

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

J. H. C. Meath, grocer, Port Colborne, is out of business.

Miss Somers, fancy goods, Toronto, was burned out.

Gunner & Anderson, tins, Wallaceburg, have assigned.

Ward & McMurchy, woollen dealers, Guelph, have dissolved.

Jas. Burns, wholesale grocer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

E. Downis & Son, furniture dealers, London, are compromising.

J. McGregor, grocer, Toronto, has sold out to Service & Crabb.

F. G. Miller, insurance agent, Victoria Road, has moved to Toronto.

Kearns & Co., sash and door factory, Brockville, were burned out.

F. McHardy & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto, —F. McHardy dead.

S. James & Co., roofers, Toronto, have dissolved; S. James continues.

H. D. Johnson, general storekeeper, Lobo, has moved to Mount Brydges.

S. McBride, general storekeeper, Newton Brooke, has removed to Markham.

C. B. Griffin & Co., general storekeepers, Dunnville, have called a meeting of creditors.

Robinson & Cunningham, bakers, Toronto, have dissolved; A. W. Cunningham continues.

QUEBEC.

Bisson & Fortier, sculptors, Montreal, have dissolved.

N. Friedman, general storekeeper, Lachine, has assigned.

Aubin Douperczel, restaurant, Montreal, has assigned.

Patrick Corkery, shoe dealer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

C. H. Taber, general storekeeper, Beech Grove, has assigned.

L. J. O. Branelle, saw mill, Noir Riviere, Iulstrode, has assigned.

W. Chamard & Co., hotelkeepers, Murray Bay, have assigned in trust.

Pascal Daplaise, builder and contractor, St. Francois du Lac, has assigned.

Robert White & Co., insole manufacturers, Montreal; James C. Forneret of this firm dead.

Gilmour Bros., wholesale fancy goods, Montreal, have dissolved; George W. Gilmour retires, and new firm formed composed of James D. Gilmour and W. Taylor Lindsay, under style Lindsay, Gilmour & Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

James Parker, furniture dealer, Halifax, is dead.

A. McKinnon, liquor dealer, Baddeck, is away.

Jonathan Woodbury, physician, Middleton, is dead.

Mrs. Wildman, dry goods, Halifax—stock sold at auction.

Wm. Craigen, liquor dealer, Halifax, was sold out by sheriff.

Murdoch McLeod, general storekeeper, Westville, has sold out.

J. W. Hogg & Co., lobster packers, Pictou Island, were burned out—insurance \$1,500.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

H. McAllister, harness dealer, St. Stephen, has sold out.

H. F. Iddiols, safe manufacturer, St. John, has assigned.

I. Wilmot Slipp, general storekeeper, Woodstock, has closed up and gone away.

The 'State of Trade.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, while recording a moderate check in sales of some staples, as expected at this time, make plain new evidence of the exceptionally heavy volume of business. The bank clearings now begin to reveal the full proportions of commercial transactions, with a very heavy total for thirty cities. During the current week, the aggregate clearings were \$1,200,255,487 against \$996,843,528 last week, and \$936,738,195 in the like week of 1885, showing a gain of 20.4 per cent. this week and of 28.1 per cent. against last year. Heavy dealings in the New York stock market will account for a share of the increase at New York. The total earnings of forty-nine railways for September reported to *Bradstreet's* is \$20,250,000 against \$18,565,000 in 1885 and \$18,124,000 in 1884. For nine months the aggregate is \$139,508,000, or \$5,258,000 more than in 1885 and \$691,000 more than in 1884. The sales of dry goods, cotton, wool, and to some degree lumber, have been somewhat checked. But there remains confidence on all sides of a good demand in the near future. Pig iron is now \$1 per ton higher in all directions. Southern and western furnaces are heavily sold ahead, and a demand of 300 tons from a dozen consumers in New York for early delivery would put No 1 up \$2 per ton. For this grade \$19 is now asked, with a probability of \$20 by January 1. Dry goods are firm. Print cloths are higher, and brown and bleached sheetings fractionally higher. Stocks are not increasing. Wool is quieter, but strong. In spite of speculative buying, home prices are below foreign. The loss of cotton in Texas by the late storm is reported to amount to over 30,000 bales. Estimates of the loss to the western tobacco crop are placed at from 5 to 10 per cent. The industrial situation is disturbed by an extended strike and outlook of textile operators at Philadelphia, a threatened lockout of knitting-mill hands in the Hudson river valley, and the strike of 20,000 pork-packing employees at Chicago against the reinforcement of the ten-hour day. The total failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* this week number 201, against 205 last week, 179 in 1885, 213 in 1884 and 166 in 1883. Canada had 21, against 14 last week and 25 last year. The total in the United States this year to date is 7,749, against 8,684 last year, a decline of 935, and as compared with 8,274 in 1884, 7,428 in 1883 and 5,411 in 1882. Canada has had 935, against 1,007 last year and 1,069 in 1884. Improved beet and cane crop prospects have further depressed sugar, and increased receipts of coffee have caused a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. —*Bradstreet's*.

During the next forty days the Hastings Mill Company of Vancouver, will require to cut three millions of feet of lumber, which will be loaded into the vessels now in port and on the way.

Insurance Briefs.

The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company has deposited the necessary securities with the Government at Ottawa, and is licensed to do business in all parts of the Dominion.

Two funny customs in China are connected with fires. One is that the owner of the building where the fire breaks out is taken to a public place and severely beaten for his assumed carelessness in letting it happen. Another custom is that all the stores near the fire are obliged for several days to sell their goods cheap, out of gratitude that they did not burn too.

The Herring Run.

Herrings commenced to run for the first time this season yesterday. Several large shoals were observed. The seagulls secured hundreds of them. The birds fly over the surface of the water, and as soon as they see the herring within reach, they dive down and catch them. During the past four seasons, the run of herrings has been very scarce in the Inlet, although very plentiful elsewhere on the coast. Yesterday's shoals seem to foretell a good supply. The "run" lasts generally from the commencement of October up to the end of March. The quality of the fish decreases after January 1st.

The herrings come into the Inlet to deposit their spawn, which they do on the twigs and branches of the trees which lie along the shore. The Indians lay out small branches of trees in spawning places, and secure the eggs, which after drying in the sun, they use for food. The spawn is delicious, and when dried has about the same flavor as the Russian caviare, for which Kings have often sighed in vain.

During the season herrings are worth 25c a pail, about 20 pounds in weight. Some people prefer them to salmon, their flavor being very delicate.

The herring is an important article of food, both for the Indians and local residents. Eventually a large export trade will be opened up with eastern points, the salmon run ceasing just about the time that the herring season begins. —*Vancouver, B.C., News*.

Irrigation in the United States.

The arid region of the United States which can only be made productive by irrigation embraces over a million square miles. On this vast surface the rain fall hardly averages ten inches a year, when twenty is the least that produces crops. The arid areas embrace the whole of the states of Colorado and Nevada and the Territories of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, with a good part of Southern California and Eastern Oregon and Washington and Dakota Territories. To make this vast region productive the water must be taken from the streams, which are distant from each other, and carried many miles through canals, and thence through cross ditches. From the latter the water is distributed by artificial and skillfully regulated overflow, finally doing its work by the various processes of flooding, lateral percolation, and absorption.

In Southern California fifteen canals and ditches, aggregating 409 miles in length, and with a surface width of 750 feet, convey water from King's River through 1,600 farms, containing all told 125,000 acres. Other great irrigation works are now in construction, and others are constantly projected. The land and the water must be brought together by these artificial means, or they must remain separate and worthless. —*Journal of Commerce*.