

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

R. A. Casseleman's lumber mill at Cambridge is burned.

Z. Darby, fancy goods dealer, St. Thomas, has assigned.

Samuel Goodwin, furniture dealer, St. Thomas is selling out.

Wm. Kelly & Sons, cigar dealers, London, have dissolved.

W. J. Elliott, grocer, Toronto, has had stock sold by sheriff.

A. R. McDonald, hotelkeeper, Sarnia, has assigned in trust.

Geo. W. Randall, hotelkeeper, Queensville, has assigned in trust.

T. P. Redfern, general storekeeper, Allandale has assigned in trust.

P. A. Scott, lumber dealer, Toronto, has sold out to Thomas Downey.

R. G. Cotton, grocer, Lakefield, has called a meeting of his creditors.

Alex. Gauld, tailor, London, advertises his stock for sale by auction.

Ellison & Saunders, lumber dealers, St. Thomas, have dissolved.

James Buck, general storekeeper, Sunderland has sold out to W. F. Young

Thomas McGrattan, tinsmith, Uxbridge, has compromised at 50c on the \$.

J. Neeller & Co., lumbermen, Orillia and Waubaushene, have assigned.

C. G. Eirick & Co., comb manufacturers, Toronto, have been damaged by fire.

R. & J. D. Murray, general storekeepers, Lucknow, have sold out to R. D. McIntosh.

A. G. Van Egmond, woolen manufacturer, Seaford, is succeeded by A. G. Van Egmond's Sons.

Charles Brazier & Co., straw goods manufacturers, Toronto, have dissolved; Charles Brazier continues.

McEachern Bros., general storekeepers, Nipissing and Commanca, have sold out at Commanca, to F. A. Richardson.

QUEBEC.

R. and J. O'Hara, tailors, Montreal, have assigned.

Acquin & Saulniers, carpenters, Montreal, have dissolved.

Nap. A. Geneset, trader, Kingsey Falls, has assigned in trust.

Victor Gauthier, general storekeeper, Roxton Falls, has assigned.

Withers, Mewhort & Co., real estate agents, Montreal, have dissolved.

Ira Scotland, general storekeeper, Hemmingford, has assigned in trust.

Theophile, Belanger, general storekeeper, St. Jean Port Joli, has assigned.

Marsh & Polley, boot and shoe manufacturers Quebec, were damaged by fire.

Mrs. B. Lafevrier, fancy goods dealer, St. Hyacinthe, has assigned in trust.

Dame T. Lessard, tinsmith and plumber, Montreal, has changed style to Lessard & Co.

Lariviere & Dube, sash and door manufacturers, have dissolved; business continued by Pierre Dube, A. G. dit Lariviere and R. C. dit Lariviere under same style.

Ludger Clement, furniture dealer, Montreal. Dame Azilda Labello has ceased to do business under this name.

W. C. Davidson & Co., lithographers, Montreal, have dissolved; Wm. C. Davidson, continues under same style.

N. and A. C. Lariviere, carriage makers, Montreal, have dissolved; A. C. dit Lariviere and R. C. dit Lariviere continue under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bernard McConnell, grocer, Halifax, is dead. J. Tanner & Co., dealers in dry goods, Pictou have assigned.

W. H. Lydiard & Co., dry goods merchants, Kentville, have assigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Richard Titus, shipbuilder, Rothesay, has assigned.

Carrie Estabrooks, general storekeeper, Canning, has assigned.

James S. Neil, hardware merchant, Fredericton, has suspended.

The Coffee Market

The course of coffee prices since the beginning of May in the American market has been a great disappointment to holders. People in the coffee trade being aware that the statistical position here and in Europe had been gradually improving, and considering the low price of the staple, had hoped that the advance in sugar inaugurated immediately subsequent to the Anglo-Russian peace agreement would start a similar strong movement in coffee. The latter, indeed, at first gave signs of an indication in that direction, and advanced in New York from 8½ cents Rio to 8½ cents, but soon receded to 8½ cents, and this in spite of the remarkable fact that the deliveries for consumption in the United States had during the first four months been 51,229 tons of coffee, against 63,311 in 1884; 60,265 1883; 64,643 in 1882; 60,867 in 1881, and 49,582 in 1880. But the fact is that in consequence of the severe winter and late spring, stocks of Brazil coffee accumulated to an unusual extent in dealers' hands at the distributing centres West, and the demand from there in May and June fell off accordingly. By the middle of June, to the no small amazement of those interested in Brazil coffee, the cable reported from Rio and Santos that coffee of the new crop was making its appearance in amounts sufficiently large to increase the receipts, and towards the end of the month the estimate of 6,000,000 bags of the new crop of Brazil was cabled. On June 19th the visible supply of Brazil coffee on this coast was found to be 682,411 bags, against 639,134 in 1884. Coffee deliveries in Europe during the first five months were on a very liberal scale—179,411 tons against 151,540 in 1884—and the stock in Europe and America on June 1st amounted to 227,412 tons. As it was simultaneously cabled that the Java crop would, from all appearance, be largely below the average, the position would have appeared rather promising and strengthening at the low prices prevailing but for the large Brazil crop in prospect, coupled with its early arrival in port. The

first five months of the year have shown that, at ruling low prices, consumption on both sides of the Atlantic has been free enough to reduce stocks over 20,000 tons at the ports, but that distribution in the interior has not been as liberal in proportion. This latter circumstance, coupled with an undiminished supply in view from Brazil, has been an obstacle to improvement, and may continue so during the dull summer months. What the fall may develop in this respect largely depends on cereal crops and the general shaping of business in Europe and America. —*The American Mail.*

Purifying Water with Alum.

Those of our readers who have travelled on the Mississippi river know how turbid the water is, and they have seen people tie a bit of alum to a thread let it down into a tumbler of water and swing it about a little, after which operation the liquid becomes clear as crystal. Recently the matter has been carefully examined into and reported upon by Profs. P. T. Austin and F. A. Wilder, of Rutgers college. In their experiments, two-tenths of a grain to the liter (one and one-fifth grains to the gallon) caused the separation and settling of the impurities in the New Brunswick, N.J. water. Double this quantity may well be used, as a rule. This amount of alum is so small to be perceptible to the taste, or to exert any physiological action. The alum may be used in clarifying water by filtration. If a very small amount be added to turbid water it can be filtered through ordinary paper without difficulty, and yields a brilliantly clear filtrate, in which there is no trace of suspended matter. It is not necessary to let it stand before filtration, as the action of the alum is immediate. The simplest form of filter for considerable quantities of water is a tube, one end of which is stuffed with cotton. A drain-pipe is the best, as it can be so easily cleaned. The plug of cotton should be two or three inches thick, and may be kept in place by a ring of wood fitted into the bottom of the pipe. For household purposes, a large funnel may be used, or a filter may be made by cutting off the bottom of a glass flask or other bottle. The neck of the funnel or bottle is to be plugged with cotton, which should first be worked in warm water to remove the adhering air, and to wet it well. It should be packed in quite closely, a little at a time, until it forms a layer two or three inches thick. To insure accuracy in the amount of alum used it is best to make a solution of half an ounce of alum to a quart of water. Dissolve the alum in a cup of boiling water, pour this into a quart measure, and fill up with cold water. Keep in a properly labeled bottle. Fifty-four drops of this solution, or a scant teaspoonful will contain two and three-tenths grains of alum, which is the quantity for a gallon of water. It is not important to be very exact, as twice the quantity would be harmless enough. Analysis shows that the water is not only clarified by this process, the greater part of the organic matter being removed from it. *Popular Science News.*

W. Bell & Co, Guelph, manufacture from 350 to 400 cabinet organs per month, employing 225 hands in their production.