$59,000. The underwriters, however, preferred to investigate, and accordingly, an arbitration committee has been taking evidence as to the value of the stock claimed to be burned. On Monday last, Mr. E. C. Winans, of the burned out firm, was called to give evidence as to the condition of his stock, and swore to certain lots of wool and other goods as being in his warehouse at the time of the fire, declaring that if his books had not been burned, they would have confirmed his statement. So perfect was his memory as to certain parcels that he could recall the precise spot on which the bales stood on the night before the fire. The witness expressed keen regret that his books were lost, he wanted them sadly to refresh his memory. "And could you identify them if they were found?" queried one of the lawyers—"Undoubtedly," replied Mr. Winans. "Then are these they?"—producing the identical lost books, which had been found, strange to say, in the mouth of a drain a few miles out of the city. Needless to state, the books did not confirm Mr. Winans' statements still less his claim, but contradicted him flatly. To say the witness was staggered by their production is to state it mildly. When the court adjourned for lunch he disappeared and has not since been seen. It is sufficient for the present to state that the claim of this firm is enormously over stated, and after what has been discovered so far, it is not strange that people are suspecting that the premises were fired.

#### DRY GOODS.

Our last article under this caption referred to the condition of the cotton manufacturing industry amongst us, which remained depressed and unsatisfactory owing to the prolonged over-production and accumulated stocks, and remains so still. It is agreeable to learn that the woollen industry in Canada, as a whole, is relatively better shape. The production of tweeds, we are told, is now fairly within consumption; none of the larger mills have of late been making goods on speculation, but nearly all working within their capacity and on definite orders. While this is the case with tweeds—which form a very important share in the product of our woollen factories, probably more than half—blankets and flannels do not make so good a relative showing. It may be questioned, indeed, whether either the mill or the wholesale merchant is making any money out of flannels and blankets, so keen is the competition. We hear of some considerable