

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

John Graves, blacksmith, Mount Brydges, has sold out.

W. J. Parry, saddler, Ottawa, is offering to compromise.

H. D. Murray, grocer, Mitchell, has sold out to O. Hodges.

J. Fairbairn & Co., grocers, etc., Simcoe, have assigned in trust.

Mitchell & Ryan, saloon, Toronto, are in the hands of the bailiff.

J. Wallace, dry goods, Lindsay, has sold out to W. J. Hopewood.

Laidlaw, Bowes & Co., foundry, Hamilton, are about dissolving.

T. Shaleross, jeweler, Streetsville, is selling off his stock by auction.

Wm. Buck, stoves, Brantford, has had his premises damaged by fire.

D. & H. McCutcheon, grocers, etc., Teeswater, have sold out to W. Coots.

Boulton & McCarron, general store, Wallaceburg, have assigned in trust.

Geo. Bisset, general store, Kincardine, has sold out to P. O. Dwyer & Co.

Forbes, Roberts & Co., wholesale gents' furnishings, Toronto, have dissolved.

Carder, Benton & Co., wholesale hardware, St. Thomas, have assigned in trust.

The general store stock of B. Allen & Sons, Owen Sound, is advertised for sale by auction.

Wintermute & Ferguson, general store, Cayuga, have changed the firm style to Wintermute, Ferguson & Co.

John H. McVean, hardware, Dresden, has taken his brother Jas. H. into partnership under the style of McVean & McVean.

Thos. McDonald & Co., Dominion Tins Works, Toronto, have admitted P. J. McNally into partnership. The firm style is McDonald, McNally & Co.

## QUEBEC.

St. Cyr Bros., furniture, Montreal, have dissolved.

Evanste Duval, lumber, Nicolet, has assigned in trust.

Louis Livernois, fruits, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

N. Guilmette, general store, St. Gregoire, has assigned in trust.

Thos. Fitzgerald, general store, River Desert, has assigned in trust.

Desroches, Mitchell & Co., lumber, Drummondville, have dissolved.

A. W. Craig & Co., gents' furnishings, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

The Beaver Lumber Company, carrying on business as Yamachiche, has failed.

W. Strachan & Co., soap manufacturers, Montreal, have been partially burned out.

Chevalier & Lamontague, dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved. The business is continued by G. A. Lamontague.

Frank Bond & Co., stock brokers, Montreal, have dissolved. A new firm formed with Frank Bond & Jean Salem Paquet, under the same style.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Robt. Lindsay, general store, Lunenburg, is dead.

Jos. Gannon, general store, North Sidney, has assigned.

Onesimo Dompierre, grocer and liquor dealer, Halifax, is dead.

V. J. Gibson, gents' furnishings, Halifax, has been burned out—insured.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

C. F. Bennett, brewer, etc., St. John's, is dead.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

O. V. Troop & Co., vinegar manufacturers, St. John, have assigned.

A. & O. Steeves, millers, Salisbury, have dissolved.

## General Notes.

The stocks of coffee held in European trade centres on November 17th was 36,000 tons larger than last year.

At Bremen, which, after Havre, has now become the most important cotton market on the Continent, there were sold during the first ten months of the year 459,677 bales on the spot, against 305,083 during the corresponding period of 1882.

According to Japanese official returns, the foreign trade of Japan for the month of July, 1883, was as follows. Commodities exported, 2,664,480 yen; commodities imported, 2,773,281 yen; the imports being in excess of the exports 108,801 yen. Specie and bullion exported during the month, 117,073 yen; import thereof, 925,620 yen.

Lienissor & Co., Hong Kong, October 15, report, with reference to the tea business, that while black teas at Shanghai were moderately active, there was a great demand for green at an advance of 2 taels. At Foochow there was a steady trade with an improvement of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 tael in Congous and Oolong, while at Amoy there was continued liveliness in the different species of Oolong. At Canton, Congous were not in demand, but scented and wanted at Macao.

Official figures of the French Government for the first five months of the present year show a very considerable decrease in the exports of silk goods and waste silk, viz., of over \$3,000,000. The exports of these goods to all countries in 1882 (i. e., from January 1 to May 31) amounted in round figures to \$26,454,000; for the same period this year to \$23,454,000; decrease, \$3,000,000. Fully one-third of this decline in the export of French silks must be attributed to the United States.

Fels & Co., Patras, November 7, make the season's total currant export to date 108,197,028 pounds from Greece; 9,853,853 pounds from Cephalonia; and 9,017,805 from Zante. Week's receipts at Patras, 2,200 tons, making 47,000 tons for the season. Medium and low qualities were weak, but good dry fruit was firm, *Casalina Patras currants selling at 22s. to 24s. free on board in barrels, other sorts within the range of 17s. to 21s.* At Zante sales took place at 18s. 6d. to 19s.; at Cephalonia at 16s. to 18s. In Vostizza not over 1,000 tons were left.

The English papers complain that so far their shipping for the year 1883 has been anything but satisfactory, and in no department of it has

the declension been more apparent than in the exports of iron and steel. The decline in these has been steady, and there seems little prospect of much improvement during the quarter just entered upon. Looking over the export tables of the British Board of Trade returns for September, there is a decline in the total exports of iron and steel during the month of 6,008 tons, and during the past nine months of 247,859 tons.

The National Railroad Company, of Japan, incorporated with a capital of \$20,000,000, under the auspices of the Japanese Government, two years ago, has adopted the American system of building railroads, and is now constructing the main line, which extends from Tokio to Anderson, the northern seaport of Japan, a distance of 450 miles. A part of the main line, about 150 miles in length, has already been finished, and will be open to the public this month or next. The terminus of the line is the commercial centre of a province where silk culture is the principal occupation of the people.

The *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre*, of Paris, November 15, publishes the official account of the government, showing that the production of beet-root sugar was 124,000 tons, against 106,000 tons last year; the export, 14,000, against 14,000; consumption, 52,000, against 53,500; and the stock on November 1, 85,500 tons, against 70,000. The market at Paris was still tending downward. Advices per cable reached Paris from Havana on that date (November 15), that the Cuban sugar crop estimates had been raised from 400,000 to 550,000 tons in consequence of a fine rainfall, and at the same time news was received from beet-root producing countries on the Continent valuing the 1883 European crop at as large a figure as that of 1882; there was even a possibility of some excess over it.

*El Comercio*, of Manila, October 9, contains some particulars of interest to the tobacco and cigar trade abroad, respecting the new "Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas," which has gone into existence there since the abolishment of the government monopoly. This cigar manufacturing company has now 18,000 cigar makers employed in its five factories, and possesses tobacco lands under culture of an area of 9,250 mestares. These plantations are situated on the islands *Isabel and Cagayan*, producing the most renowned Philippine tobacco. As early as 1881, before the "Estanco" was abolished, they turned out as much as 613,000 bales of 30 kilogs. each. The tobacco, if properly cultivated, is pronounced to be the next best after Havana tobacco, and now that the energy of planters in the Philippines is specially bestowed on improving the cultivation of the plant, it is hoped that this branch of agriculture and industry will attain a degree of superiority and magnitude not hitherto dreamed of.

## Milling in Great Britain.

Mr. H. Kains Jackson, the eminent authority on grain statistics, estimates the consumption of flour in the United Kingdom for the present cereal year, which commenced on the 1st September, as 36,000,000 sacks. Taking the average price per sack at 33s., this gives a total value of £39,400,000. Out of the above quantity of flour, not less than 5,000,000 or more than