

**Business East.****ONTARIO.**

F. E. Ryan, grocer, Toronto, is dead.  
 M. Moran, jeweller, Trenton, is dead.  
 John Hamilton, brewer, London, is dead.  
 W. Kay, publisher, Chesley, has sold out.  
 R. Dixon, grocer, Toronto, is about selling out.  
 Jas. Meagher, pork, etc., Belleville, has sold out.  
 Herry Matthews, butcher, Wallacetown, is away.  
 Dennis Genault, grocer, Cornwall, has assigned.  
 Chas. Beckman, cigar dealer, St. Catherines, is away.  
 John Gordon, harness dealer, Flesherton, has assigned.  
 W. L. Davis, grocer, etc., Markdale, has sold out.  
 Trim & McKenney, butchers, Aylmer, have dissolved.  
 John Hudson, lumber, St. Mary's, has given up business.  
 W. H. Mills, foundry, Guelph, is offering 65c in the dollar.  
 B. Bunting, general storekeeper, Pickering, has sold out.  
 Jas. Kenny, hotelkeeper, Aldershot, —bailiff in possession.  
 L. S. Bachelder, saw and stave mill, Alvinston, is away.  
 Hall Bros., general storekeepers, Feversham, have assigned.  
 Spence & Kuhlman, planing mill, Cobourg, have assigned.  
 Jonathan Ellis, knitting mills, Port Dover, was burned out.  
 Vaughn & Waddell, dry goods, Petrolia, —L. B. Vaughn dead.  
 H. O. Sonntag, cigar manufacturer, Hamilton, has assigned.  
 Wm. McBride, miller, Strathroy, —style now McBride & Waite.  
 Vaughn & Fairbank, bankers, etc., Petrolia, —L. B. Vaughn dead.  
 J. W. Ruttan & Co., general storekeepers, Vienna, have assigned.  
 Benj. Grennan, general storekeeper, Richmond Hill, has sold out.  
 Horace B. Hyatt, furniture, Port Colborne, was sold out under execution.  
 R. W. Neville, general storekeeper, Warkworth, has removed to Richmond Hill.  
 Ewing & Co., mouldings, etc., Toronto, have called meeting of creditors on Oct. 19th.

**QUEBEC.**

Canada Plating Co., Montreal, have dissolved.  
 E. Alcombrack, tanner, Bedford, was burned out.  
 Augustin Groulx, carter, Montreal, has assigned.  
 Doucet & Gosselin, fruit, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.  
 I. & R. Neville, builders, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Achille Gagnon, wood, etc., Arthabaskaville, has assigned.  
 Bergeron & Doucet, boots and shoes, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Louis Tremblay, grocer, Montreal, —demand of assignment made on him.

G. Lefebvre, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Montreal, is offering to compromise.  
 J. & R. Laing, tobacco dealers, Montreal, —demand of assignment made on them.  
 Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., iron manufacturers' agents, Montreal, —J. G. Bellhouse, of this firm, dead.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

J. H. Andrews, nursery, Halifax, is away.  
 D. H. Pitts, ship chandlery, Halifax, has assigned.  
 John Berrigan, trader, Port Felix, has assigned.  
 E. D. Moulton, fancy goods, etc., Yarmouth, has assigned.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

F. T. Kimball, —, Wakefield, has assigned.  
 E. Allan & Co., grocers, etc., Moncton, have dissolved.  
 Allan Harris & Co., manufacturers, St. John, have dissolved.  
 E. Estabroks, grocer, Fredericton, is offering to compromise.  
 J. & R. McLeod, shipbuilders, Black River, have assigned.  
 McNichol & Russell, clothing, St. John, —Wm. McNichol dead.  
 L. Estano & Son, tins, etc., Moncton, are offering to compromise.  
 A. & I. Marston, general storekeepers, Canterbury, have dissolved.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

G. R. Clark, mills, Spring Valley, advertises his business for sale.  
 Clark & Robblee, general storekeepers, Summerside, have assigned.

**The Beaver.**

Some weeks ago an article appeared in the *Edmonton Bulletin* calling attention to the probable destruction of the beaver trade in the Mackenzie river basin. Mr. Chas. Stewart, of Stewart & Bannerman, who has been engaged in the wholesale purchase of furs for the New York market at Edmonton for the past two years and who just returned from establishing a trading post at Resolution on Great Slave lake, agrees that there is great danger of the extinction of the beaver, and that measures of protection on the part of the government are advisable and necessary. He also agrees that searching stations established at the various trade outlets of the country—at present Athabasca landing, Green Lake and Rocky Mountain portage on the Peace river—where unseasonable skins could be condemned and the parties who traded them punished would be the only means of meeting the case, but at least a years notice of the enforcement of such a regulation would have to be given in order to give the traders time to warn the Indians not to kill unseasonable fur, as the skins would not be traded. He considers, however, that it would be better to protect the young beaver than the unprime ones as was suggested in the *Bulletin* article. Because the skins grade from prime to unprime so gradually that it would be very difficult to draw a line between the two classes sufficiently definite to protect the Indian or trader from loss. Because of all the beaver trade only between twenty and forty per cent. grades first class and to restrict the trade to this class would

injure trade and would not prevent the Indians from killing. The higher the latitude the more meat in proportion to other foods the human system requires, and when as in the case of the Indian meat or fish alone has to supply all requirements, the quantity consumed is something enormous. At Fort Resolution the ration issued by the H.B.Co. is 12 pounds of meat a day to each man, or nine whitefish weighing two pound each. Add to this the natural wastefulness and gluttony when opportunity affords of the Indian and it will be seen what a large quantity of meat is required to support each Indian family—and the families are large. Although it is true that during the season in which the beaver is unprime fish and fowl are plentiful beaver meat is preferred and is more easily procured than deer meat which is yearly becoming scarcer. The 40 pounds of meat of an adult beaver, though the skin could not be sold, would under ordinary circumstances be sufficient inducement for the Indian to kill him, and to prevent him from afterwards trading the skin would injure the Indian and trader and benefit no one. Every ounce of the beaver both inside and outside are eaten and even the skin too when food is very scarce. The old beaver is a very shy bird and the older he gets the more cunning he becomes. The young one on the other hand is very simple minded and easily killed. Although neither meat nor skin is of great value because they are easily killed they are killed, the meat is a tender morsel and the trader under present circumstances is compelled to take and pay for the skin although he frequently has to afterwards throw it away, being of absolutely no value. Mr. Stewart thinks that if the beaver were protected up to a year old by the prohibition of the trading of skins under say a certain size, the animals over that size must be trusted to look out for themselves. If an old beaver is killed he is as valuable for meat and at least half as valuable for fur as he can ever be, while the value of the young one bears no comparison either in meat or fur to what it would be if allowed to live a year or two longer. The killing of the young ones is the evil which will lead soonest to the extinction of the animal, it is the most profitless part of the destruction and it is the easiest to regulate.

**Krupp's Biggest Gun.**

The great German manufacturer of steel, and of the most powerful artillery, Herr Alfred Krupp, who died on July 14th, had in hand, at Essen, for two years past, a gun constructed for the Italian navy, which is the largest hitherto produced. The railway truck, built expressly for the purpose of conveying it to Antwerp, was 75 feet long, with 32 wheels and 16 axels; but its length could form bendings, at six points, to pass round curves on the line of rail; this carriage without its load weighed 96 tons. The gun, which weighs 118 tons, is 45 feet long, and its internal calibre is nearly 16 inches, rifled with 92 spiral turns. It throws a steel projectile weighing nearly one ton, with a charge of six cwt. of brown prismatic powder, having an initial velocity of 614 yards in a second, and a range of nearly eight miles; the shot can penetrate a steel armor plate 36 inches thick immediately at the mouth of the gun, and