

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says: "Butter receipts during the past week were 2,966 pkgs against 3,580 pkgs for the week previous. There has been a little more doing in creamery in the country, but chiefly on account of local dealers, who have paid 19½c to 20c for cheese late made. This has been somewhat of a surprise to shippers, as the prices paid are above what the latter claim they can pay. Several lots of creamery have been bought in the West, one lot being taken for the Pacific coast. There has been some looking around for Western dairy for Newfoundland account, but very little business resulted. The sale of a lot of about 80 tubs of fine Eastern Townships dairy was reported at 17½c. We quote prices as follows:

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|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Creamery, fresh..... | 19 c to 20 c per lb |
| Eastern Townships dairy..... | 16 c to 18 c " |
| Western..... | 14 c to 16 c " |

Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

Cheese receipts during the past week were 40,364 boxes, against 57,814 for the week previous. There has been no flagging in the cheese market, as buyers have been as eager as ever to secure a portion of the September and October make, although they have had to pay 10½c to 11c for finest Western, in order to appease their anxiety. Since our last issue, about 50,000 to 60,000 boxes have been contracted in the West at 10½c to 11c for August, September and October. The drought scare has no doubt had a good deal to do with the active buying; but we do not think the shrinkage in the make will be as great as expected, present high prices being a big inducement to turn out the goods by hook or by crook. If the pastures fail, the mills will no doubt supply the desideratum in the shape of bran and mouillie. We quote prices as follows:

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|------------------------------|--------------|
| Finest Western colored | 10½c to 11 c |
| " white..... | 10½c to 10½c |
| " Quebec colored..... | 10½c to 10½c |
| " white..... | 10½c |
| Under grades | 9½c to 10½c |
| Cable..... | 50s |

The above prices show quite an advance over those of last week, but it should be remembered that they represent a better class of goods.

IMPAIRED LIVES.

There is one phase of the insuring of impaired lives which has, perhaps, never been sufficiently considered, and that is the tendency on the part of a man in weak health, or who thinks himself so, to take extra precautions against such exposure and excesses as will be likely to hasten his end. The man with a bad stomach or liver is hardly liable to excess in pleasures of the table, and by frugality of diet will quite possibly outlive the heavy diner, who makes lots of blood, and

may be carried off by apoplexy or kidney complaint. So with the rheumatic, who protects himself from the cold and wet, and thus avoids pneumonia without directly intending to. In a magnificent article on the causes of longevity in the last *Medical Examiner*, Dr. Holden, medical director of the Mutual Benefit Life, of Newark, throws a sidelight on the subject. He has noticed during a long series of observations that the very old are generally, and always have been inclined, to complain about their health. He thinks that this is due to a supersensitiveness of certain persons which proves a monitor to them and puts them on their guard about any course which would tend to injure their health and shorten life. I would not go so far as some and assert that the so-called impaired life which becomes a rejected risk is really most likely to beat the expectation tables. But certainly there are plenty of individual instances which appear to demonstrate that the *Medical Examiner* may be too particular when desiring to conform to a set rule of practice.—*Insurance Age*.

VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held in the rooms, Merchants' Exchange block, on Tuesday evening, at which a fair attendance was present. Amongst other business transacted, was the following: A letter from the Vancouver Soda Water Works concerning duty on returned empty bottles. The Board decided that before taking action in the matter, the secretary write the proprietors of the ship's stores in the city to ascertain if a change was desirable in the customs regulations affecting such supplies. The president and vice-president were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Abbott, relative to increased wharfage accommodation. It was pointed out that recently some \$5,000 worth of canned salmon arrived in this city for shipment east over the C.P.R.; but, owing to the lack of wharfage accommodation, the vessel could not effect a landing, and had to carry away with her to Nanaimo the consignment, which likewise had to be reinsured. The urgency for increased dockage facilities is becoming more and more apparent daily. It is a healthy sign, but it is also one that should be looked after by the railway company, whose attention has been called to the affair over and over again for years past. A promise is made to have the matter looked into and that is the last heard of it, although the piles for the extension have been on the ground for a considerable period. Another committee was likewise appointed to take into consideration the establishment of a trade with the northwest and northeast coasts of Vancouver Island and to report thereon at an early date.—*World*.

The steamer Idaho was fined \$500 for going from Nelson to Kaslo without clearing at customs.

The *Slocan Times* urges that lots to the north and south of the town be cleared so as to prevent danger from bush fires.

An effort is being made to get a fruit cannery established at Okanagan Mission. At a meeting held there to discuss the scheme it was said that the statement made by Mr. Hutcherson, of Ladner's Landing, that Bartlett pears did not do well in the Okanagan Valley was incorrect as they have done very well on the Aberdeen ranches.

The *Tacoma West Coast Trade* says: "The general outlook among the jobbing trade continues to brighten, and the accelerated movement in all lines of business noted last week still continues. County buyers are coming to the markets in greater numbers, but are not buying in large stocks, doubtless because of the convenience with which they can replenish their stock when the necessities of trade demand. The change in the weather has caused an increased demand in certain lines, and jobbers are preparing for a large volume of business during the next 30 days. The effects of the Interstate Fair are beginning to be felt, in bringing into the city many country dealers who seldom visit the market and the personal acquaintances of these dealers with our wholesale merchants will prove beneficial."

Bradstreets, commenting on Labor Day, says: "The first national labor holiday in the United States was marked in Great Britain by the opening of the twenty-seventh annual Trades Union Congress, which met at Norwich. One of the first acts of the congress was a vote declaring for a compulsory eight-hour day for miners, in favor of which an overwhelming majority was recorded. The congress adopted a resolution instructing the parliamentary committee to begin agitation to get the Mines Act amended so as to forbid employment underground for more than eight hours a day. A resolution favoring the federation of the trades union councils was carried, as were resolutions declaring that employers ought to be legally punished for importing extra labor into any locality where the existing supply is sufficient to meet the needs of the district; urging that promoters of public works should be compelled to provide suitable dwellings, with thorough sanitary appointments, for their workmen, and recommending the introduction of a bill giving rural laborers holding land allotments a guarantee of tenure for the same. The most notable outcome of the proceedings, however, was the development of a strong socialistic tendency, which found expression in several resolutions."