

### Business East. ONTARIO.

J. M. Dennis, hotel, Puciville, is succeeded by M. Bolger.

A. H. Melville, dry goods, Lindsay, has assigned in trust.

Frank Gordon, hardware, Simcoe, has sold out to A. D. Ellis.

John Trevithick, carriages, Crediton, has sold out to E. Trevithick.

W. H. Rowe, furniture, Little Britain, advertises business for sale.

Reid & Co., general store, Bracebridge, have sold out to — Bowerman.

Mrs. A. G. Markle, hotel, Kincairdine, is succeeded by M. Hodgins.

Clark, Harris & Co., furniture, Aylmer, have changed style to Cameron & Co.

Estate of John Cuthbert, books, St. Catharines, business is offered for sale.

Mrs. Kirk, fancy good, Kincairdine, is selling off and retiring from business.

Chas. Thompson, general store, Barnockburn, is succeeded by J. E. Thompson.

Walsh & Carey, cigar manufacturers, &c. have dissolved. J. T. Carey continues.

John G. Jones, hardware, Lucknow, is selling off and intends removing to Mitchell.

J. H. Neu & Co., manufacturers agents, Toronto; William Neu of this firm is dead.

Northwood & Stringer, grain, Cutham. Their elevator is advertised to be sold on the 27th.

Starnaman & Co., fancy goods, Barrie, have dissolved. Starnaman retires and Simon Erb is admitted. Style is now Brighton & Erb.

M. Hodgins, hotel, Ripley, is removing to Kincairdine. Laing & Robson, general store and cheese factory, Sheffield, have dissolved. C. W. Laing, continues alone.

Wall & Noble, general store, Lucknow, intends removing to Tara. Smillie Bros., general store, Maxville, have dissolved. Business will be continued by Alex Smillie.

### QUEBEC.

McIntosh & Taylor, produce, Montreal, have dissolved.

H. Guillette, general store, Bedford, has assigned in trust.

Napoleon Bontin, general store, Valcartier, has assigned in trust.

John Scott, general store, Scottstown, offers his business for sale.

V. Roberge, general store, St. Norbert, is about removing from here.

Alex. Langlois, general store, St. Francois de la Beauce, has assigned in trust.

Crawford & Gordon, wholesale and retail grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

G. W. Jutras, general store, St. Francois de la Beauce. His stock is advertised for sale by trustee.

D. Smith, jr., & Co., paper stock, junk, etc., Montreal. Special partnership is continued to May 1st, 1887.

George C. DeZouche & Sons, paper-hangings, Montreal, have dissolved. Geo. C. DeZouche continues under same style.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

John Logan, tanner, Pictou, has failed.

Samuel Ramoy, general store, Bridgewater, is dead.

Freeman & Mitchell, lumber, Lawrencetown, have dissolved.

Barnaby & Wado, grocers, etc., Bridgewater, have dissolved. H. C. Barnaby continues.

A. W. Corbett & Son, general store, Annapolis, have dissolved. George E. Corbett continues.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

James Miller & Bro., general store, Newcastle, Queen's Co.. James Miller, of this firm, has assigned in trust.

### Take Advantage of the Dull Times.

Dull times with the manufacturer have their advantages as well as disadvantages. When the works are comparatively idle an excellent opportunity is afforded for making needed repairs, changes in the position and arrangement of machinery, and such other alterations in the plant as experience may suggest. In busy times, when the works are running full, the manufacturer can hardly be expected to stop to make repairs or changes that are not absolutely necessary, because every hour of interruption means a monetary loss. Alterations and re-arrangements made under such conditions are likely to be hastily conceived and hurriedly executed, and many things omitted that would contribute to the economical working of the establishment. When dull times come, then, as we have said, there is time both to study plans and to execute them, to devise improvements and to make them. True, in such times the expenditures are likely to exceed the income, but what of that, if by making changes in the plant the cost of future production is lessened? What is lost by way of expenditures is likely to be more than made up by improvement in the methods and cost of manufacture. In this era of active and close competition the methods of turning out productions have very much to do with the ability to maintain a position in the market. It is an excellent plan, when times are dull, to look about the works and ascertain what changes are necessary, or what would be improvements. The attention of the manufacturer when business is good is largely directed to the matter of obtaining and executing orders. Under such circumstances many needed changes are not thought of. Every alteration either in the arrangement of machinery, in the position or method of application of power, or other transformation of the plant, does not necessarily imply an improvement. Hasty changes are far more likely to turn out bad than those made after mature deliberation and careful survey of the situation.

Some manufacturers show a great reluctance to availing themselves of modern improvements. They go year after year with their old-fashioned wasteful engines which metaphorically eat their heads off, with antiquated machinery and appliances that enhance the cost of the products and fail to turn them out in the most satisfactory manner, with shops so arranged that the cost of unnecessary cartage consumes what would be a fair profit on the

business, or with men and methods that keep them far behind their competitors.

The economies of manufacture need be studied. In most lines they must be studied, and the help of scientific experts brought into requisition.

Dull times are not going to continue indefinitely. Some even now think they can see a light ahead, and that the future is full of promise for our industries. The far-seeing manufacturers will get their house in order now that their time is not fully occupied, so that they may be prepared to reap their share of business when activity once more sets the wheels of our industries in motion.—*Industrial World*.

### A New Gas-Light.

For the past three weeks the York departure platform at Euston Station has been lighted upon a novel principle—namely, with an incandescent gas-light. The light was invented by Mr. Lewis some two years since, but the present is its first public application on a commercial scale. Before, however, it was applied at Euston the system underwent careful trial at the company's works at Crewe, and if it answers expectation at Euston—which so far it has—it will no doubt be widely adopted by the London and Northwestern Company. The principle of the burner is the mixing of air under pressure with common gas, the light being produced by the incandescence of a platinum-wire gauze cap which forms the apex of the burner. The air and gas are mingled at the burner in such proportions that perfect combustion takes place, so that it is impossible for any unconsumed carbon to escape. The power used at Euston for compressing the air is simply that of a Bishop gas-engine of two-man power, which is sufficient to supply the air to a much greater number of burners than are at present in use there. The platform is 900 feet long, and it is very effectively lighted by 20 Lewis burners, which have taken the place of 50 ordinary burners previously in use.

No lanterns or glasses are used, and the light is perfectly steady, there being no flame. It is moreover, quite unaffected by wind or rain. The burners are constructed to consume 18 feet of gas per hour, but they are actually consuming only 12½ feet, so that if necessary a very much more brilliant light could be given than this. It is stated that the quantity of gas consumed is 17 per cent less than with the ordinary system, but that fully double the candle power is obtained.

Then, again, the expense of the glass lanterns is obviated, as well as the labor of keeping them in order. An arrangement of this system has also been perfected for house-lighting which gives the same results without the necessity of using power to compress the air. On the whole, the invention seems to be a practical success, and in view of its value as avoiding the formation of noxious vapors by combustion, and not less of its apparent economy, it would seem to have a good future before it, now that it has been practically started.—*London Times*.

SIXTY car loads of cattle from Montana ranches have passed over the C.P.R. track south lately.