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The Nanaimo Gas Co. has declared a dividend of 7 per cent.

The output of the several collieries of the Vancouver Coal Company has aggregated 1,000 tons per day lately.

The stock of W. S. McCartney, drugs, Kamloops, has been sold by the sheriff.

H. Kells, dealer in boots and shoes, Westminster, has sold out to A. B. Wintemute, and will go farming.

A motion to raise the commercial travelers tax at Victoria, from \$10 to \$50, was laid over at a late meeting of the city council.

The Illecillewaet Silver Mining Co. has decided to run a tunnel into one of its claims to strike the lead about 100 feet below the surface.

The Calgary Country.

A prominent commercial traveller speaking of the business outlook for Calgary, said, "I have more hope of Calgary's prosperity this trip than ever I have had before," and when interrogated on the subject, said: "It is the first time during my trips to Calgary that I have seen something produced that will add to the wealth of the country." He referred to the quantity and quality of Alberta butter which he saw. He said he had written to his firm to say that although they might not expect to take any more money out of Calgary for butter, they might expect to receive large orders for butter tubs at an early date. The color and quality of Alberta butter, he remarked, will find a market almost anywhere it may be offered and he recommended merchants to begin and pack for shipment, mentioning all the mountain and British Columbia towns that would shortly look to Calgary for their supply, and the money that would naturally flow into the hands of the farmers for this commodity alone would be a considerable sum. He spoke highly of the cheese factory which had been established in the neighborhood and predicted that only a few years would elapse before Calgary butter and cheese would be finding its way in carloads both east and west and supply English and Japan trade. But butter and dairy products are not the only products that the farmers of Alberta must supply the local markets with to control the trade that rightly belongs to them. The same gentleman remarked that he sold \$1,200 worth of eggs in Calgary one day last fall besides their numerous other shipments made during the year. They have also sold several thousand dollars' worth of condensed milk in Calgary each year, and when these amounts are added to the sums paid out each year for potatoes, oats, and bacon, the result is truly enormous. Everyone will agree with us that all of these articles can be produced in sufficient quantities to supply not only the local demand but for shipment both east and west, and if the amount of money sent out of the country for these articles and for railway freights were distributed among our own people, the country would make rapid strides. Let our farmers only produce these necessities, which we believe they can do, with more profit than in any other part of the Dominion, and they will find themselves farther ahead at the end of ten years than the first settlers of Ontario did

in twenty-five. We have it on good authority that only a short time will elapse before a tannery and a woollen mill will be established here, and as these will employ a number of hands that must be supported, the demand will increase, other industries too will likely spring up and the success of both town and country is assured if the people only prove true to their own interests.—*Calgary Tribune.*

Northern Alberta.

The *Bulletin* is indebted to J. B. Tyrrell, of the Geological Survey of Canada for a copy of the report on his work in Northern Alberta during the season of 1886, which arrived by last mail. One of the illustrations gives a view of the Big Coal Seam 25 feet thick, on the North Saskatchewan, 45 miles above Edmonton. In describing the partially wooded nature of the greater part of Northern Alberta, Mr. Tyrrell says:—"With the exception of the small forest areas mentioned above, the rest of the region consists of half wooded country, with groves of poplar and willow, separated by open glades and grassy stretches of greater or less extent. This part is thus attractive both to the traveller in search of natural beauties and to the would-be settler looking for a place where to make for himself a comfortable home in the shortest possible time." A very interesting part of the report is a short account of former explorations dating from the year 1750. The amount of valuable information given in the report is so great and so much in particular that adequate mention throughout is impossible, but the following paragraph of special interest is given in full:—"It has long been known that this is the highest point on the river where gold can be washed out of the gravel and sand bars in paying quantities, and prospectors on that account have been led to examine the banks in this vicinity very closely. In sections 35 and 36, township 50, range 4 west of the fifth principal meridian, the coal seam has been burnt out over a considerable area, and the ground is now scattered over in many places with large masses of a slag-like rock, and where these have not been covered with alluvial deposits, beds of ashes and burnt clay and sandstone skirt the edge of the bank of undisturbed coal-bearing strata. A number of specimens of this burnt material were collected and have been assayed in the laboratory with the following interesting results: Two masses of slag-like rock lying at the foot of the slope in which the coal seam is exposed, taken from places one mile apart, showed a trace of gold. Arenaceous clay-shale underlying coal seam, showed trace of gold. Ashes from burnt coal seam, showed trace of gold. A trace of gold was also found in the parting of clay-shale in the coal seam where it had been unaffected by fire. A sample of the over-lying boulder clay was also assayed, but no gold was detected in it." In figuring out the amount of coal in the 25-foot seam west of Edmonton the conclusion is reached that in an area of two miles by three is contained 150,000,000 tons. On the Red Deer at a point over 100 miles distant the same seam is again exposed with a thickness of ten feet, containing 12,500,000 tons to the square mile. At Kneecreek, 80 miles further south, it is again exposed, and contains 5,000,000 tons to the square mile. Mention is made of limestone on the banks of the North Saskatchewan in township 47, range 9, west of 5th principal meridian.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*