

The Salmon Situation.

The packing season of 1890 having been opened in British Columbia and much later than usual on the Columbia River, we review the position of the article as it was on March 31, the close of the trade year. The situation in this country is much more favorable than in England or any other country importing salmon. The pack of 1889 Columbia River salmon has gone into consumption, the only stock now held being an unknown quantity of Alaska salmon, much of which is of inferior quality. Good red Alaska fish is passing rapidly into consumption as its present price is making it a popular article of food all over the country. We learn that in Boston a leading house is retailing a good brand at 10c per can and meeting with an enormous sale. The canneries on the Columbia are being supplied with fish at \$1, which enables them to sell the canned article at \$1.35 per dozen on the river, except for fancy brands packed with extra care, which demand \$1.65 in New York or \$1.47½ on the river. At these prices Columbia River salmon will be favorite, as its quality is far superior to that packed at other points.

At these figures we believe that the total pack on the Columbia in 1890 can be marketed. If there is again a large pack in British Columbia it will glut foreign markets, already overstocked, and leave England out of the question as a buyer of Columbia River salmon. It is probable that the Alaska salmon will be sold at \$1 to \$1.10 per dozen on the Pacific coast, at which figures it will find a large sale for good quality and leave the trash a heavy and unsalable load on the holders. It is to be hoped that Alaska packers will adopt a conservative course and put up only a moderate quantity of choice salmon. In this connection we present the following table showing the annual pack on the Columbia, in comparison with the total pack, for the past ten years:—

Year.	Columbia.	Total.
1880.....	530,000	679,500
1881.....	550,000	911,800
1882.....	541,300	994,800
1883.....	629,400	1,106,600
1884.....	629,000	985,295
1885.....	553,800	835,715
1886.....	479,250	933,354
1887.....	373,800	997,870
1888.....	372,750	1,189,472
1889.....	318,000	1,650,000

—American Grocer.

What One Cent Did.

This transaction serves to illustrate how small is the actual amount of money needed to adjust balances: "The office boy owed one of the clerks three cents. The clerk owed the cashier two cents. The cashier owed the boy two cents. One day the boy, having a cent in his pocket, was disposed to diminish his outstanding indebtedness, and paid the clerk to whom he was indebted three cents, one cent on account. The clerk, animated by so laudable an example, paid one cent to the cashier, to whom he was indebted two cents. The cashier, who owed the boy two cents, paid him one cent. And now the boy, having again his cent in hand, paid another third of his debt to the clerk. The clerk, with the really 'current' cent, squared with the cashier. The cashier instantly paid the boy in full. And now the lad, with the cent again in his hand, paid off

the third and last installment of his debt of three cents. Thus were the parties square all round, and their accounts adjusted."—*New England Grocer*.

Insurance Briefs.

The agreement recently entered into between the plate glass insurance companies regarding rates, commissions, etc., now covers nearly all the States in the Union.

The British Empire Life Assurance Company, of London, England, have investments in Canada to the amount of \$1,000,000, having recently increased it from \$700,000.

Twenty-five per cent of the death losses of American insurance companies during the first quarter of 1890 were caused by the grip. The twenty nine companies of the Actuarial society of America paid out on policies for the three months indicated \$881,669.

Grain and Milling.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. are building a new elevator at Winnipeg.

The roller flour mill at Manitou, Man., will be running by the end of this week.

Extensive improvements are being made in flour mill of Alexander, Kelly & Co., at Brandon.

Four new elevators will be built this summer by Martin, Mitchell & Co. along the line of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railway.

A grain elevator owned by Mr. McMullan, at Mount Forest, Ont., was burnt recently. The building contained 15,000 bushels of grain, valued at \$8,500. Insurance, \$6,000.

Three elevators will be erected at Boissevain this fall if the crops turn out good. A farmers' union elevator in connection with their mill; one by the Ogilvie Milling Co., and one by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

The English syndicate which controls the W. D. Washburn mills at Minneapolis, have leased the C. C. Washburn mills, A. B. and C., in the same city. All these mills will be under the direct management of C. O. Pillsbury. The aggregate capacity will be 22,000 barrels per day.

A bill has been read in the United States Senate relating to the interstate shipment of grain. Elevators and storehouses have to be built by interstate railway companies for the storage of such grain along their lines. The number, capacity, construction and location of elevators provided for shall be determined by the board in each state to be composed of the chief inspector and an assistant inspector and an officer designated by the railroad companies. Owners and shippers of grain shall receive a certificate from the inspector indicating the amount of grain stored in the elevator, showing the grade or quality of the same. A series of standard grades will be instituted by the secretary of agriculture for the guidance of grain inspectors.

The flouring mill of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, at Keewatin, Ont., says the *Canadian Manufacturer*, is a massive granite structure, and probably the most important addition made to Canadian mills of recent years. The fall of water from the Lake of the Woods to the Winnipeg river is over twenty feet, and produces over 60,000 horse-power. A natural dam of stone some two miles long sep-

arates the lake from the river, and through this dam the company have cut a canal, the flowing water through which supplies the power for the mill. The mill is located on this dam and the Canadian Pacific railway crosses it. The mill has six floors, and its capacity is now 1,500 barrels of flour a day, soon to be increased to 2,000 barrels.

Lumber Cuttings.

D. F. Adams intends to establish a sawmill near Victoria, B. C.

J. H. Flanagan has started to manufacture shingles at Port Arthur, Ont.

A recent fire at Portage la Prairie destroyed \$4,000 worth of cordwood, owned by the Portage Milling Co.

The Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Company's mill at Norman, which was shut down for want of logs, is running again.

The Minneapolis saw mills started running last week. It is expected that enough logs will arrive to keep them running night and day.

A Douglas fir, measuring seven feet in diameter, was recently cut down in British Columbia. When split into cordwood it was found to make 33½ cords of first-class wood.

Lossee & Morrison's sawmill at Shawnigan, B. C., is to be fitted up with machinery made in Peterboro, Ont. A seventy-horse power engine and a ninety-horse power boiler will furnish the motive power.

At one of the most extensive timber yards in England, a crane on a new principle of operation has been erected, used for raising incoming logs of timber from the canal. Attached to the frame of the crane is an electric motor, which is geared with friction gearing to the central shaft, and by means of three levers and a foot brake the whole operation of hoisting, slewing and propelling is performed. The crane has a lifting capacity of 18 cwt.

The Tacoma Mill company cut a stick of timber of somewhat extraordinary length, for the keel of a schooner now being built at the St. Paul and Tacoma mill, and is one of the finest keels ever put in a vessel. It has been found to be 134 feet long, 24 inches wide and 18 inches thick, and was practically clear. Two feet were cut from the stick, as it was too long, and it was then 132 long, and contained 4,730 feet, board measure. This was charged at \$100 per thousand, so that the stick cost the schooner builders \$475.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman*.

The sugar pine of the Sierras is the most superb of all the pines, and the territory it occupies, from an elevation of 3,000 feet to one of 8,000, is beyond doubt the most interesting portion of the mountains for campers, tourists or botanists. Specimens have been measured that were forty feet in circumference and 300 feet in height. This pine has a smooth, round and columnar trunk, rising without limbs for two thirds of its height. It is the most valuable timber tree of the Sierras, is rapidly disappearing, and is not well represented among the younger growth of the forest. A few large trees growing on private estates will remain to be famous generations hence over whole countries. David Douglas, the discoverer of this species, measured a fallen tree whose circumference at three feet from the base was nearly 58 feet. Trees of 250 feet in height can be