

Business East ONTARIO.

Jas. Johnston, fruit, Toronto, sold out.
 C. J. Ellison, drugs, Bridgen, sold out.
 W. H. Pratt, hotel, Rossau, burned out.
 John Briggs, woollens, Stayner, burned out.
 David Haysteads grocer, Dundas, closed up.
 W. S. Fraleigh, drugs, Gananoque, sold out.
 Wm. Hudson, cabinetmaker, Granton, sold out.
 J. M. Armstrong, grocer, Lindsay, burned out.
 C. J. Wagstaff, shoes, Port Lambton, sold by sheriff.
 A. A. Smith, general store, Copleston, assigned.
 Malcolm Campbell, general store, Harwich, sold out.
 W. Brown & Son, flour mill, Mooretown, sold out.
 Denison & Crease, bankers, New Hamburg, assigned.
 J. Harwood, provisions, Toronto, sold out to S. Sykes.
 E. W. Potts, painter, grocer, etc., Blyth, out of business.
 Campbell & Co., boilermakers, Ottawa, burned out.
 A. O. Brown & Co., bakers, Chatham, stock has been sold.
 J. B. Meacham, drugs, Dundas, removed to Gananoque, Ont.
 Wm. McKenzie, grist and sawmills, Raglan, giving up business.
 Mrs. E. Weeks, grocer, Toronto. If interested inquire at office.
 Estate of N. Ure & Co., books, Toronto, sold out to B. H. Bothwell.
 Loveys & Co., lumber, Toronto and Kirkfield. If interested inquire at office.
 Mitchell & Watson, drugs, Port Hope, dissolved. T. G. Watson continues.
 Metcalfe & Stephenson, stationery, Blyth, dissolved. Francis Metcalfe continues.
 A. Campbell & Co., millers, Chatham, burned out—loss \$50,000; insurance \$30,000.
 Bolger & Buckle, tailors, etc., Stratford, dissolved. Bolger goes out, style H. Buckle & Co.

QUEBEC.

P. N. Couture, grocer, Bedford, sold out.
 White & Douall, plasterers, Montreal, dissolved.
 C. B. Wright, cement, Hull, cement works burned.
 J. P. Gaudette, tailor, St. Cesaire, offering compromise.
 C. T. Ryland & Co., oils, etc., Montreal, assigned in trust.
 M. C. Charlebois & Co., dry goods, Montreal, assigned in trust.
 U. J. DeGranet, (dit Beausejour), Joliette, assigned in trust.
 Samuel Peabody, general store, Masonville, offering compromise.
 Douglas & Roberts, manufacturer's agents, Montreal, dissolved. Business continued by Jas. H. Douglass.
 Chas. Perras, contractor and joiner, Longueuil, assigned in trust.

NOVA SCOTIA

Nathan Lewis, tanner, Yarmouth, assigned.

Oliver McGill, mar iple, Yarmouth, assigned.
 Adalbert Rice, lumber, Bear River, assigned.
 J. G. Trider & Co., carpets, etc., Halifax, assigned.

W. P. Colechester, Ellershouse, has given a bill of sale and mortgage.

George Jacobt, painter and carriagemaker, Truro, sold out his carriagemaking business.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

C. F. Clinch & Son, lumber, Musquash, assigned.

John Calder, general store, Shediac and Monton, offering compromise.

Farming.

The possible results to be achieved by farming, on a small scale, and by owners of limited farms, are well illustrated by the State of New York. In that State the great majority of the farms are small, ranging from 10 acres to 200, the average being something under fifty acres. According to the returns, the total quantity of land cultivated in farms was 18,000,000 acres, and the number of farms was 377,000. The total products of these eighteen million acres were valued at \$178,025,095. Only one other state, Illinois, which has 26,000,000 acres cultivated, produced more than New York. The acreage cultivated in Illinois was 40 per cent. more than in New York, but the value of the products was only 13 per cent. more. This illustrates the difference between large and small farms; in the case of the latter, every acre can be brought under close and direct supervision. New York, while not a great grain state, produces one-seventh of all the hay of the country, and that indicates a large dairy business which is generally more profitable than grain growing. New York produces nearly one-seventh of all the butter, and nearly one-third of all the cheese made in the United States.

Printing in China.

In an interesting article on printing in China, the *North China Herald* says that the first great promoter of the art of printing was Fenh Ying, who 932 A.D. advised the emperor to have the Confucian classics printed with wooden blocks engraved for the purpose. The first books were printed in a regular manner and in pursuance of a decree in 958. The mariners compass and rockets were invented about the same time, showing that at this period men's minds were much stirred toward invention. Twenty years after the edict, the blocks of the classics were pronounced ready and were placed on sale. Large sized editions, which were the only ones printed at first, were soon succeeded by pocket editions. The works printed under the Lung Emperors at Hangchow were celebrated for their beauty, those of western China came next, and those of Fokheic last. Moveable types of copper and lead were tried about the same time, but it was thought mistakes were more numerous with them, and, therefore, the fixed blocks were prepared. Paper made from cotton was tried, but it was found so expensive that the bamboo made paper held its ground. In the Lung dynasty, the method was also tried of engraving on soft clay, and afterward hardening

it by baking. The separate characters were not thicker than ordinary copper coins. Each of them was in fact a seal. An iron plate was prepared with a facing of turpentine, wax and the ashes of burned paper. Over this was placed an iron frame, in which the clay types were set up until it was full. The whole was then sufficiently heated to melt the wax facing. An iron plate was placed above the types, making them perfectly level, the wax being just soft enough to allow it to sink into it the proper depth. This being done, it would be possible to print several hundred of thousand copies with great rapidity. Two forms prepared in this way were ready for the pressman's use, so that when he had done with one he would proceed with another without delay. Here is undoubtedly the principle of the printing press of Europe, although western printers can dispense with a soft wax bed for types, can obtain a level surface without this device. Perhaps the need of capital to lay in a stock of types, the want of a good type metal easily cut and sufficiently hard, and superior beauty of the Chinese characters when carved in wood, have prevented the wide employment of the moveable types which are so convenient for all alphabetic writing. The inventor of this mode of printing in moveable types, five centuries before they were invented in Europe, was named Si Sheng.

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat.

The increased consumption of wheat per capita, both in Europe and America of late years, is a well established fact. In the former, even in those districts where rye is mostly used, there has been a notable increase in the use of wheaten bread, as the relative price of the three principal classes of foods, meat, bread and vegetables, are about the same in both countries. This fact shows that wheaten bread, with its nutritious value, is the most economical article of diet in general use. In the Southern States, among the colored people, the consumption of corn has been of late largely displaced by the use of wheat. The per capita consumption of wheat in the United States has been recently estimated at four bushels per annum. The *New York Produce Reporter* considers this to be considerable below the real amount, and presents carefully collected statistics to prove the statement. Taking the estimate of the Agricultural Department of the average wheat acreage during the five years from 1877 to 1881 inclusive, and allow 1½ bushel per acre for seed, which is ¼ of a bushel larger than the estimate of the department, and adding the average annual exports of the five years ending June 30th, 1882, subtracting from this sum the average annual imports, there remains 197,722,811 bushels as the average annual absorption of our crop in in seed and not exports, leaving an annual average consumption of 294,658,990 bushels. On the basis of the average population, as taken from the census of 1870 compared with that of 1880, which is 48,737,499, the annual average quantity of wheat retained for consumption is found to be 4.61 bushels for each inhabitant, or with the department estimate for seed, it would be 4.70 bushels. As the reserves at the close of the above period were probably less than at any