

British Columbia.

John Macdonald has opened a fish market at Nanaimo.

B. C. salmon is quoted at 15 cents per pound wholesale at Toronto, Ont.

The Gold House, Vancouver, is now conducted under a new management, Mrs. Auder-son now being the proprietress.

Fuller & Head will open a grocery store at Nanaimo. A. G. Fuller comes from New West-minster, where he has resided for the past year and was formerly a resident of Nova Scotia. Head recently came from England.

E. C. Davison, who has been connected with the harness and saddlery business at Kamloops for some time, has bought out the interest in the business held by W. R. Megan, and will hereafter conduct the business alone.

Following is the total output of coal for Na-naimo and district for the year 1888:—Van-couver Coal Co., 259,432 tons; East Well-ing-ton Coal Co., 35,839 tons; R. Dunsmuir & Sons, 135,319 tons. Total—441,090 tons.

Customs collections for 1888 at Nanaimo were:—Import duty, \$50,705.68; sick mariner's fund, \$2,750.86; petroleum inspections, \$262.70; steamboat inspections, \$25.30; fines and for-feitures, \$100; copyright, \$8.50. Total, \$53,022.04.

The number of post offices now in operation in the province is 126, as against 116 in opera-tion on 1st January, 1888. Number of money order offices on 3rd June last was 24; total amount of orders issued at these offices during the year ended 30th June, 1887, \$665,880.90; total amount paid, \$359,375.73.

The Vancouver World gives the following as the average wages paid at that place:—Cooks, from \$40 to \$125 per month; clerks, \$25 to \$60 per month; bookkeepers, \$60 to \$100 per month; blacksmiths, \$2.75 to \$3 per day; car-penters, \$2.75 to \$3 per day; bricklayers, \$1 to \$4.50 per day; plasterers, \$4.50 to \$5 per day; house painters, \$3 per day; sign painters, \$4 per day; waiters, males, \$35 to \$40 per month and board; mill hands, \$35 to \$65 per month; axmen in logging camps, firstclass, \$50 to \$60 per month; axemen, swampers, \$35 to \$45; axemen, green hands, \$30 to \$40 per month; teamsters, in city, \$2 to \$2.50 per day; team-sters in logging camps, \$60 to \$65 per month; longshoremen, 20 to 30 cents per hour; bar-tenders, \$40 to \$75 per month; cigar makers, \$15 to \$25 per week; compositors, 50 cents per 1,000 ems; chambermaids, \$15 to \$20 per month and board; waitresses, \$20 to \$30 per month and board; domestics, \$15 to \$20 per month.

The Columbian says:—The wonderful growth of New Westmioster has made during the year just closed is hardly known to our own people. In the business portion of the city the changes which have taken place were easy of note, but it is on the outskirts and in the suburbs that the progression is most noteworthy and sur-prising. The value of business blocks erected during 1888 does not equal that of the previous year, but in residential buildings, the true sign of a city's prosperity, a greater number were erected during the year than the grand total for the three year's previous. Plans are now

in preparation for a number of fine blocks to be built during the year we have now entered on, and, as dwelling houses are still at a premium and in great demand, it is almost certain that the Royal City has entered on a year of pro-gress and prosperity which will completely eclipse the past. The Columbian sums up as follows:—Grand total value of building opera-tions for the year 1888—\$250,600. Grand total for 1887—\$217,050.

Failures in P'rtish Columbia.

The solidity and sound financial standing of our business men has always been the boast of British Columbians. To eastern houses it has been a matter of surprise that failures here were so few. Every representative arriving has been anxious to make a connection, know-ing full well that any account contracted or liability incurred would be paid and that promptly. Our oldest and most substantial business men have been accused of being slow; some even going so far as to term them moss backs. Their ways may not suit the eastern "fly" man, who is not only reckless and indif-ferent, but in many instances incurs a liability knowing full well his inability to meet his obligations when they become due. Consider-ing the magnitude of the business transacted by the people of the province and the large sums involved, it must be a source of satisfac-tion to note the fewness of the failures for the year now closed. The total for the year was 13. The liabilities were \$120,063.52, and the assets were \$146,250.42. On the Island, including the important centres of Vic-toria and Nanaimo, there were but 5, with li-abilities amounting to \$39,699.10 and assets of \$31,952.08. The failures on the mainland were 8, with liabilities of \$80,334.42 and assets of \$114,298.33. We may be considered bold in making statements, nevertheless it is true, that no other section of the Dominion can show equally as satisfactory results as these figures present.—Vancouver World.

Lumber Cuttings.

The output of the saw mills at Muskegon, Mich., amounted to 550,000,000 feet the past season despite the fact that the season was an exceptionally long one. The cut in 1884 was 700,000,000 feet. The cut of logs this winter will be 100,000,000 less than it was last.

The Chemanius saw mills, Vancouver Island, owned by Croft & Angus, have been sold to a syndicate composed of Wisconsin and British Columbia lumber men. The price paid for the mills and a large acreage of timber land is said to be in the neighborhood of \$700,000. It is stated that the new proprietors will rebuild the mills and add largely to their capacity.

Victoria Colonist: Returns from the main-land and island show that the timber output of British Columbia for the past year amounts to about 140,000,000 feet. This is an increase over last year of 40,000,000 feet. With the erec-tion of several mills for which timber limits have been secured. The end of 1889 will see another large advance in timber industry, which will bring the yearly output up to fully two and a quarter million feet.

British Columbia Salmon Pack.

The following figures of the past year's pack of salmon for British Columbia, and the points of distribution, are gleaned from the December circular of Robert Ward & Co., of Victoria:—

Fraser River.	
Ewen & Co	11,379
Pon Accord Fishery Co.	5,103
Laidlaw & Co.	5,565
Wellington Pkg. Co.	6,259
Delta Canning Co.	5,692
Harlock Pkg. Co.	4,275
Phoenix Cannery Co.	4,030
British Am. Pkg. Co.	9,850
F. A. Wadhams.	4,681
Richmond Canning Co.	7,800
British Columbia Pkg. Co.	4,604
" " "	3,200
Skeena River.	
Windsor Canning Co.	12,795
Inverness Canning Co.	12,597
Balmoral Canning Co.	10,660
British America Pkg. Co.	16,812
Skeena River Pkg. Co.	14,800
Rivers Inlet.	
Rivers Inlet Canning Co.	12,115
Cowan, Shaw & Co.	7,211
Alert Bay.	
Alert Bay Canning Co.	5,490
Naas River.	
A. J. McLellan.	12,297
Total.	177,305
The year's pack was distributed as follows:	
United Kingdom.	Cases.
Per "Titania"	33,782
" "Norcross"	40,278
" "Viola"	21,849
Via N. P. R.	2,393
" San Francisco.	1,905
Australia	19,627
Canada	46,236
Loss by str. Cariboo Fly.	157
Local	3,682

AN Ottawa telegram says: C. S. Drummond left for Winnipeg Wednesday, accompanied by Jas. Lloyd, representative of Lucas & Aird, the largest railway contractors in the world. He is reticent. Lloyd made inquiries at the In-terior Department regarding the land grant to the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle railway and the Alberta and Athabasca railway. He will inspect both roads, and if his report is favorable, Lucas & Aird will undertake the construction of both roads next season.

Climatic Differences.

The Edmonton Bulletin refers to a fact well known to those familiar with the climate of the great prairie region of Canada, in the following language: A peculiarity of the climate of cen-tral Canada, at least from the boundary to the northern limit of the basin of the Saskatchewan, is that it varies very little throughout that area in either summer or winter temperature, or in snowfall. In eastern Canada a distance of a few miles frequently makes the difference between driving over the tops of fences in sleighs and being compelled to use wheels on muddy roads. In this, the most northerly agricultural settlement on the continent, there