

Business East.

ONTARIO.

H. J. Lewis, groceries, Ingersoll, has sold out. Joseph Berhatter, shoes, Thorold, has sold out.

Barber Bros., general store, Arlington, have sold out.

Timothy Harder, hotel, Ridgetown, has been burned out.

Baxter Manufacturing Co., Toronto. Damaged by fire.

John A. Cameron, grocer, Guelph, has assigned in trust.

James A. Garlick, druggist, Brussels, has assigned in trust.

Robert McKie, blacksmith, Bright, is removing to Plattsville.

Wm. Sparpling, blacksmith, Ayton, has sold out to C. B. Miller.

James Timmons, general store, Bluevale, has been burned out.

W. T. Frightner, harness, Ingersoll, has sold out to J. C. Hooper.

Archibald McBride, general store, Brantford, has assigned in trust.

James Stewart, hotel, Listowel, has sold out to William McInnis.

G. J. Sharpnell, grocer, Ingersoll, has been closed by his creditors.

Mrs. M. Campbell, milliner, London, has failed and is closed up.

Chamberlain, Boosey & Co., oil refiners, London East, have sold out.

C. Freeman, hardware, St. Marys, has sold out to Hamilton & Haight.

Richard Harrison, hotel, Teeswater, has sold out to McKenzie & Wylie.

Mills & Buchanan, tinware, Ingersoll, has been sold out by the sheriff.

William Wilson, of the firm of Wm. Wilson & Son, tailors, Hamilton, is dead.

Christian Frey, general store, Crosshill; estate was advertised for sale on 4th inst.

Paterson & Raljohn, fancy iron works, Toronto. Style is now Toronto Hardware Manufacturing Co.

Wyld, Brock & Darling, wholesale dry goods, Toronto, have dissolved; H. W. Darling, retires, and the remaining partners continue under style of Wyld, Brock & Co.

QUEBEC.

E. Ford, stock broker, Montreal, has suspended.

D. Doody, carriages, St. Athanase, has been burned out.

Viau & Malherbe, carpenter, Montreal, have dissolved.

Deschene Firmin, blacksmith, St. Anne de la Pocatiere, is dead.

F. C. Lightstone, clothier, Montreal, has been partially burned out.

M. A. Plamondon, jr, general store, Arthabaskaville, has assigned in trust.

Clare Bros. & Co., foundry, Preston, have dissolved, H. C. Hilborne retiring.

Beauvais & Perreault, dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved; Joseph C. Beauvais continues.

Henri Courtemanche, sash and door factory, Chamblly Canton, have admitted Pierre Trudeau as partner, under the style of Courtemanche & Trudeau.

NOVA SCOTIA.

John Carow, general store, New Glasgow, is dead.

Samuel L. Horton, carriages, Oxford, has assigned.

John Edgar, watchmaker, Liverpool, has been burned out.

S. Reuben Thorpe, general store, Centreville, has assigned.

J. E. Barss, general store, Liverpool, has been burned out.

McKenzie, Whidden & Co, general store, Antigonish, have assigned.

Shanks & Adams, sailmakers, Halifax, have dissolved; Samuel Shanks continues.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

R. D. Pearson, miller, Bristol, is away.

W. E. Blanchard, fancy goods, St. John, has assigned.

Berton Bros., commission merchants, St. John, have assigned.

The Manufacture of Glue.

Glue is an inspissated jelly, made of the parings of hides or horns of any kind, the pelts obtained from furriers, the hoofs and ears of horses, oxen, calves, sheep, etc. These are first digested in lime water, to cleanse them from grease or dirt, they are then steeped in clean water, skimming off the dirt as it rises, and it is further cleansed by putting in, after the whole is dissolved, a little melted alum or finely powdered lime. The skimming is continued for some time, after which the mass is strained through baskets, and suffered to settle, that the remaining impurities may subside. It is then poured gently into the kettle again, and further evaporated by boiling and skimming till it becomes of a clear darkish brown colour. When it is thought to be strong enough, it is poured into frames or moulds about six feet long, one broad and two deep, where it gradually hardens as it cools, and is cut out when cold into square cakes. Each of these is placed in a sort of wooden box, open in three divisions to the back, in this the glue, while yet soft, is cut into three slices by an instrument like a bow, with a brass wire for its string. The slices are then taken out into the open air and dried upon a kind of coarse network, fastened in movable sheds four feet square, which are placed in rows in the glue-maker's field. When perfectly dry and hard it is fit for sale. That is thought the best glue which swells considerably without melting by three or four days' immersion in cold water, and recovers its former dimensions and properties by drying. Glue that has got frost or that looks thick and black, should be melted over again. To know good from bad glue, the purchaser should hold it between his eye and the light, and if it appears of a strong, dark colour, and free from cloudy or dark spots, the article is good.

To this account may be added some experiments on a glue made from the raspings and trimmings of ivory, the refuse pieces and shavings of the button-mold makers, and other pieces of hard bone, that cannot be turned to account in entire manufacture. Six pounds of button-mold shavings were put into a copper boiler with twenty four quarts of cold water,

and first let soak for two hours. The fire was then kindled and the liquor slowly brought to boiling and kept at this heat for nine hours. After standing a night, fourteen quarts of clear gelatinous liquor were drawn off by a siphon, and two quarts more were obtained by pressing the residue. This was duly evaporated without addition, and when of the proper consistence was allowed to subside for half an hour, when it became firm enough to cut into cakes, which being hung up for a fortnight in a barn, yielded about fifteen ounces of solid glue, or rather less than a sixth of the weight of the bone shavings originally used. A similar experiment made with ivory turnings yielded nearly the same proportion of glue. The jelly from these clean, white bones is at first very transparent and with but little color, but when concentrated by evaporation it always deepens in color, but if well-made still remains transparent. A piece of this glue put into cold water swelled, as happens with common good glue, and in twenty-four hours had absorbed fifteen times its weight of water, but without dissolving, and by again drying in the air it returned to its original bulk and weight. It appears that at Paris there are three sorts of glue commonly sold. The best is imported from England, and is of a deep red; the next in value is the Elemish, which is whitish and transparent, and the most ordinary glue of the country is black and opaque.

In using glue, the carpenters first break it and cover it with cold water, and let it stand for about twenty-four hours, by which, as already mentioned, it swells to many times its original bulk; after which the soaked pieces are melted, without more water, over a slow fire and kept simmering for about a quarter of an hour, with frequent stirring, and are then cooled. It is now a firm jelly, of such a consistency as very readily to be cut by any instrument, but too stiff to be tremulous. When wanted to be used, it is merely warmed, which renders it sufficiently fluid to be spread over the surface of the wood with a stiff brush. Wood joined by glue requires from one to three days to be firmly cemented, which is known by the hardness of the portion that remains on the outside of the joining, and the force of cohesion of the best glue is such that boards as thick as any commonly used in furniture carpentering will quite as readily give way to violence in any other part of the substance as at the joining. Glued boards will not set in a freezing temperature, the stiffening being owing to the evaporation of the superfluous-water of the glue, which is prevented by great cold.

A variety of gelatinous cements of less firmness than common glue, and known by the general term of size, are made for the use of paper-hangers, gilders, book-binders, house painters in distemper, and many other trades, by boiling down in water the clippings of parchment, glove leather, fish skin, and many other kinds of skin and animal membrane. These are used either alone or mixed with vegetable tenacious substances, such as flour paste, gum-arabic and tragacanth, and the like. The preparation of these jellies is very simple, the substance used (parchment shreds, for example), being merely dissolved in water by boiling, strained and evaporated to a due consistence. Ell skins and