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Vol. IV.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY OCTOBER 30, 1894

No 34

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New Goods for Fall

(ex "Eaton Hall" from London.)

Cork Carpet, plain and printed
Linoleums and Oilcloths.
Bath Mats, Scuttle Mats, Etc.
Linoleum Reviver.

(Will freshen old linoleum.)

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Superfine Flour, Bran & Shorts

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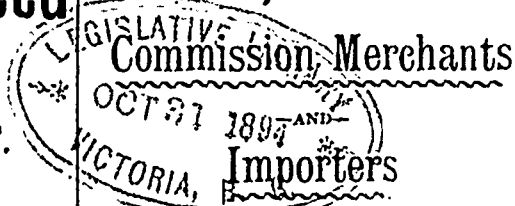
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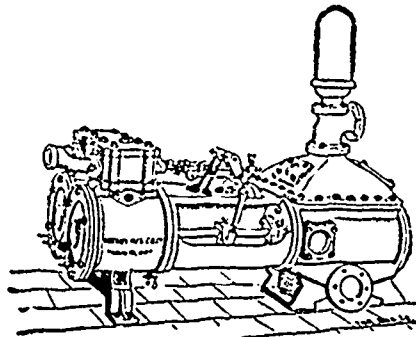
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Strong Bakers,
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Extra and
** Low Grade,
BRAN, SHORTS.

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CHOPPED FEED AND GRAIN.

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Moodyville Lands and Saw Mill Co., Burrard Inlet.
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SALMON CANNERY AGENCIES.

FRASER RIVER:

Delta Canning Co's Maple Leaf Brand.
Laidlaw & Co's Dominion Brand.
Wellington Packing Co., Wellington Brand.
Harlock Packing Co's Harlock Brand.

NORTHERN AND SKEENA RIVER:

Wannuck Packing Co., Rivers Inlet, Clipper Brand.
Standard Packing Co., Skeena River, Neptune Brand.
Skeena Packing Co., Skeena River, "Diamond C" Brand
Lowe Inlet Packing Co., Lowe Inlet, "Diamond C" Brand.
Cascade Packing Co., Naas River, Cascade Brand.

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Joseph Kirkman & Son's Gold Medal, Inven-
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J. & W. Stuart's Patent Double-Knotted Mesh
Fishing Nets, Twines, Etc.
Importers of Havana Cigars, Oilmen's Stores.
Tin Plates, Portland Cement, Etc.
British Columbia Salmon:—Ewen & Co., "Lion."
"Bonnie Dundee"; Bon Accord Fishery Co
"Consuls"; Canadian Pacific Packing Co.
"Flagship" brand.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 30.

VICTORIA.

The month which is just closing has been a fine one for trade, and business men in all lines are feeling better and have more confidence in the future development of the city and provincial trade.

Money still continues generally scarce. The banks continue to grant liberal discounts on approved commercial paper. Eastern travellers who have been selling the trade dry goods, clothing, etc., report a healthier trade than for the past two years. Merchants are buying conservatively, and seeking good value. Fancy lines in dry goods are reported in better demand than for the last two seasons.

The Vancouver *News-Advertiser* says: "Business is still reported as fairly active, the orders for fall goods having been well up to the average. Collections are, however, not very brisk, and complaints as to the scarcity of money are general. It has been currently rumored during the last few days that the Ross McLaren Mill Co. has secured a large order for lumber for South Africa, and that both their mills will be started up at once. If this rumor is correct, and it seems to be so, it will do a great deal to relieve the present dull times, besides providing employment for a large number of men. In wholesale, a steady trade is being done and there are no special features to note, prices being for the most part unchanged."

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The American meat market is easier but the reduction is not sufficient to warrant a change in wholesaling figures. Eastern creamery butter is quoted firm at 25c. It is stated that there is no first class goods offered at less than that figure. Eggs are still advancing and at present quotations cannot be made at less than 20c to 21c.

The British Columbia Sugar Refinery quotes prices as follows, payment by spot cash:

Granulated, in bbls. or 100-lb bags.....	4 1/2
Yellow, according to quality.....	4 to 4 1/2
Patent lumps, in bbls. or 100-lb bags.....	5 1/2
Powdered, icing and bars, in bbls.....	6 1/2

Jobbers quote:

Valencia raisins.....	per lb	\$ 7 @ \$ 0
Malaga raisins.....	per box	3 09 @ 3 25
Currants (barrels).....	per lb	4 1/2 @
" half bbls.....	per lb	5 @ 5 1/2
" (cases).....	per lb	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sultana raisins.....	per lb	8 @ 10
Taragona almonds.....	per lb	14 @ 18
Grenoble walnuts.....	per lb	14 @ 18
Fileberts.....	per lb	11 1/2 @ 14

Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs.....	25 @ 26
Manitoba dairy.....	18 @ 19
" creamery . . . in tins	27 1/2 @ 29
" " " " . . . in tubs	26 @ 00
Cheese—Canadian, lb.....	13 @ 11
Canadian Stilton.....	17 @ 18
Eggs—Canadian.....	per doz 20 @ 21

Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

Hams.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Breakfast bacon.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Short rolls.....	11 @ 12
Dry Salt, long clear.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Bacon.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
White Label pure leaf lard, tierces.....	0 12 1/2
" " " 50-lb tins.....	0 12 1/2
" " " 20-lb ".....	0 13
" " " 10-lb ".....	0 13 1/2
" " " 5-lb ".....	0 13 1/2
" " " 3-lb ".....	0 13 1/2
Lard Compound, 10 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 00
" " 20 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 00
" " 5 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 00
" " 3 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 00

Sugar Jobbers' prices half-barrels and kegs in each case being 1/2c higher:

Dry Granulated (China).....	100-sack	4 65
Extra C, China.....	"	4 37 1/2
China, yellow.....	"	4 12 1/2
Dry Granulated (B. C. Refinery).....	1 1/2 to 1 1/2	4 1/2
Extra C.....	"	4 1/2
Fancy Yellow.....	"	4 1/2
Yellow.....	"	4 1/2
Golden C.....	"	3 1/2
Cubes.....	"	6 1/2
Powdered.....	"	6 1/2
Syrups, per lb.....	"	3
" 1 gal. tins, American (10).....	"	5 50
" 1 " " (16).....	"	5 50
" 1 " " Vancouver.....	"	5 50
" 1 1/2 " ".....	"	7 00

Jobbers' quotations for Armour Packing Company's brands per lb.:

Helmet brand sugar cured hams, medium	0 16
" " " heavy	0 15 1/2
" " " breakfast bacon	0 15 1/2
Fancy Gold Band hams	0 15 1/2
" " " breakfast bacon	0 18

Jobbers quote as follows:

Liverpool salt, coarse, in 100-lb bags, per ton	12 00
Liverpool salt, fine, in 50-lb bags, per ton	18 00
Portland cement, White's (best) per bbl	3 00
White mottled soap, English, in 112-lb bxs	8 75
" " " " quarter boxes	
28 lbs, per cwt.....	9 60
Malt vinegar, English, 25-gal. bbls.....	11 25
" " " octaves.....	6 50
" " " cases of 3 doz., per cs	5 50
Matches, block, in tins, Victoria.....	1 25
" " " California.....	1 30
Macaroni, No. 1, 10-lb bxs.....	80 @ 90
Vermicelli, 10-lb bxs.....	80
Coal oil, per case.....	2 80
Nails, per keg—1d, \$3.30; 6d, \$3.10; 8d, \$2.95; 10d, \$2.90; 12d, \$2.85; 20d and 30d, \$2.85; 40d and 50d, \$2.75; 60d, \$2.70.	

FLOUR AND FEED.

Manitoba Hungarian is quoted by jobbers at \$4.25 per bbl., in consequence of the late drop of 10c per bbl. by the Manitoba millers. The course of the local market is rather uncertain, in the meantime. All other lines are reported unchanged.

The Ogilvie Milling Co., quote their celebrated brands of Manitoba flours in car lots, on wharf in Victoria as follows:

Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	\$3 90
" Strong Bakers.....	3 70

The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots on wharf in Victoria:

Premier.....	\$1 00
XXX.....	3 85
Strong Bakers or XX.....	3 10
Superfine.....	3 15

The Victoria Roller Mills quote Victoria flour in 10-bbl lots at the mills as follows:

Delta.....	\$3 50
Victoria XXX.....	3 50
Superfine.....	3 00

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills.....	\$ 3 50 @ 0 00
Lion, ".....	3 50 @ 0 00
Victoria XXX.....	3 50 @ 0 00
Superfine.....	3 25 @ 0 00
Premier, Enderby mills.....	4 25 @ 0 00
XXX, ".....	4 10 @ 0 00
XX, ".....	3 65 @ 0 00
Superfine, ".....	3 40 @ 0 00
Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	4 25 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	4 10 @ 0 00
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian.....	4 25 @ 0 00
" " Strong Bakers.....	4 10 @ 0 00
Oak Lake Patent Hungarian.....	4 25 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	4 10 @ 0 00
Regina Hungarian.....	4 25 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	4 10 @ 0 00
Benton County, Oregon.....	3 75 @ 0 00
Portland Roller.....	3 75 @ 0 00
Vashon, Washington.....	3 90 @ 0 00
Snowflake.....	3 65 @ 0 00
Wheat, per ton.....	25 00 @ 00 00
Oats.....	27 00 @ 30 00
Oil cake meal.....	35 00 @ 50 00
Chop feed—California.....	27 50 @ 00 00
Shorts.....	20 00 @ 25 00
Bran.....	20 00 @ 22 50
National Mills oatmeal.....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " rolled oats (99-lb bks).....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " " 10 7s, baled.....	3 00 @ 0 00
" split peas.....	3 50 @ 0 00
" pearl barley.....	4 75 @ 0 00
" Chop feed.....	20 00 @ 25 00
California oatmeal.....	3 85 @ 0 00
California rolled oats.....	4 15 @ 0 00
Corn, whole.....	per ton 37 50 @ 40 00
Peas, field.....	per ton 40 00 @ 00 00
Cornmeal.....	2 50 @ 3 00
Cornmeal-feed.....	per ton 40 00 @ 00 00
Cracked corn.....	40 00 @ 00 00
Hay, per ton.....	15 00 @ 18 00
Straw, per bale.....	1 00 @ 0

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote wholesale:

Japan rice, per ton.....	\$ 75 00 @ 80 00
" " (polished).....	80 00 @ 00 00
Best China rice.....	90 00 @ 100 00
Chinarice No. 1.....	(mats) 65 00 @ 00 00
" " (sacks).....	65 00 @ 00 00
Rice flour.....	70 00
Broken rice.....	30 00
Rice Meal.....	17 50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Quotations are reported steady on all lines on the market, which at this season of the year are but few. Grapes, apples and bananas are the leading lines. Australian oranges are out of the market.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:

Oranges—Australian.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Lemons—California (Johnson's).....	6 25 @ 6 75
" Australian.....	3 00 @ 0 00
Apples—California.....	1 15 @ 1 50
" Oregon.....	1 25 @ 1 50
Cocoanuts.....	per 100 8 00 @ 9 00
Peaches.....	1 00 @ 1 10
Pears.....	1 25 @ 1 50
Grapes.....	1 25 @ 1 35
" Delaware.....	1 00 @ 0 00
Bananas—bunches.....	2 50 @ 0 00
" crates.....	3 25 @ 0 0

Vegetables are quoted:

Onions—Silverskins... ..per lb	11 @	14
Cabbage	per lb	2 @
Potatoes.....	per ton	20 @
Tomatoes.....	75 @	
Sweet potatoes	per lb	2 @

SALMON.

The British bark Corryvreckan, 1,299 tons, now loading at Victoria on account of Robt. Ward & Co., for London, is expected to finish early this week, and sail on Wednesday. Her salmon cargo will be about 52,000 to 54,000 cases. She will also carry 150 tons of naval stores. The German bark Senta, 1,037 tons, is loading at English's cannery for Liverpool on account of Anglo B. C. Packing Co.

LUMBER.

The British ship Lismore, 1,598 tons, Capt. Ferguson, has completed loading at the Hastings mill and will probably sail for Buenos Ayres to-day. She carries 1,221,496 feet rough lumber, deals and small timber valued at \$9,350.

The brig Geneva, loading for Iquiqui, will probably finish loading by the end of the week.

The Alexandria, which is loading a French cargo, is progressing slowly, as the mill will only permit loading in dry weather as the cargo is of very fine quality and must arrive at destination in the best condition which fact must be of great benefit to both the mill and the lumber trade of British Columbia in general.

The German bark Artemis, 1,479 tons, now on the way from Mazatlan is the next vessel expected to arrive for cargo from the Hastings mill, her destination has not yet been announced.

The rumor that the Ross-McLaren Lumber Co. had secured a contract for 100,000,000 feet for South Africa has caused considerable comment among shippers and lumbermen. In this connection it is also rumored that a contract for 10,000 piles has recently been placed with a British Columbia Milling Co., which are intended for use in constructing docks and etc., at the terminal point in South Africa.

The following vessels are loading lumber at British Columbia ports for foreign: At Hastings Mill—Am. bktne. Irmgard, 628 tons, for Iquiqui; Br. bark Alexandra, 1,297 tons, for Calais. Am. brig Geneva, 171 tons, for Iquiqui. At Brunette Mills—Am. schr. Sadie, 295 tons, for San Francisco. Total 4 vessels, 2,691 tons.

The following are the current city quotations, net in yard: Rough, \$8.00 per M ft; rough clear, \$14; ship lap, \$10; tongue and groove flooring, 4 in. No. 1, \$16; do. 4 in. No. 2, \$12; do. 6 in. No. 1, \$15; do. 6 in. No. 2, \$11; rustic, No. 1, \$15; do. No. 2, \$11; surfaced, \$15; shingles, \$2; lath, \$1.75.

Quotations for Douglas Fir Lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment:

Rough Merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 10 feet inclusive, per M feet.	\$ 8 00
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet per M.....	19 00
Dressed T. and G. flooring, per M.....	15 00
Pickets, rough per M.....	8 00
Laths, 4 feet 6 in, per M.....	1 90

BUSINESS NOTES.

Geo. E. Fisher is opening the Elk saloon, Victoria.

B. F. J. Smith, drugs, Northfield, has given up business.

W. J. Tippins, confectioner, Victoria, is resuming business.

Mrs. E. M. Biggar, grocer, Vancouver, selling out by auction.

Mrs. P. Wilson, grocer, Victoria, is offering business for sale.

Brown Bros., grocers, Vancouver, are offering 50c on the dollar.

Short & Squair have purchased the Vancouver Varnish Works.

Mrs. C. Foxley succeeds Miss E. J. Foxley, milliner, Vancouver.

Jas. A. Kemp, contractor, Vancouver, has assigned to J. J. Banfield.

J. F. Carbutt, hardware and fancy goods, is opening at Vancouver.

Cham Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Agassiz, has been incorporated.

R. Olmstead, grocer, Vancouver, has called a meeting of his creditors.

Geo. Bell & Co., general merchants, Enderby, are admitting a partner.

The name of the Boundary Creek post-office has been changed to Midway.

Ewen Morrison, lumber dealer, Victoria, has leased the Sidney sawmill.

H. V. Burner & Co., liquors, Vancouver, change of firm contemplated.

Joseph Dixon, Columbia hotel, Vancouver, advertised for sale by Sheriff.

The Canada Western Hotel Co., Ltd., have been granted a winding up order.

G. H. Williams, formerly of Revelstoke, has opened a drug store at Three Forks.

Ian Coltart, of Coltart & Jenms, Victoria, has been appointed a Notary Public.

Geo. L. Simpson, estate, crockery and variety store, is being closed out by assignee.

Edith Turner, candy and fruit, Vancouver, has resumed business adding groceries.

J. Johnson & Co. estate, stationers, Victoria, balance of stock is being sold by assignees.

Draper & Leithead Co., commission and cigars, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

I. H. Miller, general store, Turgoose, meeting of creditors held and business offered for sale.

Rumor says it is not likely that a branch bank will be opened in the Sloean district this fall.

W. R. Roberts, jeweller, Nanaimo, is advertising stock for sale by auction, commencing Nov. 9th.

J. H. Russell, prop. Queen's Hotel, Kamloops, has also rented the Cosmopolitan for three years.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the New Vancouver Coal Co's shipments for the week ending October 27:

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
20.	Rapid Translt, str., Port Town'd	25
20.	Holyoke, str., Port Townsend..	58
23.	Rapid Translt, str., Seattle	15
24.	Pioneer, str., Port Townsend ..	49
25.	Harry Lynn, Roche Harbor.....	9
26.	Tyce, str., Port Townsend ...	89
26.	Crown of Eng'nd, San Francisco.	3,530
27.	Wilna, bark, San Francisco	2,327
Total.....		6,152

DRY GOODS.

The Toronto Empire says: "Trade in dry goods during the past week has been even and steady. Demand has been fair, and is running mostly on seasonal lines. Orders have not been confined to any one part of the country. From Ontario and the east, as well as from Manitoba and the Territories, fair orders have been received. We are pleased to note the increased demand for heavy woollen goods. This has been brought about largely by the increased activity in lumbering operations. During the past week, large quantities of goods usually used in lumber camps have been forwarded to northeastern and northwestern Ontario. The finer descriptions of woollens have not moved so freely as in late years, at this season. Merchant tailors state that they are hampered by the high rates of wages demanded by the tailors' unions. While living has been cheapened in all directions, the unions have not been disposed to fall in with the trend of the times."

JAMES FREEL,

91 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

SOLE AGENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR

DICK'S

PATENT DRIVING ROPES AND BELTS
(Made of Balata and Cotton.)

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

R. & J. DICK,
Greenhead Works, Glasgow.

These Belts combine GREAT STRENGTH AND DURABILITY. PERFECT UNIFORMITY THROUGHOUT. RETENTION OF STRENGTH. STRONG GRIPPING POWER. Not allowing belt to slip in damp situations. Considerably over 1,000,000 in use at the present time. Every belt guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, otherwise can be returned. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

SAVE FUEL

-BY-

COVERING

-YOUR-

Steam Pipes,
Boilers

AND ALL

Heated Surfaces

WITH-

**MINERAL
WOOL**

Sectional Covering.

-BEST-

Fire-proof Non-Conduc-
tor at present known.

EASILY APPLIED.

Asbestos Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CANADIAN

MINERAL WOOL CO.,

LIMITED.

**118 BAY STREET,
TORONTO.**

M. SIKOUSS, Victoria, sole agent
for British Columbia.

The Signal of Busy Times

IS IN SIGHT.

Assistants in our Mantle Department are always busy. All garments go out perfect in finish, design and make up. Quite a rush has taken place. The early buyer catches the best, and that's what our customers are looking for. No dry goods house can make money nowadays, if it don't have the correct goods at the right price. We claim to have them. Now suppose you put us to the proof of what we here write.

Suppose You Do?

+ ❦ +

You will find that we have over five hundred (all different designs) Mantles, Capes, Jackets, Waterproofs, etc., and to open on Wednesday (by favor of N. P. R.) TWO CASES OF GOLF CAPES. These garments were in the piece 60 days ago, and consequently will be the newest, and as they will be marked on our new ratio of CASH, rates will be the cheapest going, and you cannot fail to appreciate the fact.

Two cases of Black and Navy Diagonal and Estamene Serges, guaranteed to stand soda or sea water. Prices right.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

C. H. STICKELS,

Rooms 19 to 22,
Board of Trade Building.

Consulting Electrical Engineer and Purchasing Agent.
Electric Light and Power Apparatus and Supplies.

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plan and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Groceries for Cash

at R. H. Jameson & Co., 33 Fort St.

What are you going to do about it?

What the Public will do:--

DRINK JAMESON'S PURE TEAS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Black, best 75c., now 50c.; Gunpowder, best 80c., now 60c.; Japan, best 60c., now 40c.; Young Hyson, best 60c., now 40c.; a good Kasow Congou for 25c.; best Ceylon 65c., now 45c.

Frank Campbell

*

P. O. BOX 108.

Can be found at the old reliable Pritchard House Corner, Special brands of Tobaccos and Cigars, and Meerschaum, English Briar and Amber Goods. All coast papers on sale.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says: Butter receipts during the past week were 3,850 pkgs against 3,378 pkgs for the week previous. The market during the past week has been quiet, no new export business being reported, and some of our shippers do not expect any for the balance of the season. It is expected, however, that stocks held here on English account will be moved off between now and the close of navigation. Sales are reported of about 200 packages of choice late make creamery at 20½c delivered here for local account, and a smaller lot was reported sold at 21c; but holders generally ask 21c for their September and October makes. It is feared that some of the creamery butter held in this market for foreign account will be disposed of here, owing to the unfavorable market in England. Dairy butter is very quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Creamery, September.	20½c to 21 c per lb
Creamery, August	19½c to 20 c per lb
Eastern Townships dairy	16½c to 18 c "
Western.....	14½c to 16 c "

Add 1c to 2c per lb. to above for single tubs of selected.

Cheese receipts during the past week were 44,081 boxes, against 55,686 for the week previous. The market is taking the course that we expected after the unprecedentedly long spell of activity which characterized it from the commencement of the season up to within three or four weeks ago. The present reaction, therefore, is only what might be looked for, especially as prices were pushed a little too high. But this was undoubtedly due to the action of English houses, which, in some instances, bought in direct opposition to the opinions of their correspondents on this side. They have got the cheese, however, and will have to abide by the result. Notwithstanding the quieter feeling owing to the decline in values, there has been more business than many have had any idea of. Quite a lot of cheese has been sold here during the week at 9½c to 10c for undergrades. On Monday last, about 3,000 boxes Quebec sold at the boat at 10c, showing a drop of ½c on the week. There has been a fair amount of business transacted over the cable, which shows that Britishers still want our goods. We quote prices as follows:

Finest Western colored.....	10½c to 10½c
" " white.....	10½c to 10½c
" Quebec.....	10 c to 10½c
Under grades.....	9c to 10c
Cable.....	19s 0d

A. LEOFRED,

(Graduate of Laval and McGill.)

MINING ENGINEER.

MAIN OFFICE: Quebec. BRANCH OFFICE: Sherbrooke. Montreal, 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

MINES, MINERAL PRODUCTS

- WHITE LEAD -

THE LEADING BRANDS IN THE DOMINION ARE

RUSSIAN PURE,

UNICORN PURE,

THISTLE,

CRESCENT STAR.



TRADE MARK.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

A. RAMSAY & SON, MONTREAL

Resident Agents: JOHN BOYD & CO., Victoria and Vancouver.

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LTD

Victoria. Vancouver. Montreal. Toronto.

GENUINE ELEPHANT WHITE LEAD,

—The Best in Canada.—

Elephant Mixed Paints, Prism Mixed Paints.

Victoria Mixed Paints. Elephant Enamels,

Equal to any for decorating purposes.

Elephant Oil Wood Stains.
Guaranteed superior to any brand made.

Manhattan Buggy Paints.

These and other brands of ours are stocked by all dealers in the Province.

BUY THEM ONLY—BECAUSE

First, We guarantee the quality every time. Second, they are always reliable.



A Friend at Your Elbow.—THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

The "Dry Goods Review" is the only journal in Canada published in the interests of the Dry Goods trade. It is full of hints on Buying and Selling, Window Dressing, Store Management, etc., etc.

It contains valuable suggestions on new goods, what's coming and what's going; enables you to avoid old stock, to attract trade and to hold it.

It deals with matters of greatest importance to you and your business.

THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

TORONTO.

T. W. FLETCHER,

IMPORTER OF

Pianos.

The Bush & Gerts.
Kroger Co'y, of New York.

Organs.

The Lakeside.
Mason & Hamlin, of Boston.
W. Doherty & Co., Clinton, Ont.
Wilcock & White, Merriden, Con.
The Goderich.

Also Domestic Sewing Machines,
Maywood Sewing Machines,
Wanzer Lamps, Etc., Etc.,
Electro Silver Plating and Gilding.

47 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

SHORTHAND.—Pitman's System taught in 25 lessons. \$1 per lesson; Evening classes. Proficiency guaranteed. City references. Address C. D. S., 3 Centre R'd, Spring Ridge.

The Chase Metallic Roof-Plate.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

A Metallic Conducting Plate, covering the roof of the mouth.

Thinness and perfect adaptation of the same. The accuracy of adaptation to that portion of the alveolar ridge with which the rubber or celluloid comes in contact.

A plate when made by this method is much lighter than an all gold plate, hence more pleasing to the patient.

The metallic roof-plate cannot become detached from the rubber, as the peculiar construction renders it impossible.

It is one of the most cleanly, durable, comfortable and beautiful dentures ever devised.

The metallic plate can be reswaged in case of absorption or shrinkage of the mouth, thus saving the expense of new metal.

These plates can be fitted to any mouth, however irregular or ill shaped.

Enunciation is much better than when the roof of the mouth is covered by a rubber or celluloid plate.

Perfect conduction of heat and cold, thereby preventing inflammation of the mucous membrane.

The peculiar and original method of making these Plates renders it possible to give to the patient the advantages of both a

Metallic and Rubber Plate at a price within the reach of all.

DR. A. C. WEST, DENTIST,

Adelphia Buildingcor, Government and Yates streets, Victoria B. C.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

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D. M. GARLEY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
L. G. HENDERSON BUSINESS MANAGER.

Office—No. 77 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1894.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

We are glad to notice that the Minister of Education, the teachers of the public schools and many of our citizens are showing themselves alive to the necessity for a departure in the direction of giving scientific education in the schools, and not only so but that domestic economy is to receive a good share of attention. This we are pleased to observe, for there is ample room to dispense with some of the useless frills and tucks attached to the general system of instruction and replace them with a course which, while a relief from the continuous grind at the books and desk will afford the training, whether for the work shops or the household, which should be respectively possessed by the boys and girls before being sent out to attempt to battle with life. As at present the home lessons imposed on the little people make their work little short of drudgery and many of them will never be of any practical benefit. We, however, hail the new departure with sincere satisfaction; but trust that the good intentions of those who are at the bottom of the movement will not be thwarted by the interference of some, who, while professing to know everything have no more knowledge of technical matters than they have of what are absolutely the lost arts.

INSOLVENT LEGISLATION.

The Insolvent law, which was introduced in the Senate last session and passed through several of its stages, is to be reprinted and distributed among the people before it is taken up in the House of Commons next session. No doubt a vigorous effort will be made to bring the farming and non business classes under the provisions of the Act, upon very favorable conditions. This point, it will be remembered, was one which was much disputed in the upper House as well as among the different trade organizations. The bankers will, it is expected, ask for certain further amendments regarding the securities which they may happen to hold, with a view, it is said, towards still fur-

ther securing their claims on the general dividend. As to the conditions precedent to the discharge of an insolvent, there is much difference of opinion; many holding that there shall be no discharge, except on paying a hundred cents on the dollar, or by unanimous consent of the creditors. From this on, we may expect to see the subject of Insolvent legislation threshed out pretty regularly, until a measure be either adopted or finally rejected.

SUICIDE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Several individuals and insurance companies whose thoughts, as evidenced by their actions, run in much the same groove as do those of the management of the Mutual Reserve Fund Association have been latterly endeavoring to establish a connection between suicide and life insurance. The consequence has been that an enquiry in this direction has been set on foot, among others by that standard insurance authority the *Observer*, which has learned on the unquestionable authority of numerous coroners in the Mother Country that the idea of any relationship between them is altogether fallacious, in fact it is altogether ungrounded. Indeed, in our opinion—and we find that view held in what we may term the most reliable quarters—the mental disturbance, the inevitable characteristic of self slaughter is not likely to be found present with the desire of making the best provision possible for one's family. In answer to a question on this subject Mr. Thomas, one of the coroners for the County of Middlesex is reported to have expressed himself. "Amongst the reasons which have led to an increase of suicides, I think the question of life insurance may be excluded, I never knew of such a case or had reason to suspect it, and no evidence has ever been given before me tending to that supposition." He believes that the increase in suicides among persons insured is due to the greater number of people, especially in the middle and lower classes by whom policies are carried and were the clause forfeiting policies in the event of suicide more stringently enforced he did not think it would tend in any way to reduce the number of those who make away with themselves.

CANADA imported in 1884, 677,754 cubic feet of manufactured wood in 1893, the imports were 3,784,047 feet. Of planed and grooved the 1884 imports were 146,003 feet, in 1893, 1,261,565 feet. What is Canada doing to get this trade? We may answer the contemporary from which the above extract was taken that the Ross-Maclaren Co., has entered into a contract to forward a hundred million feet of British Columbia lumber to South Africa within a year.

ENGLISH OPINIONS.

If it be true, as the *London Chronicle* in a recent article says, that "Canadian resources, were they stretched to a far greater extent than will ever be possible would not begin to compare with those of the United States," how comes it that the five million peoples living in this country have made the progress which so far has characterized them? We admit with Mr. Wilson, editor of the *London Investors' Review*, and with the editor of the *Chronicle*, that eighty-five million pounds sterling of a public debt (of all descriptions) is a big load to carry, but we deny that the bulk of it has been expended in railways for which there is no economic demand and in the embellishment of cities and buildings. Canada has its substantial public works, many of them contributing to the prosperity of the country and designed to open it up, and the mighty resources of which it is possessed. Our railways, banks and other public enterprises are not in the hands of receivers, as are many upon the other side the lines, and during the depression manifested a far greater amount of stability. But the fact is, as these far off authorities on our industrial conditions and needs put it, we have too much protection to suit them, and the British cotton and iron manufacturers do not find we are purchasing from them to the extent that we were accustomed to do, while our cattle, our sheep, our butter and our cheese, with other products, stand in the light and in the way of British agricultural industry.

A number of the papers, whose editors bask in the sunlight of the proprietors of the papers we have named, are endorsing all that they have said, and tell us we should be thankful for some good home truths; but we deny, as it is charged, that protection has done nothing for us. Still we are glad to be patted on the head and condescendingly informed that on the whole we are pretty good boys, and that we have very great resources which can best be developed by an honest, straightforward policy. This reminds one very much of something of the kind of course that our grandfathers used to give us with respect to the regulation of ourselves and our private concerns, and might ordinarily be passed as a matter of course; but we do object to Mr. Wilson, the *Chronicle* or any other newspaper or individual under the guise of friendship decrying our credit, because, as the *Chronicle* says, "With our own hand going to waste for lack of capital, would it not be folly for English people to throw their money away on comparatively small towns?" Yet these people, for whom Mr. Wilson professes to speak, have, in the past, made large sums of money out of us, and then it was another side of the shield which they were in the habit of exhibiting

A QUESTION OF FIRES.

It may surprise some people to learn—but the statement is based upon figures collected by the United States Government—that, comparing all the cities of America (including those of Canada) of 20,000 population, with 57 cities of Europe, the number of fires per thousand of population is about five times as great in the former as in the latter. The figures, it may be remarked, were, for Europe, those of 1891, and for America, 1892. For instance, with a population of 1,500,000, Chicago had a fire loss of \$3,157,348 or 2.46 per cent., while Paris, with a population of 2,424,705, had fires amounting to \$917,444 only, or .43 per cent. The City of Constantinople, which one has been accustomed to regard as a badly built city and one very insufficiently protected, with a population of 1,000,000, had fires destroying \$591,000 only. New York, with its splendid fire protection appliances and a population of about 1,700,000, had, however, a total fire loss of \$4,891,557, while Berlin, with a population of 1,553,000, was a sufferer to the extent of no more than \$348,834. What will the reader think when he compares the figures of the City of Berlin—with over six times as many people with those of Montreal (250,000) and a fire loss in the vicinity of \$775,000? The following incomplete, though correct, statement of the percentages of fire loss to population tell a story that will at once commend itself:

European cities: London, .68 per cent.; Paris, .43; Vienna, .71; Hamburg, 1.17; Glasgow, .88; Edinburgh, 1.43; Copenhagen, .80; Dresden, 1.21.

American cities: New York, 2.24; Chicago, 2.46; Philadelphia, 1.34; St. Louis, 1.68; Boston, 1.70; Brooklyn, 1.68; Cincinnati, 2.58; San Francisco, 1.96; New Orleans, 2.72; Detroit, 2.46; St. Paul, 2.51; Indianapolis, 2.69.

Now, to what may all this be attributed? To two main causes—the better construction of buildings in Europe and the more stringent regulations with reference to the occurrence of fires. Many of the latest buildings supposed to be built of the best material and with the most modern appliances, are mere furnaces, designed so as to enable fires to make the greatest headway and to prevent the possibility of putting out conflagrations until they have exhausted themselves. Let us take the case of the recent fire at Nanaimo and, still later, the one at Seattle, on Friday night. The report of the casualty over the Sound, by which a dozen lives were lost and an immense amount of property destroyed, says: "The fire department was soon on hand; but could do nothing, because of the corrugated iron building in which the

hotel was situated, and the fire ate its way quickly throughout."

The average business man is loud in his complaints against the insurance companies because of high rates of premium, but slow to understand that the character of the risk makes the size of the premium charge, and that the companies are quite as anxious as are the property owners to bring about an era of lower rates. Are, then, however, it may be enquired, the companies to be blamed, if they do keep up rates, when the reports coming from the localities the most directly concerned place the great blame upon the owners of the property? Last year, in Canada and the United States, no less than \$170,000,000 worth of property was reduced to ashes, which could not have been the case had the premises affected been properly constructed and the laws applying to fires been made more stringent, and at the same time been more strictly enforced. Commenting on this, the *Insurance and Finance Chronicle* says:

"Until the general public become sufficiently aroused to find a way to prevent the annihilation by fire of from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and seventy-five millions of property annually, they must be taught that the hazardous conditions making such a loss possible are to be held responsible for rates which, high as they are, are all too low to afford a fair profit to the business of fire underwriting."

To this we may remark that according to the *Chronicle* fire tables the country stores burned in the United States are believed to show sixty per cent. as being incendiary, that incendiarianism had to do with forty-five per cent. of flour mill fires, thirty-two per cent. of hotel fires, and fifteen per cent. of the burned dwelling houses. This demonstrates how much criminality—either by direct action or by equally as criminal carelessness—has to do with the ordinary run of losses by fire. If then it is desired to have the cost of fire insurance and the actual loss of insurance which no amount of underwriting can cover materially reduced, due care must be taken not only in the construction of buildings and the establishment of proper fire protective systems, but in the thorough investigation of all fires and the speedy bringing to justice and to punishment of all persons who may be regarded as in any way responsible for the disasters.

English railway express trains last year did not cause the death of a single passenger; the record has no precedent, but is said to be merely the natural result of the extraordinary precautions taken with the equipment and running arrangements of these fast trains suggested by long experience.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"No honest claims against the Mutual Reserve are due and unpaid," says the *Insurance and Commercial Magazine*. As a large number of claims are reported to be due and unpaid, it follows they are dishonest ones. If this is so, the Mutual Reserve is remarkably successful in acquiring the patronage of dishonest people.

In our last, we referred to the arrival in the Province of Norwegian settlers from the Western States, who, as the representatives of some eighty families—about three hundred individuals in all—have already left for the North to take up their quarters at Bella Coola. They have their own rules for the government of the community, which, though by no means of the description of those by which the historic Brookside farm was administered, are sufficient for all practical purposes.

According to Fishery Inspector McNab, the salmon output of this year will be about 3,000 cases, or about 100,000 less than last year. Nevertheless, more fishermen were engaged, and five new canneries were operated this year, one of the old ones having been closed down, the total at work being 28, employing about 150 fishermen each. Mr. McNab did not appear to be very sanguine as to the possibility of turning salmon oil to profitable account, however, he said it was rumored that there were persons willing to go in to the manufacture of oil and a fertilizer from it. This year, some 6,500,000 sockeye ova would be put into the hatchery, where the loss on y averaged about eight per cent.

NANAIMO would seem to be in rather a bad way. Thieves and, it is said, seamen's union men are creating no small amount of disquiet, while the lack of proper fire facilities has led the insurance companies to cancel their policies right and left. How they can do this without furnishing adequate reinsurance we cannot see. It may be all very well for a company to leave a locality after previously arranging for its current risks to be taken over by some other reliable company; but we cannot see how it can cancel its policies, as it is alleged has been the case. There surely is some law somewhere to reach cases of this kind. Then, as for street improvements, the Coal City is woefully behind; little or nothing has been done this fall, although business is reported to have materially improved. The municipal authorities need shaking up.

HOW TO DRAW AND KEEP TRADE

It is alleged that of one hundred men who engage in business, only three are successful. This may or may not be an exact proportion, it, however, serves to prove that the notion commonly held by those out of business of the ease with which money is made in business is entirely wrong. From the regular way in which the totals of failures foot up, causing a routine of commercial depressions, panics and disasters, it is clear that little has been effected in the direction of disabusing the inexperienced public of this notion. It may be a useless task to attempt it, but of this we are assured. That an ill business principles can be firmly imbedded in the mind of the intending merchant, and every fancy of leaving to chance what should be carefully decided by reason is stamped out, there will be no material increase in the numbers who succeed. The task is not hopeless; there are no quicker minds than those possessed by the merchants. Few, if any, require perception in the same degree as the dry goods merchant; so, although different men will attribute their success to different causes, there are yet found to be, beneath all conditions of a special nature, many general principles which all agree to be necessary to ultimate success. If these principles can be made the data from which other merchants will decide and act, is it unreasonable to expect that a larger proportion will gain the success they seek?

LOCATION.

The first decision of importance that will meet the intending merchant is the choice of a business stand. Men at first built cities for mutual protection; they now build them for greater convenience and despatch in doing business. Those thoroughfares having the largest traffic will, therefore, be the most convenient for the greatest number. Again, if the city is large enough to enable different classes to habitually use different streets, the best for dry goods will be that one on which the most beautiful styles are seen; if possible, among other dry goods stores. Power in trade is gained when the store and firm are so much before the public that the articles they sell cannot be thought of without being identified with the store. Rents asked in such favored locations may appear high in comparison with other localities, but if the extra expense per day be considered with the extra trade that will result, the increase will appear insignificant. Allow for the growth you are determined to make, for the location should not be changed unless circumstances urge it; frequent transplanting weakens growth. Have both the interior and exterior appearance as neat as taste can make them, paying

special care to have the interior arrangement so as to save time and labor in serving the customers.

BUYING.

In possession of a location, the stock is the next concern. To buy for an increasing and paying business demands that the art of selection be well learned. The endeavor must be to buy only those goods that will sell. Have determination enough to throw out goods that your best judgment tells you are bad or ugly, even though they be fashionable at the present moment. The few exceptions where extravagant styles are sold at large profits will not balance the ultimate loss made in clearing out the remains. Sensible people in dress ever make the most satisfactory customers. The majority of them will buy rather better than medium priced goods. Cater for a good trade. Retail importers should guard against buying a six-months' stock in foreign markets. Rapid ocean and railway service will deliver repeat orders at your station in from ten to eighteen days after leaving Britain, France or Germany. Then there are new styles constantly coming into the market, and prestige is lost if these are not in stock when asked for; also the job lines offered by manufacturers and wholesale merchants can be handled to advantage if the stocks have not been overladed. These three points serve to draw trade when under usual conditions it would be dull. Through the season, regular and frequent visits should be made to the Canadian markets, travellers' samples looked over, advertisements to the trade carefully watched, and by every means presented the fund of information regarding the dry goods business kept up to date.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising is to sales what powder is to shells: it is the force that does the distant work. The smokeless kinds are the best for both purposes. Plain facts told in plain words will bring more and better trade than any superlative combination of words ever set up in display type. Few people know exactly what they want until the retail merchant in a measure guides their choice. Thus the advertisement should contain leading points of excellence in the goods, mention of prevailing styles at the recognized fashion centres, and, if possible, a forecast of what will be worn. Dwell on quality rather than price. Identify the firm with a certain position in the local papers and regular journals. They supply readers who, as a class, are the prosperous people of the Dominion and profitable customers to procure. Many novel schemes are gotten up for various kinds of advertising; they should be carefully examined before entered upon. Few of them are profitable to any one but their

promoters. Always advertise just before the goods are wanted, and bear in mind that the majority of the readers are women. This refers to advertising articles exclusively for the male sex as well as all articles for the female sex. Have one main idea for each insertion, say it strongly, support it by examples and prove it by particulars. Don't exaggerate, rather say a little less than the whole truth. Try to convince the public in advertising, as in window display, that your stock is comprehensive. If possible, draw a diagram indicating display lines. The results in the appearance of your space will justify the pains taken. Don't meddle in personal matters. If a neighbor attacks you, don't retaliate, the people will learn the truth themselves quicker than you can teach them, and like all lessons of experience, they will be remembered.

A small card of thanks, mentioning leading lines on the reverse side, placed in each parcel, is a polite way of showing customers you appreciate their patronage, and forms a link to bring them back to the store.

Circulars carefully addressed to the lady of the house on special occasions will prove valuable. Enclose a few samples with prices and particulars; they will be carefully gone over at home. But any such special feature should be both unique and neat. It is worth doing well.

Polite, energetic clerks are valuable in gaining trade. They should in every case be the very best the business can afford. Each should have a particular part of the stock under his care. Poor clerks will ruin the best possibilities for a good business. Give them encouragement to do still more by increasing salaries, if they have proven worthy of it in the past. Have them introduce novelties and special lines in the few moments of waiting for change or parcel. It is surprising what a vast amount can be sold in this manner, and all of it an increase. Insist on punctuality, and either in person or through help engaged for the special work, have a general oversight of all transactions. Many small errors, which result in a large aggregate loss, will be avoided. This has special reference to a strictly cash business. Forbid idlers and idling both before and behind the counter.

DISPLAY.

Window display is important and direct in its results. The shoppers are at the door, and if it be attractive makes them buyers. Tickets with prices and cards, with particulars of the goods, attract attention, and necessitate stopping to read. They add weight just as the signature to a bond makes it valid. Try to convince the public that you have a complete range of whatever you display.

Place the goods so as to catch the eye of one who is hurriedly passing. The interior of the store should have various goods exhibited. It is imperative that they be free from dust. Never leave them in one position so long that regular customers will become accustomed to their appearance and pass without noticing them. Some neat system of rods and brackets will do for the fixtures. Stands or tables will answer for the floor space available for display, but where any quantity of small or perishable articles are sold show cases are indispensable. Have the prices plainly ticketed on these goods also. It is not like business, if a customer asks the prices, to see the clerk hunting or asking a fellow-clerk for the price.

SERVICE.

The service given the public should be as near to perfection as experience can take. Resolve that it will be better than any other store can render, and you will never let an opportunity of improvement pass. Be courteous to all. Try to honorably please every person who enters your door. Wait on or acknowledge them the moment they come in. Remember their names and faces. Put your whole energy into serving them, never give the shadow of offence by rudeness of speech or action. If you do not make a sale, part with the customers pleasantly; they will call again. Have all stocks early to hand before they are asked for. Be very careful to give full measure and count; one mistake will create suspicion of all. Parcel all goods neatly and strongly so that there will be no probability of loss or damage in transit, and have them delivered promptly.

SELLING.

Have the prices of the articles marked in figures and make it the lowest possible. Let this be the one and only price at which it is to be sold, no matter who the purchaser. Don't tolerate bartering; that belongs to uncivilized people. Don't give special favors, it is neither right nor wise. Yet enterprise must be exercised in selling. If some lines are sticking, lower their prices at once, the loss will be the least. At the closing of the seasons, be willing to sacrifice on the remains of the stocks so that the following season can be opened with entirely new purchases; in short, don't hold the times so near your eye that you cannot see the dollars beyond. Constant vigilance is the only means of procuring a general movement of the whole stock. Have genuine bargains, but don't sell goods below cost merely for the purpose of increasing the volume of your turnover. In some circumstances, such as for introduction or advertisement, it is legitimate to sell even below cost, but as

a practice under normal conditions of trade it must be condemned.

WORK.

Every person around the store should share responsibility—the errand boy as well as the proprietor. The purpose of all the work is to make sales, and to this end all should contribute. Have a stated place for every article. Have a particular way and special time for transacting and executing every part of the business. Customers readily detect this perfection of system in those things they can see. It gives them confidence in those things where they must rely entirely on the word of the house, and this public confidence once secured is half the victory for patronage won. Be doing business in business hours, and never close to-day without plans for to-morrow. Don't do unnecessary work; reserve temper, time and talents for work that tells.

REST.

Remember that nature must have rest. It must be absolute where the thoughts of business are replaced by some happy subject or pastime calculated to increase strength of both mind and body. The vigor of your actions and the freshness of your work will soon tell how important rest is.

OUTSIDE CONNECTIONS.

In religious, social and political matters the conscience must be the guide; but in matters where mere opinion decides the party or doctrine you support, be moderate. A too violent advocate creates enemies. Be sociable and generous and strive to make friends.

CASH AND CREDIT SYSTEMS.

Much is heard in these days of business depression of the advantages of a cash business. They are numerous, and if the system were general throughout every trade and profession it would be an incalculable boon; but so long as the clergyman does not receive his stipend every Monday morning, or the doctor his fee after every visit, and so long as nature compels those who live directly from the products of her increase to wait for long periods for their returns, we fear it can never come to pass. However, there is a situation in which the merchant should always adopt strictly cash methods. This is when commencing business without independent capital in a new city. The credit system is solely the privilege of a long established business, where experience has taught who is trustworthy, what are the proper times and means for collecting, and to what amount credit should be allowed. It demands greater foresight and more care, but, if thoroughly done, the gain from increased business through the accommodation given will repay the extra labor entailed. Render itemized accounts to every customer regularly; monthly, if possible. Insist on prompt

settlements at the end of the term of credit. Don't be afraid to refuse credit to one who has without a valid reason abused your confidence in the past, nor shrink from punishing where fraud is intended; but where circumstances of misfortune demand it, practice charity, it is the right principle as well as the best policy.

Now just one caution. Be content. There is a bound to everything in time. Success is apt to lead beyond reason. Hence, consider the probable result before building larger or buying heavier; otherwise the accumulations of years may be lost in as many months. Don't take a step forward that you cannot hold against all competition.

Increase is the natural law. Genuine success in the present is in a measure due to the name of success in the past. Finally be magnetic yourself and you cannot fail to attain success.—*Jas. C. Campbell, in the Dry Goods Review.*

CUSTOMS SEIZURES IN MONTREAL

The further the recent seizure of jute goods in this city is inquired into, the more scandalous proves to be the outrage. The officials who thought to make a big purse out of the seizure took no trouble whatever to ascertain the facts bearing upon the case. They had never visited any factory where the material is used, so were wholly unacquainted with the uses to which it was put, or of the processes of manufacture it undergoes before coming under the classification of, and being subject to duty as a manufactured article, which involve the use of very costly machinery, as the article is a very "raw material."

The whole business is a very grave scandal, as there were circumstances well known to the local officials, which, if they had possessed any judgment or respect for the high business reputation of those they annoyed—which had been shown especially in their past dealings with the custom house—would have caused them to make inquiries before seizing goods that will turn out to have been correctly entered.

We have reason to know that customs officials generally, whose record entitles their judgment and feelings to respect, take the view we recently expressed when we condemned the system of rewarding officials who made seizures by a share in the fine. One of them, of high character in the West, thinks with us that this system reflects on the integrity of the whole staff, as it implies that they will not do their duty unless specially rewarded for fidelity.—*Canadian Trade Review.*

The Antwerp exhibition is open. It has excited little interest.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

SHIPPING LIST.

B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1894.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Am ship.	Eclipse	1536	Peterson	Jan. 20	Vancouver	Greenock	1,072,820	10,720	June 7	60s
Nor ship	Beaconsfield	1450	Bastiansen	Feb. 5	Vancouver	Amsterdam	1,055,711	13,491	July 8	Private
Am schr	Pioneer	397	Hughes	Feb. 28	Victoria	Santa Rosalia	37,714	161	arrived	Private
Am schr	Aida	507	Anderson	March 25	Moodyville	Shanghai	686,562	6,562	June 10	40s
Chil. bark	India	953	Funke	April 7	Moodyville	Valparaiso	761,104	5,365	July 2	owners ac
Br bark	Thermopylae	918	Winchester	May 2	New Westminster	Shanghai	581,833	6,112	July 7	37s 6d
Chil. ship.	Hindustan	1512	Welsh	May 12	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,207,552	9,278		owners ac
Br ship	Astoria	1333	Bagwell	June 24	Vancouver	Antwerp	740,684	17,115		63s 3d
Ger bark	Gutenberg	627	Zephen	May 12	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	591,766	5,392		42s 6d
Am bkine	Modoc	452	Bosch	May 5	Victoria	Santa Rosalia	101,211	2,240	arrived	Private
Am bkine	Katie Fleckinger	419	McTae	May 5	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia	399,148	3,258	May 29	Private
Br ship	East Croft	1312	Rammer	May 25	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	1,058,051	9,067		49s
Br ship	Benmore	1160	Scott	Aug. 2	Victoria	Adelaide	1,083,479	8,710		40s
Br schr	Grace Harwar	1750	Hunt	June 27	Vancouver	Queenstown f.o.	1,898,871	12,190		62s 6d
Br bark	Nantippe	909	Falconer	June 14	Vancouver	Queenstown f.o.	811,311	12,241		Private
Am bkine	Chehalis	655	Watts	May 31	Vancouver	Adelaide	72,163	6,197		40s
Br ship	Largo Law	1597	Furcaux	June 20	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	1,358,171	12,177	arrived	37s 3d
Br bark	Gainsborough	953	McPhail	June 21	Moodyville	Melbourne	740,869	5,630		37s 6d
Am ship	Guardian	1073	Marden	July 3	Victoria	Santa Rosalia	170,357	4,000	Aug. 1	Private
Am bark	Olympie	1112	Gibbs	July 12	Vancouver	Callao	1,368,752	11,010		35s
Nic bark	Don Carlos	691	Tobey	July 11	Vancouver	Noumea	536,091	4,819		40s
Br ship	Borrowdale	1197	Rolderston	July 28	Moodyville	Caleta Buena	910,683	6,830		40s
Am bark	Hesper	664	Sodergren	June 30	Vancouver	Sydney	744,691	5,957		30s
Br bark	Vilalta	865	Harland	July 9	Vancouver	Melbourne	636,795	4,860		37s 6d
Am bark	Southern Chief	1219	Svensen	July 12	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia	891,436	6,982		Private
Am schr	Wm. Bowden	728	Ejersen	July 8	Moodyville	Sydney	676,072	8,192	arrived	30s
Chil. bark	Elisa	915	Harken	July 16	Moodyville	Antofagasta	763,372	7,011		owners ac
Nor ship	Draughtmen	1317	Anderson	Aug. 24	Vancouver	Amsterdam	991,910	12,430		Private
Br ship	Verajean	1821	Crawley	Aug. 29	Vancouver	Alexandria	1,622,176	19,461		70s
Am schr	Aida	507	Anderson	Aug. 29	Moodyville	Shanghai	691,381	6,362		42s 6d
Am ship	Occidental	1470	Morsted	Oct. 2	Victoria	Santa Rosalia	249,069	4,981		Private
Am bark	Newsboy	559	Mollested	Sept. 11	Vancouver	Sydney	662,697	5,231		31s 3d
Ital. bark	Cavour	1389	San Menter	Oct. 6	Vancouver	Callao	983,165	8,850		32s 6d
Br ship	Badaehulish	1836	Gowley	Oct. 11	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,363,219	12,560		32s 6d
Br ship	Lismore	1538	Ferguson	Oct. 30	Vancouver	Buenos Ayres	1,221,199	9,350		78s 6d
Am bkine	Iringard	628	Schmidt		Vancouver	Iquiqui				37s 6d
Br bark	Alexandra	1237	Barfield		Vancouver	Calais				63s 9d
Am schr	R. W. Bartlett	495	Olsen	Oct. 20	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia	501,628	4,000		Private
Am. brig	Geneva	471	Paulsen		Vancouver	Iquiqui				Private
Am. schr	Sadie	295	Smith		Westminster	San Francisco				Private

A—Also 68,043 lineal feet of props valued at \$1,020. B—Also 20 cords of slabs and 100 poles. C—Lineal feet of poles. D—Mining props. E—Also 770 lineal feet spars. F—Also 225M shingles and 45 cords slabs. G—Lineal feet of mining props. H—Also 100 piles, 37,500 shingles, and 9 cords of slabs.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(October 29, 1894.)
VICTORIA.

Am. bark Wrestler, 417 tons; wrecked Feb. 7 and holed July 6.

Nic. ss. Costa Rica, 1,271 tons, Capt. McIntyre, taking in new boilers at Albion Iron Works.

Br. bark Carryvreehan, 1,299 tons, Capt. Abbott, arrived Sept. 17, loading salmon for London, on account of Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd.

Am. bark Melrose, 911 tons, Capt. Kalb, laden with coal. Towed into Esquimalt Oct. 29 by tug Lorne; sprung a leak while being towed to sea.

CHEMAINUS.

Am. bark Colorado, 1,036 tons, arrived Aug. 29, laid up.

VANCOUVER.

Ava. bkine. Iringard, 628 tons, Capt. Schmidt, loading lumber for Iquiqui.

Br. bark Alexandra, 1,297 tons, Capt. Barfield, arrived Sept. 22, loading lumber at Hastings Mill for Calais.

Am. brig Geneva, 471 tons, Capt. Paulsen, arrived Oct. 16, loading lumber for Iquiqui.

Br. ss. Empress of Japan, 3,063 tons, Capt. Lee.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Am. schr. Sadie, 295 tons, Capt. Smith, arrived Oct. 17, loading lumber for San Francisco.

German bark Senta, 1,087 tons, Capt. Thiemann, arrived Oct. 19, loading salmon or Liverpool on account of A. B. C. P. Co.

NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.

Am. bark Rufus E. Wood, 1,109 tons, Capt. McLeod.

Am. ship Elwell, 1,461 tons, Capt. Ryder.

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Am. ship B. P. Cheney, 1,070 tons, Captain Mosher.

Am. ship C. F. Sargent, 1,638 tons, Capt. Boyd.

Nic. bark Dominion, 1,255 tons, Capt. Matheson.

UNION SHIPPING.

Am. ship Louis Walsh, 1,497 tons, Capt. Gammons.

Am. ship Glory of the Seas, 2,109 tons, Capt. Freeman.

RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	4	3,961
Chemainus	1	1,036
Vancouver	4	5,399
Nanaimo	7	10,439
Westminster	2	1,332
Total	18	22,170
Previous week	17	19,029
Corresponding week last year	14	16,876
1892	10	24,482

Mr. G. Brown, of J. T. Brown & Sons, grocers, Vancouver, has entered the employ of J. S. Smith, Kamloops.

Gough & Evans, who were burnt out of the Nanaimo Hotel at the late fire at Nanaimo, are opening a new saloon and restaurant.

The Western Canadian Ranching Co., Ltd have bought out the business of B. Van Volkenburg, butcher, Victoria, from mortgagees.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

SHIPPING LIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CASES.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark	Houtenbeck	930	Russell	October 9	Victoria	Liverpool	38,800	\$201,875	March 25
Ger ship	Sirene	1137	Sauermilch	October 19	Victoria	London	56,558	282,700	April 1
Br ss	Grandholm	871	Masson	October 19	Victoria	Liverpool	31,707	155,535	January 13
Br bark	Jessie Stowe	615	Blanche	October 11	New Westm'r	London	30,000	137,112	April 22
Br bark	Ladstock	816	Williams	October 19	New Westm'r	Liverpool	35,773	173,365	March 20
Br bark	Formosa	915	Kain	November 18	Victoria	London	28,126	191,880	April 25
Br bark	City of Carlisle	823	Hughes	November 21	Victoria	Liverpool	37,381	185,905	May 30
Br ship	Candida	1222	Kece	December 22	Victoria	Liverpool	A 50,318	219,523	May 12
Br bark	Harold	1307	King	January 18	New Westm'r	Liverpool	61,091	321,511	May 26
Br bark	Primera	597	Gardner	December 17	Victoria	London	B 21,666	123,350	Aug. 11

A—Other cargo value \$1,316. B—Arrived in distress at Papeahama, March 13. Sailed again April 25.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAY OUT
Br bark	Ladstock	816	Carnon	May 26	A Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., L'td	158
Br bark	Carmoney	1255	Smith	Aug. 11	C Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., L'td	80
Br bark	Thermopylae	918	Winchester	Oct. 12	Hong Kong	Victoria	Victoria Rice Mill	18
Br chr.	Rimac	885	Warn	Aug. 10	M Santos	Victoria	Findlay Durham & Brodie	81
Br ss	Prince Rupert	800		Sept. 4	P Greenock	Vancouver	C. P. S. S. Co.	56
Br ship	Aigburth	1798	Jones	Oct. 23	Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., L'td	7
Chil. bark	India	453	Funke		F Valparaiso	Moodyville	R. P. Rithet & Co., L'td	
Br ss	Sikh	1370	Rowley	Oct. 16	J Hong Kong	Victoria & Tac.	Dodwell, Carill & Co	11
Br ss	Mlowera	1911	Stott	Oct. 20	J Sydney	Victoria & Van	C. A. S. S. Co	10
Ger bark	Athenis	1171	Klock		K Mazatlan	Vancouver	Hastings Sawmill	
Br ship	City of Florence	1216	Leask		E Liverpool	Vancouver	C. G. Johnston & Co	
Br ss	Empress of China	3093	Archibald	Oct 31	O Hong Kong	Victoria & Van	C. P. S. S. Co.	
Br ss	Wythop	1332	Edwards		N Liverpool	Victoria & Van	Evans, Coleman & Evans.	
Am ship	Steering	1663	Wheldon	May 14	Q Philadelphia	Vancouver		169
Br ship	Senator	1635	Smith	Oct. 16		Yokohama	Royal Roads.	14
Br ss	Victoria	1322	Panton		D Hong Kong	Victoria & Tac.		
Br ss	Empress of India	3093	Marshall		H Hong Kong	Victoria & Van	C. P. S. S. Co	

F—To load a return cargo of lumber on owners account. M—Chartered for salmon, to London or Liverpool 38s 9d. A—Spoken June 27 o equator 28° W. Spoken July 5 lat. 5° S. long 30° W. C—Spoken Aug. 30 lat. 14 N. long 27 W. I—Via Yokohama, Oct. 27. J—Via Suva and Honolulu. K—Chartered for lumber. E—To sail about November 10. O—Via Yokohama Nov. 8. N—November loading. P—Reported having changed destination to Hong Kong. Q—Via San Diego, said to be loaded with Anthracite coal. D—To sail November 6. Via Yokohama November 17. H—To sail November 28. Via Yokohama Dec. 7.

FREIGHTS.

The market is still advancing, and 27s 6d is the current quotation for grain from San Francisco to Cork, U. K., for orders, with the usual options. From Portland the rate is 32s 6d direct and 34s with options, while from Tacoma almost no business is reported. In the lumber market there is very little doing. There is a demand for vessels suitable for the trade, but they are not procurable.

Lumber freights from B. C. or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 35s; Sydney, 28s 9d; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 30s 3d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 69s; nominal, Shanghai, 10s nominal; Tientsin 55s, nominal; South Africa 60s; Noumen, 40s; Calais, 63s 9d.

Coal freights from Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco, \$2.25 to \$2.50; to San Diego or San Pedro, \$2.75 to \$3.00.



OUR SAMPLES FOR SPRING, 1895.

Are now in our Travellers' hands. Our designers have produced Effects, both in Ladies' and Men's Wear that will prove the correct styles for the season's trade.

The Williams, Greene & Rome Co'y,
BERLIN, ONTARIO.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL.

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

(House and Steam Coal.)

ARE MINED BY THIS COMPANY ONLY.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL

Gives a large percentage of Gas, a high illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quantity of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL

Now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL

Which was introduced a short time ago, has already become the favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

PROTECTION ISLAND COAL. Upper Seam.

This coal is similar in appearance and quality to the New Wellington, but is a superior gas coal, and for general purposes will be preferred to all other coals produced on Vancouver Island.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo, Departure Bay and Protection Island, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all stages of the tide. Special despatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FALL TRADE, 1894

*Merino and Woollen Underwear, Scarfs,
Ties, Shirts, Collars and Waterproof Coats.*

WAREHOUSE:

517, 519, 521, 523 AND 525 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

*The Largest Factory of its Kind
in the Dominion.*



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

LION 'L' BRAND Pure Vinegars,

Manufactured Solely under the Super-
vision of the Inland Revenue Dept.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies
and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

Michel Lefebvre & Co
MONTREAL.

*Established 1849. Gold, Silver
and Bronze Medals. 20 1st
Prizes.*

BAGS

In all sizes and qualities and for every purpose.
Jute or Cotton. Plain or Striped.

BAGS FOR ORES,

(Overhead dry or double cotton sewn)

a special feature of our trade.

CANADA JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED

• 17, 19 & 21 ST. MARTIN ST., MONTREAL.

WILLIAM DUCK

Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Etc.,

51 LANGLEY ST.,

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Manufacturers of

Fine Boots & Shoes,

BEAUDRY ST., MONTREAL.

VICTORIA, B. C.

The Western Milling Co., L'd. REGINA, ASSA.

World's Columbian Exhibition,
Chicago, 1893.

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St'ng Bakers " } Medals
Hard Wheat } and
Diplomas

Manufactured exclusively from the famous
Regina Extra Hard Wheat.

Special attention given to British Columbia
trade.

M. McDONALD,
Gen'l Representative,
Calgary.

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The Babcock & Wilcox Co. Water Tube
Steam Boilers; Gouhart Water Tube Feed
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Steam;" The "Midland" Gas Engine.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Paekard High Grade

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96 TO 100 KING STREET,
MONTREAL.

CHAS. C. PAIGE, MAN'G DIRECTOR.

STEEL RAILS

[New and Best Seconds

Cement, Waste, Steel and Iron.

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WALTER TOWNSEND

MONTREAL.

Agent for Bolling & Lowe. London. En

• **STEIN & BELL,** •

Chartered Accountants, Auditors and
INSURANCE AGENTS.

513 COLUMBIA ST., NEW WESTMINSTER.

—AND—
P. O. Box 636, VANCOUVER.

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Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers,

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Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
Pig Lead, Bar Lead,
Lead Traps, Lead Wire,
Wire and Bar Solder,
Drop and Buck Shot,
Window Lead,
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