

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

John Cole, hotel, London, has sold out.  
 S. J. Ball, hotel, Dresden, has assigned.  
 P. McNaves, harness, Wyoming, is away.  
 William Leith, baker, Aylmer, has sold out.  
 F. W. Smith, hotel, Kingsmill, has sold out.  
 John Emerson, carriages, Harrow, has sold out.  
 Jackson & Co., grocers, Dutton, have sold out.  
 John McGarvey, wagons, Strathroy, is burned out.  
 Zimm & Rapp, tanners, Listowell, are burned out.  
 Charles Podger, confectioner, Lindsay, is away.  
 J. Reid, hotel, Mansfield, has sold out to J. Sindler.  
 Thomas Smith, grocer, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.  
 George Logan, grocer, Hamilton, is out of business.  
 F. Millard, tailor, Bowmanville, has given up business.  
 W. & T. Richardson, tailors, Chatham, have assigned.  
 T. Harrison, foundry, Clifford, has sold out to A. Powers.  
 John W. Banfield, tailor, Cornwall, has assigned in trust.  
 Mrs. Tulin, hotel, Cromarthy, has sold out to Alex. Boyle.  
 John Blackburn, hotel, Brampton, has sold out to J. Pratt.  
 James Ellis, general store, Manilla, has assigned in trust.  
 J. A. Sexsmith, gents' furnishings, Napanee, has assigned in trust.  
 E. R. Martin, grocer, Napanee, has sold out to J. T. Wheland & Co.  
 L. Hermon Gittleston, general store, Maxville, has assigned in trust.  
 Breckenbridge & Wilson, furniture, Owen Sound, have dissolved partnership; William Wilson continues.

## QUEBEC.

A. Bonnin, grocer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.  
 F. Barsolon, grocer, St. Cesaire, has assigned in trust.  
 Baudry & Lachappelle, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 F. Gillespie, furniture, St. Johns, has assigned in trust.  
 Piedalme & Boudreau, hay, St. Johns, have assigned in trust.  
 I. C. St. Amour, general store, Valleyfield, has assigned in trust.  
 Lavoie & Frere, general store, Valleyfield, have assigned in trust.  
 R. Bell & Co., manufacturers of paper boxes, Montreal, are burned out.  
 Bowes & Rosser, warehousemen, Montreal, have dissolved partnership.  
 John Hutchinson, grocer, Montreal, has sold out to Decarie & Corcoran.  
 Canadian Pacific News Company, Montreal, have admitted A. C. & Robert Burgess as partners under same style.

## Dry Goods.

The state of the dry goods trade is almost incomprehensible, the views expressed by our various friends being very conflicting; and, though we desire neither to "bull" nor yet to "bear" the market, but to present a true and ungarmented reflection of the condition of trade, as conveyed to us, we run the risk of being charged with inconsistency. Take cottons. Some sell as fast as delivered with impatient demands for more; others are a positive drug, and are daily accumulating. Take white goods, and the results are reported to be similar. Take woolens and worsteds; and there are instances where one could not secure fall goods for love or money; while there are other cases, and not, unfortunately, isolated either, where manufacturers are at their wits' end how to steer for the best. We should like to see the man who could give a really reliable review of the market under such circumstances, with trade varying in character as much as the poles in position.

One thing is certain, profits are meagre; but it is safe to conjecture that bottom prices have been reached, and jobbers, whose purchases have been characterized in a general way by a hand-to-mouth policy (an example followed by the retailing community throughout the country), would do well to take into serious consideration whether it would not be wise on their part to relax a little of the long-continued conservatism which has permeated every transaction, for without doubt the days for low prices are for the present about to disappear, and advanced rates will take the place of reductions and concessions. During no previous season has the market been so flooded with novelties, and probably at no period of any designer's existence has his art been called into requisition, and his skill put to such a severe test as now, and any one taking the trouble to compare the new fabrics of 1880 with the styles represented this season, would at once be compelled to acknowledge that the relative difference is greatly in favor of the productions which our commission merchants are now daily offering to the trade. This is chiefly applicable to printed calicos; but in every article of merchandise under the head of dry goods, not of course excepting cassimeres and worsted coatings, there is a vast improvement observable all round. There have, of course, been several obstructions to commerce, which can be given as reasons why trade has not been universally satisfactory, but they have been referred to by us and others so frequently, that we think it almost unnecessary to repeat them. They include the tariff agitation, the currency question, the unsatisfactory crops in certain sections of the country, the floods, strikes among operatives, and the bad weather. We have, however, seen the worst, and the future is likely to be a bright one. One good feature is an excellent set-off. Finances are believed to be in a satisfactory state, proved by the facts that failures are conspicuously few, and every one appears to stand well with his several creditors in pecuniary matters, by promptly discharging his notes on their reaching maturity. Confidence being, as is fully believed, completely restored and thoroughly established on a firm basis, after the

unfortunate deflections from commercial ranks, and the concurrent rumors at the time of more to follow, which occurred last summer, a season of prosperity should follow naturally and surely.—*N. Y. Dry Goods Bulletin.*

## Manufactured Wood.

Several thin sheets of wood—called veneers, though sometimes an eighth of an inch thick—are glued one upon another, with the grain of each sheet crossing the grain of the sheet next above or below it at right angles; and when the whole complex fabric has lost all power of resistance through being almost saturated with steaming glue, it is pressed into an almost homogeneous board without any cleavage whatever, and so without possibility of splitting. Every sort of wood, of course, can be built up. The inside layers can be cheap and the outside choice. No matter whether or not the different sheets naturally swell and shrink evenly together; they are too thin to exert much force; their separate identities are lost in the common and overmastering union.

The advantages of economy, strength in every direction and immunity from cracking are enough to give the fabric the readiest possible acceptance for whatever uses it may be adapted. It is already in use for broad, flat surfaces in cabinet work, especially where strength or permanence is wanted. It already competes with canvas for the use of artists, and with binders' board for book covers. Its availability for any purpose appears to be a matter of expense and skill—never of quality. That it will be adapted to many uses not now thought of, is as sure as the inventive fertility of our mechanics.

## Paper Making in China.

There can be no question as to the success of paper manufacture in Shanghai. All requisites are to be obtained without the least difficulty—a plentiful supply of water, an abundance of raw material to work with, cheap manual labor, cheap motive power and a more than sufficient market. Nine years ago Mr. Doyle introduced the enterprise into Japan, and we believe there are nearly a dozen in full operation there. Those mills that were properly constructed at the outset, and were placed under efficient and skilled management, have been exceptionally successful, and, if we remember rightly, the mill at Osaka cleared itself in three years, while the one at Oji paid a dividend last year of 17 per cent. on stock amounting to \$365,000. The other mills were less successful, but none have proved failures; and we believe we are right in making the statement that the entire enterprise of paper manufacture in the land of the rising sun is now in the hands of the Japanese, who have so advanced in the art as to think themselves justified in dispensing with foreign supervision. Another interesting feature in connection with the paper trade in Japan is that while nine or ten mills have been working successfully, the importations of foreign-made paper have considerably increased—more than doubled—during the last few years.—*Overland China Mail.*