

Business East.

ONTARIO.

P. Thompson, harness, Douglas, is away.
 J. Doyle, liquors, St. Thomas, has assigned.
 James P. McCallum, tins, Dutton, has sold out.
 J. H. Rosenbaum, stationery, Toronto, has sold out.
 Edith D. Beckett, millinery, Toronto, has assigned.
 C. D. Graham, jeweller, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.
 James Belch, wagons, Napanee, has assigned in trust.
 Thomas Patterson, hotel, Grafton, is out of business.
 R. B. Cooper, mills, Belleville, has been burned out.
 James Tyron, cooper, Priceville, has been burned out.
 W. H. Hender, publisher, Alliston, has been burned out.
 Knight & Wilson, foundry, Alliston, are burned out.
 J. Ainslie & Co., grist and sawmill, Cottam, are burned out.
 A. W. Cooper, dry goods, Toronto, has sold out to Ed. Tisdale.
 R. W. Hynds grocer, Hamilton, advertises stock for sale by auction.
 Lawrence & Keefer, general store, St. George, will dissolve on August 1st.
 Galt Carriage Manufacturing Co., Galt, advertises factory and plant for sale.
 W. & R. Balkville, Wallacetown, have bought out James P. McCallum, tins.
 Graves & Kyle, general store, Guysboro, have dissolved. M. Kyle continues alone.
 Matrie & Strachan, general store, Rockwood, have dissolved. Style now Strachan Bros.
 R. M. Fitzsimmons & Bro., grocers, Brockville, have dissolved; the business is continued under style of Fitzsimmons & Bro.
 The following parties were burned out in West Westminster—M. F. Beach & Co., mills; James Alexander, general store, and J. A. Chambers, carriages.
 McKinnon, Proctor & Co., wholesale millinery, Toronto, have dissolved. C. Proctor retires, and S. F. McKinnon continues under style of McKinnon & Co.

QUEBEC.

J. Trepanier, tins, Montreal, is away.
 Brown Bros. & Co., stevedores, Montreal, have dissolved.
 P. A. Marien, hats and furs, Montreal, have assigned in trust.
 Philip S. Ross, accountant, and financial agents, Montreal, have changed style to P. S. Ross & Sons.
 Dixon, Sons & Co., general merchants, Montreal, have admitted W. Muttie as partner. Style the same.
 Clark, Fitts & Co., baker and biscuit manufacturers have dissolved. H. J. Benallack retires, and a new firm formed composed of W. F. Costigan as special partner, contributing \$4,000 to June 30th, 1889.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

F. E. McClure, drugs, St. John, is away.
 Charles W. Smith, furniture, St. John, has been burned out. Insured for \$6,000.
 Waterbury & Rising, boots and shoes, St. John, have had their stock damaged by fire. Insured.
 Cochrane Hamilton, boots and shoes, St. John, has had his stock damaged by fire. Reported insured.
 James Day, drugs, Parrsboro, has sold out.
 Mrs. McDowall, general store, Pugwash, is dead.
 James F. Crosby, boots and shoes, Yarmouth, have dissolved. Parker, Eakins & Co. retire.

NOVA SCOTIA.

James Day, drugs, Parrsboro, has sold out.
 Mrs. McDowall, general store, Pugwash, is dead.
 James F. Crosby, boots and shoes, Yarmouth, have dissolved. Parker, Eakins & Co. retire.

Wheat Culture in New Zealand.

Mr. J. C. Frith, the proprietor of a great wheat, sheep and cattle raising farm, containing 36,000 acres, in New Zealand, has announced to his workmen that he would be compelled to stop cultivation and discharge all his hands, owing to the low price received for wool and wheat; "It does not pay," he says, "even with the best of labor-saving machinery to farm in New Zealand. Yet he uses steam ploughs and traction engines imported from England, in addition to the best harvesting machines and other agricultural implements from the United States. This is a very important statement, and the New Zealand press admits that it is an unpleasant truth. It seems that the chief cause of it is the high price of farm labour now prevailing in that country, from \$1 to \$1.50 per day and board being the customary farm laborer's pay."

French Walnut.

The finest and most costly of the veneer woods is French walnut—a wood that does not come from France, but from Persia and Asia Minor. The tree is crooked and dwarfed, and is solely valuable for the burls that can be obtained from it. These are large, tough excrescences growing upon the trunk. In these the grain is twisted into the most singular and complicated figures. The intricacy of these figures combined with their symmetry, is one of the elements that determine the value of the burl. Colour and soundness are other elements of value, which varies very widely. Burls worth from \$500 to \$1,000 each are not rare, and at the Paris Exposition for 1878 one burl weighing 2,200 pounds was sold for \$5,000, or upwards of \$2.00 a pound. In buying burls much care is necessary to guard against fraud. Often decay or malformation results in leaving hollows in the very centre, which, of course, greatly lessens the value. These hollow places are sometimes filled by fraudulent dealers with substances resembling the wood, and the whole is sold at a very much higher price than it is worth. Compressed manure is one of the materials used for this purpose. An even worse fraud than this is that of placing stones in the hollow to increase the weight, and thereby enhance the value of the burl. This not only cheats the buyer, but is liable to ruin the valuable knives used in cutting the veneer.

There are rosewood and mahogany burls, but unlike those of the French walnut, they are of little or no value. In those woods it is the trunk of the tree that is prized; the knots are discarded.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

General Notes.

ENGLAND'S imports from Canada were in June, 1883, £717,653; June, 1884, £582,706. For the six months—1883, £1,374,636; 1884, £1,097,007—showing a falling-off of £276,729, or in round numbers about \$1,300,000.

THE exports from England to Canada in June amounted to £382,750 stg., against £579,815 stg. in June, 1883, a very serious falling-off. The figures for the six months ending June 30 stand:—1883, £3,145,217; 1884, £2,520,715—a reduction of £624,421, or over, \$3,000,000.

WE are apt to laugh at the Dutch for their slowness in trade and commerce, but there is much in their steady habits and cool imperturbability which we might imitate with profit. Besides, they are not so slow in commerce as we are apt to think, although their undemonstrativeness gives color to our beliefs. Our consul at Amsterdam reports that a trading museum has been established in Amsterdam, the aim and object of which are described to be the following, viz.: 1. To establish and hold a permanent exhibition of home and foreign products and manufactures. 2. To collect and furnish all possible information relating to commerce and industry. 3. To bring into connection and further intercourse producers and merchants. 4. To receive and deliver orders for exhibited articles, and to give information concerning the solidity and responsibility of producers and consumers; and, furthermore, to accomplish whatever might tend to foster and develop commerce and industry.—*American Mail.*

THE imports of foreign wine, "ordinary in casks," at Bordeaux during last year amounted to no less than 23,500,000 gallons: from Spain, 13,371,000 gallons; Portugal, 6,690,000 gallons; Italy, 2,147,000 gallons; Austro-Hungary, 1,192,000 gallons; from all other countries, 100,000 gallons. The export of wines from Bordeaux during the same year were 22,000,000 gallons in casks and 2,218,000 gallons in bottles. It thus appears that the exports of "French wines" from Bordeaux, allowing a little increase in the manipulation, amounted to just the imports of foreign wines. Are Bordeaux wines simply the rough wines of Spain, Portugal and Italy, manipulated by the subtle hands of the Bordeaux merchants, labeled with "time-honored" brands and sent forth to all of the gullible points of the earth? Either, this, or the French keep the poor foreign wines for their own use, while they export their own product—a fact not very impossible, when we take into consideration how much more the French think of foreigners than they do of themselves! However, the producers and manipulators can settle this question between themselves, and as far as the average American wine drinker is concerned, this will be an easy job, for with him the "foreign label" covers a multitude of bad wines, and clothes it with a certain amount of infatuating sanctity.—*American Mail.*