

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

Elijah Bailey, hotel, Toronto, is dead.

J. N. Laird, general store, Rossmore has sold out.

Charles Brehm, grocer, Neustadt, has assigned.

McDougal & Brandon, grocers, Fenelon Falls, have sold out.

F. M. Whitmarsh, grocer, Merrickville, has assigned in trust.

D. Cameron, tailor, Peterboro, has been partially burned out.

T. S. Allan, of the firm of T. S. Allan & Son, tailors, Hamilton, is dead.

W. A. Sanderson, jeweler, Peterboro; stock damaged by fire and water.

Roddy & Nurse, printers, Toronto, have dissolved; Charles Roddy continues.

Rice, Hare & Hanson, agents, Toronto, have dissolved; style now, Hare, Hanson & Co.

Fair, VanEvery & Co., dry goods, Peterboro and Port Hope, have sold out their Port Hope branch.

John Robson, grocer, Norwich, has admitted Marshall Stroud as partner; style now, Robson & Stroud.

Henry Tait, photos, and David Morrison, barber, Bowmanville, have amalgamated under style of Tait & Morrison.

QUEBEC.

G. O. Shooner, general store, St. Thomas de Pierreville, has assigned in trust.

Watson & McArthur, wholesale wall paper, Montreal, have dissolved; J. C. Watson continues.

N. Renaud & Co., wholesale flour, etc., Montreal, have dissolved; business continued by A. E. Gagnon.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Ruggles A. Stewart, grocer, Annapolis, has assigned.

P. H. Graves, general store, Aylesford, has sold out to E. L. Graves.

Farnsworth & Amberman, general store, Granville, have dissolved; Wm. R. Farnsworth retires and Samuel Groves becomes partner; style now, Groves & Amberman.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A. Morton & Son, lumber, New Mills, have assigned.

P. Rankin & Sons, bakers, St. John, have dissolved; Alex. Rankin and his sons Henry C. and Frank continue under old style.

Newspapers Counted by Electricity.

George Rosquist, the machinist of the New York Sun, is the inventor of an electrical apparatus by which papers are counted and registered as they leave the steam presses. It is simple and complete, and has been in successful use on the Sun presses for several months. Unlike the other paper-counting apparatus now in use, which registers the revolutions of the cylinders whether the paper is running over them or not, Mr. Rosquist's apparatus only registers the actual number of impressions made.

On the male cutting cylinder of the press is fastened a bowed strip of brass about three

inches long and one inch broad. On it is a button which connects with a bell crank, which works a small rod connecting with a circuit switch in a box on one of the cylinder's journals. The switch connects, by wires from a small battery, with an electro-magnetic apparatus constructed on the principle of the Morse telegraphic instrument. The pressing of the button works the switch, which flies back to its original position when the pressure is removed. This works the bar on the electro-magnetic apparatus, which connects with the register by a lever. The lever moves a geared wheel, which registers either two or four papers, depending on the size of the press. The registers for the double presses register as high as 999,000, and those for the single presses register 99,000.

In order to prevent the registering of revolutions of the cylinders when papers are not printed, there is a small canal cut into the female cutting cylinder, into which the bowed strip of brass with its button sinks when the canal is not covered by the paper on which the impressions are made. The registers can be placed at any distance from the presses. Those used by the Sun are in the office of the superintendent of the paper department, on the floor above the presses.—*Paper Trade Journal.*

Ocean Freights.

The market at New York has not shown much improvement. In the earlier portion of the week the rates in all lines were low, the demand light and the market very dull. Petroleum and grain charters were the duller. Some little demand for berth room for grain per the regular English and continental lines was passing, but much less than the rates for grain suggested. Later in the week there was a fair demand in both lines, and rates were a little firmer. Reports from some of the outports indicate rather more improvement than has been noted at New York. Telegrams yesterday were as follows:

At Philadelphia there has been a little more inquiry for grain tonnage, and rates have slightly advanced. Vessels are scarce. Petroleum tonnage has not been much inquired for. Grain room for Liverpool is engaged ahead in the regular line steamers. Philadelphia's transatlantic steamer service, consisting of the American Steamship Company's weekly line to Liverpool, and the Red Star's semi monthly to Antwerp, is to be supplemented by a regular monthly steamer of the Allan Line to Glasgow. In freights at Wilmington, N.C., there is a better feeling for coastwise. Ocean freight at Charleston are quiet. Freights at New Orleans have improved.

Canadian Cotton Manufacturing.

The Canadian cotton manufacturing interest has been passing through an important crisis. The old system whereby importations for the bulk of our demands were made every six months and stocks were kept by the wholesale trade, is giving way to the new one, whereby supplies of all goods except those for the making of which we have not sufficient skill, are held by the Canadian mills or their agents and called for as required by the wholesale trade. Thus

the circumstances of the time are calling into existence a class of merchants corresponding to the warehousemen of England, or the wholesale trade of the United States. But the custom of generations is not easily broken through, and the practice of large semi-annual importations has gone on in the face of supplies of the same class of goods accumulating at the mills, and the struggle is now being transferred for the time to the field of the retail dealer where the Canadian goods must gain their supremacy on their merits. As soon as they do this the wholesale trade will cease to carry heavy stocks, but will leave that for the mills and their agents to do. When this is done signs of over-production can be more readily marked at their source and should not be so severely felt. Meantime the manufacturers propose a temporary relief for the overstocked market by making an exportation of goods to England, each of the leading mills contributing a quota from stocks on hand. A meeting has been called with that object.

However, the manufacturers cannot look forward to a path all sunshine, for there still will remain the difficulty of supplying the market with that diversity of goods which the people require. The mills of the country are at the present moment running to only half of their aggregate capacity, but if all the mills were working on different goods, each seeking its different specialty, we believe that each one could be running to its full capacity to-day. This lack of diversified products, our American trade contemporaries point out, is the difficulty even yet in the States, and if this is needed in a large manufacturing country like the States, how much more is it needed here.

Cotton Goods.

The advance of one cent per pound in the value of the raw material should be followed by a corresponding addition to the price for the manufactured articles, but this sympathetic effect is not general, although it is sure that rates are firmer all round, the tendency upward, and against buyers. Jobbers, notwithstanding, continue to operate with caution, objecting to speculate on the possible requirements of their friends, until they see pretty clearly an outlet for former purchases; in consequence of which, the stocks they are likely to hold when retailers will have completed their lines for distribution, during the approaching season, will undoubtedly be low. Manufacturers complain bitterly of the small margins obtainable up to the present, but many have succeeded in reducing their stocks to a good shape, comparatively, by curtailing production, and therefore any improvement which may take place in rates will probably have a semblance of permanence, easily maintainable under such favorable circumstances, brought about by means which, however distasteful or unpalatable to the employees, were perfectly justifiable and eminently wise. We trust the short-time movement will continue until a demand springs up which will unmistakably warrant a change of procedure, so that all concerned may have a prosperous future for some time to come.—*N. Y. Dry Goods Bulletin.*

Thomson Bros., stationers, of Portage La Prairie, have opened a branch store at Calgary.