

Business East.

ONTARIO.

O. J. Mills, jeweller, Toronto, has failed.
 F. Tunmore, furniture, Toronto, assigned in trust.
 G. T. Miller, shoes, Owen Sound, sold out by sheriff.
 R. F. Hunter, dry goods, Ingersoll, has assigned.
 Lindsay, Harley & Co., refinery, Petrolia, dissolved.
 Windsor Vinegar Works, Windsor, have closed up.
 G. A. Barnard, fancy goods, Ridgeway, burned out.
 Deering & Son, shoes, Port Hope, sold out to Geo. B. Kirk.
 John Corcoran, hotel, Merriton, has been sold out by the sheriff.
 John Parsons, general store, Centralia, removing to Skipka.
 W. J. Clark, general store, Farquhar, sold out to Robt. Gardner.
 S. R. Warren & Co., organ manufacturers, Toronto, have failed.
 James Thomson, manufacturer of staves, Ayr, is in the hands of the sheriff.
 C. W. Chessman, furniture, Mount Forest, wants to compromise at 50c on the dollar.
 D. B. Chisholm, of the firm of Geo. Bible & Co., railway contractors, has left the country.
 Bell, Mackay & Co., organs, Toronto, dissolved, style same as before, Daniel Bell, Sons & Co.

QUEBEC.

H. Bolduc, jeweller, Quebec, has assigned.
 Louis Paradis, dry goods, Quebec, has failed.
 C. Robert, hatter, Montreal, assigned in trust.
 Mrs V. Lemay, hotel, Bord-a-Plouffe, burned out.
 Ferdin & Giguere, dry goods, Quebec, has failed.
 Jules A. Marion, grocer, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised.
 Alfred Lalonde, general store, Vaudreuil, assigned in trust.
 Estate of J. B. Sarault, furrier, Montreal, assigned in trust.
 Thos. Fahey, general store, Inverness, removed to St. Sylvestre.
 Francois St. Jean, tailor, St. Jean Baptiste Village, assigned in trust.
 Taylor, Robinson & Co., wholesale hatters and furriers, Montreal, have assigned with liabilities of \$80,000.
 C. J. Nordhauser & Co., button manufacturers, Montreal, have made an assignment. They claim a surplus of \$11,000 assets over liabilities.

NOVA SCOTIA.

C. W. Knowles, publisher, Windsor, sold out.
 Christian Netz, pork, Halifax, selling off to close business.
 Thos. Walsh & Co., painters, Halifax, offering compromise.
 G. A. Davidson, general store, Kentville, advertises stock for sale by auction.
 Sutherland & Co., drugs, Acadia Mines, N. Sutherland has removed to Spring Hill.

Gluten in Flour.

Having some time ago had occasion to seek a rapid approximate method of estimating the quantity of gluten in flour, I found the following to give fairly correct results with known mixtures of white flour and starch (arrowroot being the form of starch employed in the experiments):

The principle upon which the estimation is based is the production of a yellow frothy body when nitric acid acts upon albuminoids. 0.5 of a gram of flour is weighed out and carefully transferred to a test-tube, which is divided (beginning at the bottom and ending the graduation about half way up) into four parts of equal capacity; water is now to be added up to the fourth mark exactly, and the test tube violently shaken, being closed by the cushion of the thumb. Frothing is best avoided if the shaking be terminated by successive inversions of the tube; the contents are temporarily transferred to another dry test-tube while the marked one is cleaned (all the pourings out are to be done immediately after shaking). A quarter of the liquid is now poured back, viz., up to mark 1, and the tubes filled up to mark 3 with nitric acid of strength such that half a test-tube full of it appears white, when a white surface is observed vertically through it, but the acid should barring this condition, be as strong as possible. The test-tube is now to stand exactly five minutes, with occasional shaking up, and is then to be filtered immediately after shaking through a dry filter into a dry receptacle; a standard flour is to be treated in the same way, and the two clear yellow solutions examined colorimetrically; the qualities of the flours are then inversely as the heights of equal color.—*Lester Reed, in Chemical News.*

Storage of Wind and Wave Power.

I have read with interest several articles that have appeared from time to time in your valued paper relative to "storing power." In No. 10, vol. xiii., you say, "Let us hope for success, and try again." This led me to put in my oar.

I understand the object of this discussion to be an interchange of views in order to bring out something tangible, something beneficial, and within reach of those desiring power, however great or small their requirements. All agree that power lost or allowed to go to waste, if properly and successfully stored, would turn every wheel between the oceans. To accomplish the object sought, some person or company of persons must provide for the storage of this power and sell to consumers for propelling machinery, ventilation, cooling, &c., as do gas companies sell gas for light.

The tide of the ocean, waterfalls like Niagara, Genesee, Catskill and others, the wind, and the thousand gas wells in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Michigan, may be set to work, their great power united and stored to be drawn from.

The one thing necessary to successfully carry into effect and accomplish this great object is a highway that shall be safe, durable and simple in construction for the transmission of this stored power to its thousand consumers.

These several powers, mighty as they are, can

be united and stored as one power, its successful application to machinery accomplished and carried into operation, by laying a large pipe six feet in diameter (like a water main) from New York to Chicago and elsewhere where required, the pipe to stand 250 pounds pressure per square inch, and be a receiver of compressed air, with proper inlet and discharge pipes. This pipe to be a common reservoir, and at the same time be a transmitter of the power it shall receive from air-pump stations along the line.

Erect tide-wheels at the seaboard, wind-wheels, water-wheels, and gas engines at convenient and suitable places along the line, connect with the main by air pumps, set the machinery at work, and draw from the stored power at New York, Chicago, and intermediate points at pleasure. I have given an outline of my plan for storing power the details of which are too lengthy for an article of this nature.

The advantages to be derived from such a combination of power stored are varied and extensive, the principal of which are readiness for use, safety from fire and consequent reduction in insurance, entire absence from boiler explosions, no smoke in manufacturing cities, location at pleasure of machinery with reference to convenience and dispatch for doing business, perfect ventilation with pure air in any public or private building, and all practically without expense for fuel, engineers, or labor of any kind. In construction the pipe is its own bridge for streams and rivers; grades and curves may be made without extra cost; wheels and pumps may be made to spin and pump away without aid of engineers.

Store waste power for use, and save coal to bake bread and warm feet.

Shall we admit that this cannot be done?
 —E. E. Van Liew, in *Scientific American.*

The Elevator.

The elevator is an endless strap, revolving over two pulleys, one of which is situated at the place where the grain or meal is to be hoisted, the other where it is to be delivered. To this strap are fastened a number of buckets, which fill themselves as they pass under the lower pulley, and empty themselves as they pass over the upper one. To prevent any waste of grain or meal which might spill out of the buckets, the strap, buckets and pulleys are all enclosed, and work in tight cases. The straps should be made of the best leather or gum belting, well stretched, and having strong buckles sewed on one end that it may be made tight in the event of it becoming loose. The buckets are made of sheet iron or tin, not quite so wide as the strap, and fastened thereon, having an equal space between each bucket, and placing them from 12 to 15 inches apart. In fastening them, lay your square on the leather strap, holding one edge true with its edge, and mark it straight across; then with the edge of your bucket to this mark, punch it, and fasten on your buckets.

It is best these buckets should be large, without being crowded, and made of the best material, such as sheet iron or tin. When made of tin, be sure they are made of the thickest and heaviest you can find. If made of light tin, they will last but a short time. I prefer putting