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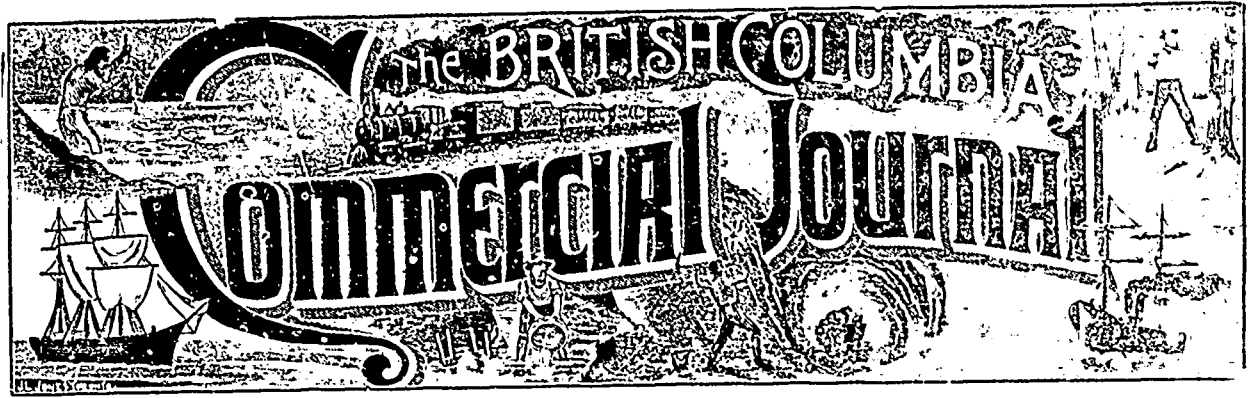
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- Delta Canning Co's Maple Leaf Brand.
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- Standard Packing Co., Skeena River, Neptune Brand.
- Skeena Packing Co., Skeena River, "Diamond C" Brand.
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- Cascade Packing Co., Naas River, Cascade Brand

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- London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
- Western Assurance Co., (Marine)
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- Curtis' & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powder
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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, Feb. 28.

VICTORIA.

Eastern freight which was delayed during the recent storms is now coming freely to hand. Trade is generally slack. Grocery and provision dealers are doing their usual volume of business. The markets generally are depressed and merchants are awaiting the opening of spring business. Stock-taking has been going on in many places of business during the past week, which is evidence that this is about their quietest season. The retail dry goods houses are preparing for spring season and new goods are arriving in large supply. Wholesalers' stocks are also being replenished with heavy arrivals of spring goods. Although money is tight collections are fair considering the dullness of the season. The brightening outlook in the foreign lumber trade, and the anticipated big run of salmon have both a buoyant effect on the future and brighten the outlook in most all lines of business.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The following are the receipts of California fruits and vegetables from San Francisco by steamship Walla Walla Feb. 27, for Victoria: 188 cs oranges, 13 cs lemons, 174 sacks potatoes, 35 cts cabbage, 15 cts cauliflower, 3 sacks onions, 5 cts collery, 1 bx dates. Advices from California state that the price of oranges and lemons is slightly higher. The Florida crop have suffered considerable damage from frost, and Eastern buyers have been drawing on California which has strengthened the market. A car of fresh Sicily lemons arrived last week from Boston, for Wilson Bros., who quote them at \$5.50 a case. Bananas are again in the market and are quoted at \$3.75 per crate. The volume of business is increasing steadily with the advance of spring, but when the warm weather sets in trade will open out brisk in fruits and vegetables.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:—

Oranges—Navels	3 50 @	1 00
Riverside Seedlings	2 50 @	3 00
Los Angeles	2 00 @	2 25
Lemons—California	1 50 @	5 00
Sicily	5 50 @	0 00
Apples—Red	1 50 @	1 75
Green	1 50 @	0 00
Canadian, bbls	6 00 @	0 00
Bananas	3 75 @	0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Potatoes—Local	per ton	35 00 @	40 00
California Reds		28 00 @	30 00
Early Rose		35 00 @	00 00
Onions—Red California		21 @	
Oregon Silverskins		21 @	
abbago		21 @	

FLOUR AND FEED.

The market is featureless. Hay continues firm because of the demand from the upper country. Prices continue steady.

The Oslvio Milling Co. quote their standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows:

Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl	\$1 35
Strong Bakers	1 45

The Columbia Flouring Mills quote

Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster:

Premier	\$1 05
XXX	1 75
Strong Bakers or XX	1 50
Superfine	3 75

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills	\$ 1 75 @	0 00
Mon, " "	1 75 @	0 00
Premier, Enderby mills	5 25 @	0 00
XXX, " "	5 00 @	0 00
XX, " "	1 75 @	0 00
Superfino, " "	1 00 @	1 25
Ogilvie's Hungarian	5 25 @	0 00
Strong Bakers	5 00 @	0 00
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian	5 25 @	0 00
Strong Bakers	5 00 @	0 00

Oak Lake Patent Hungarian	5 25 @	0 00
Strong Bakers	5 00 @	0 00
Regina Hungarian	5 25 @	0 00
Strong Bakers	5 00 @	0 00
Benton County, Oregon	1 85 @	0 00
Portland Roller	1 90 @	5 00
Snowflake	1 90 @	0 00
Royal	1 75 @	0 00
Wheat, per ton	28 00 @	35 00
Oats	25 00 @	30 00
Oil cake meal	40 00 @	45 00
Chop feed	28 00 @	30 00
Shorts	26 00 @	23 00
Bran	23 50 @	25 00

National Mills oatmeal	3 50 @	0 00
rolled oats	3 50 @	0 00
split peas	3 50 @	0 00
pearl barley	1 50 @	0 00
Chop feed	26 00 @	28 00

California oatmeal	1 25 @	0 00
California rolled oats	3 75 @	5 00
Corn, whole per ton	37 50 @	10 00
Cornmeal	2 75 @	3 00
Cornmeal-feed per ton	40 00 @	02 00
Cracked corn	40 00 @	00 00
Hay, per ton	18 00 @	20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00 @	0 00

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote wholesale:

Japan rice, per ton	\$ 77 50
Best Chinarice "	100 00
Chinarice No. 1 "	70 00
Rice flour "	70 00
Chit rice "	25 00
Rice Meal "	17 50

PAINTS AND OILS.

The Toronto *Empire* says. "Country trade is good; city quiet. Linsced oil has advanced equal to 6c during the past two weeks, and it is claimed that raw cannot now be laid down here at less than 59c a gallon. The Ontario association have advanced prices 3c a gallon. Present quotations for, raw or boiled respectively, being: One to three barrel lots, 61c to 61c; four to nine barrel lots, 60c to 63c. At Toronto, Hamilton and London prices are 2c lower than the above. Turpentine has been advanced 2c a gallon, to 53c and 55c. Prices on white lead have not yet been fixed, except for pure, which is quoted at 5c. Prepared paints are 10c dearer."

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The following are the receipts of California butter from San Francisco, by ss. Walla Walla, Feb. 27, for Victoria: 12 cs, 1435 lbs, 10 half cases, 600 lbs; 1 half bbl., 140 lbs; total, 2,175 lbs. Total, by previous steamer, 2,705 lbs. The supply of eastern creamery in store is rapidly passing into the hands of retailers and it is probable that imports from California will supply a large portion of the demand. The future of the butter market is to a certain extent unsettled. Canadian creamery is not in such demand in England now as formerly. The Australian butter is pushing it out of the market. Canadian creameries will

make a stronger bid for the British Columbia trade, for this market calls for the finest quality for which the highest market prices are paid. Prices continue steady. Both of the Canadian and American meat markets are steady. Armour's Gold Band meats are up 1/2c per lb since last week. All the staples are, however firm.

American canned meats, staples, are quoted to the jobbers in bond as follows: Roast corned and lunch beef, 1's per doz., \$1.30; do. 2's per doz., \$2.10; lunch tongues, 1 1/4 per doz \$3.35; do. 2's, \$5.00. Armour's white label conserved soaps in 2 lb. tins are quoted at \$3 per doz.

Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 17 1/2c per lb; heavy hams, 17c; choice breakfast bacon, 18c; short clear sides, 14 1/2c, and dry salt clear sides, 11c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb. pails, 19 1/2c per lb.

Armour's Gold Band meats, which are the finest quality on the American market, being a special grade for choice family trade, are quoted, (duty paid, Victoria), hams, 19c, breakfast bacon, 19 1/2c.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., quote as follows in their weekly price list: Powdered icing and bar, 6 1/2c; Paris lumps, 6c; granulated 5 1/2c; extra C, 5c; fancy yellow, 4 1/2c; yellow 4 1/2c; golden C, 4 1/2c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 pound kegs, 4c; more, boxes 1/2c more. No order taken for less than 100 barrels or its equivalent.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30 gal. bls. 2 1/2c; ditto, in 10 gal. kegs, 3c; ditto, in 5 gal. kegs, \$2.25 each; ditto, in 1 gal. tins, \$1.50 per case of 10; ditto in 1/2 gal. tins, \$6 per case of 20. Prices cover delivery in Vancouver, and at Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, and are subject to a discount of 2 1/2 per cent. for cash in fourteen days. All prices subject to change without notice.

California evaporated fruits are quoted as follows: Apples, evaporated, 50 lb. boxes, 14c per lb., 25 lb. boxes 13 1/2c; apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 20c; prunes, 25 lb. boxes, 14c; plums, 25 lb. boxes, 14 1/2c to 14 3/4c; peaches, 50 lb. boxes, 16c, 25 lb. boxes 17c. Canadian evaporated apples, 50 lb boxes, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2c.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says: "Receipts of butter during the past week were 601 pkgs., against 1,082 pkgs., for the week previous. Butter is moving off fairly well to the local trade, and there are also shipments being made to the Ottawa sections, Three Rivers, Sorel and Sherbrooke; and if outside points continue to take, we shall have no great surplus on hand at the close of the season. Sales of choice January creamery are reported in good sized lots at 23c. The stock of dairy butter is now very limited, and buyers will have to fall back on creamery before long. Newfoundland will require a few lots of dairy shortly and dealers are beginning to wonder where they will come from. We quote prices as follows:— Creamery choice late made, 22c to 23c; Creamery good to fine, 21c to 22c. About 1c to 2c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs. There is a good demand for rolls, which sell readily at 19 to 20c for Western.

and 20 to 21½c, for Morrisburg. The cheese market is about over now, until the new cheese makes its appearance, as most of the cheese in the city has been sold and is awaiting orders. This is unusually early for a clearance being effected of stocks in this city. The last sales reported at 11½c to 11¾c. The cable remains steady at 50s, which is as usual 2s under the price at which actual business transpires."

Dairy produce is quoted :

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tins.....	27½ @ 23
Manitoba Dairy, choice.....	18 @ 22
California, rolls, extra choice	28 @ 00
" squares, " "	20 @ 00
Cheese—Canadian, lb.....	12 @ 11½
California "	16 @ 00
Eggs, pickled, per doz.....	25 @ 00
case " "	25 @ 00

Smoked meats and lard are quoted :

Hams.....	15 @ 18
Breakfast bacon.....	17 @ 18
Short rolls.....	11 @ 15
Long rolls.....	15 @ 16
Dry Salt, long clear.....	13 @ 11
Puro Lard, 50lbs.....	16 @ 17
" 20lbs.....	17 @ 17½
Lard Compound.....	15½ @ 16

Sugar—Jobber's prices ½-barrels and kegs in each case being ¼c higher :

Dry Granulated.....	51
Extra C.....	51
Fancy Yellow.....	51
Yellow.....	5
Golden C.....	4½
Syrups, per lb.....	3
" 1 gal. tins, American.....	6 50
" " " " "	6 00
" 1 " Vancouver.....	5 50
" 1½ " " "	7 00

LUMBER.

The American ship Ivy, 1,181 tons, Capt. Lovell, has arrived at Vancouver to load for Wilmington, Delaware. The bark Assel, 795 tons, now at Victoria, has been chartered to load at Moodyville for Antofagasta at 35s.

There is are present five vessels loading at British Columbia ports for foreign. At Burrard Inlet—Br. ship County of Yarmouth, 2,154 tons, for U. K. f. o.; Chil. ship Hindostan, 1,542 tons, for Valparaiso, Am. bark Seminole, 1,439 tons, for Santa Rosalia; Am. ship Ivy, 1,181 tons, for Wilmington, Del.; Br. bark Assel, 795 tons for Antofagasta.

Quotations for Douglas Fir Lumber, in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association :

Rough Merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M feet.....	\$ 8 50
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35feet per M.....	19 00
Dressed T. and G. flooring, per M.....	17 00
Pickets, rough per M.....	9 00
Laths, 1 feet, per M.....	00

Local selling prices are quoted as follows:

Rough lumber per M feet, \$7.00; shiplap, \$8.00; 1x1 t and g flooring, No. 1, \$11.00; do, No. 2, \$12.00; 1x6 t and g flooring, No. 1, \$12.00; do, No. 2, \$10.00; rustic, same as 6-inch flooring Nos. 1 and 2; laths, \$1.50; shingles, \$1.50.

The Credit Foncier Franco Canadien with head office in Montreal, has been registered to do a general loan business, capital 25,000,000 francs, French currency. Vancouver is the place of business in British Columbia.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

T. Diamond & F. Schmitz intend starting a steam bakery in Nanaimo.

Chapman & Small, restaurant, Victoria, have dissolved. Henry Small continues.

Kinnard & Wilson, tailors, Victoria, have dissolved. W. D. Kinnard continues.

Wright Bros., groceries, fish etc., Westminster, have been granted an extension.

R. Carreron & A. Inglis, of Vancouver, are establishing a steam dying and cleansing works.

David Griffith, general merchant, Kootenay, is reported selling out to an English company.

H. Gribble, toys, etc., Victoria, is arranging an extension. H. A. Nelson & Sons, are the principal creditors.

H. Dempsey, proprietor of Windsor hotel, Nanaimo, has taken over the Opera House hotel, adjoining, from Louis Lawrence.

The Inverness Cannery, Skeena River, owned by Turner Becton & Co., has been destroyed by fire. The insurance is ample, and the cannery will be rebuilt in time for this seasons fishing.

Heisterman & Co., dissolve this day by mutual consent, Foster Macgurn retiring. Heisterman & Co. continue the old business, including the general agency of the Mutual Life. Mr. Macgurn confines himself hereafter exclusively to the interests of the Mutual Life, for which he is the Pacific Coast superintendent of agencies and manager in British Columbia.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The *Canadian Journal of Fabrics*, of Montreal, in its February review of trade, says: "The wholesale houses report a continuance of the brisk trade noted last month. Winter stocks have been very closely sold up, which is not usually the case, while orders for spring trade have been all that sanguine people expected. To use the expression of a commission merchant, who has been thoroughly over the ground, trade has not been better among dry goods men for the past twelve years.

"Notwithstanding this there has been quite a sprinkling of retail failures during the month. These may be due to exceptional causes, as the bank reports, regarding the way payments were met on the 4th Feb., show that a much greater than ordinary per centage of notes have been paid—at least such has been the case throughout Ontario and Quebec.

"Reports from the mills are very satisfactory. The cotton mills report trade in very good shape, all the factories running to their full capacity, except the Dundas and Lybster, while the Brantford Wincey mill will be started on cotton goods.

"The woollen manufacturers are in equally good spirits, many of them being sold up for the whole season to come and being compelled to refuse good orders that are beyond their capacity to carry out. The only thing they desire is a little better prices."

The Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg electric street railroad has been sold to the Citizen's Electric Co., and others, for \$15,000.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the week ending February 25:—

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. SHIPPING.		
Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
22.	Wanderer, str., port Townsend..	18
22.	Oregon, bark, San Pedro.....	2,202
21.	Sea King, bark, San Francisco....	2,291
21.	India, ship, San Francisco.....	2,030
Total.....		6,671

A committee composed of C. E. Perry, J. H. Bowes and John Houston has been appointed to take the necessary steps for incorporating Nelson into a city municipality.

Montreal insurance men are talking of advancing the rates owing to the alleged inefficiency of the fire brigade. An investigation into its management is asked for.

The liabilities of Shipley & Co., bankers of Ailsa Craig, who recently assigned, show a total of \$92,000. The depositors number 221. An offer of forty cents has been refused by the creditors.

The Dominion Publishing Company have issued a neat pocket map of the Province of British Columbia, which is compiled from the latest Government surveys by the permission of the officers of the department of Lands and Works of the Province. The map in manilla cases is sold at 75 cents each, and in cloth cases at \$1, and will be found useful and convenient.

CUBAN advices state that the inadequate railway facilities are more keenly felt this year than ever, owing to the fact that the different sugar growing companies on the Island have not increased their rolling material in proportion to the progress realized by the sugar industry, and on this account grinding experiences frequent interruptions.

A Bath (Me.) man has invented and patented a burglar proof safe, which banking men already pronounce a capital thing. It is worked by electricity, through the agency of a dry cell battery inside the safe and out of the way of the uninitiated. When the safe is shut, the current is turned on, only to be turned off by the man who has it in charge. The alarm is connected with the police stations, so that when anyone attempts to open the safe the number of the bank is sent to the station. But, besides this, the man molesting this machine when it is loaded will be held there till called for.

The *Warehouseman and Draper's* Glasgow correspondent says: Manufacturers state that there is little change, to note in regard to the woolen trade, the staple article remaining firm in price, though the demand is dull. Tweed manufacturers find business very quiet, and most of the factories are now on short time. This is caused, they say, by the scarcity of repeats. Trade has not been so depressed at this period of the year for a long time, and many operatives are either partially employed or out of work altogether. Still, the prospects are far from gloomy. There are a good number of sample half-yards ordered, this being usually held to be a good augury for the coming months. In the hosiery departments trade continues fairly good.

Duluth!

Situated at the Entrance to Seymour Narrows, the Terminus of the Canada Western Railway, in connection with the Ferry to the Mainland.

LOTS IN THE ORIGINAL
TOWNSITE.

Lots in the Original Townsite can be had at present prices until January 1st, when prices will be raised 25 per cent.

The above statement was made in December last, and in conformity with same prices have been raised 25 per cent.

The first payment of \$100,000 of the subscription to the stock of the Railway Co. has been made.

The Lots owned by the Canada Western Railway Co. in Duluth are NOT FOR SALE.

HENRY CROFT, 72 Government St.

DALBY & GLAXTONReal Estate, Insurance,
Mining & Financial**AGENTS.**

-AGENTS FOR-

The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, England.
Alliance Assurance Company (Fire), England
The British Columbia Fire Insurance Company, Victoria.
The Great West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg and Victoria.
The Royal Canadian Packing Company, Claxton, Skeena River.

64 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

IMPORTANT TO Patentees, Manufacturers, Brokers—in fact to all who have their trade at heart.

Messrs. NETTROLLOLL DAY & CO.,
Agents for European and Foreign
Manufacturers.

1 Old Court House Lane, Calcutta,

Announce that they undertake, on very moderate terms, the Agency of all kinds of British and Foreign Manufactures, with a view to their introduction into India.

Messrs. NETTROLLOLL DAY & Co. established for about one hundred years in this city, are well known and enjoy a high reputation.

Messrs. NETTROLLOLL DAY & Co. own the Universal Advertiser. Though a monthly magazine, its name suggests that it is also an advertising medium. It is circulated far and wide, and "gratis." It is devoted to the interests of dealers and manufacturers.

Apply to MESSRS. NETTROLLOLL DAY & Co. and they will have much pleasure in sending you a copy of the Universal Advertiser.

INVOICE RECORDS.

Invoicing is no longer looked upon as a disagreeable duty, to be gotten through with as quickly as possible. Even the most careless merchants give more attention to the matter than they used to, and are no longer content with a quick inspection of stock and a rough estimation of its value. If the invoice only showed the amount of stock on hand it would not be so important, for there are a great many merchants who have a pretty good idea of what goods they have on their shelves. The fluctuation of prices, so noticeable in late years, now render absolutely necessary an invoice, and it is only through a most careful invoice that the dealer can determine just what goods sell best, and which are unsalable as well. Of course, in the goods that are considered staple, and which run rapidly into money, the merchant keeps himself posted, but while he is handling the staples in large quantities, he is doing quite an extensive business in novelties, and frequently invests more money than he thinks he ought to.

There never was a time in the history of commerce when country merchants were so eager to please their customers, and to keep in stock everything that has a tendency to attract patronage, and as far as that is concerned, there never was a time when there were so many novelties, or catchers, as they are often called, were so numerous or so diversified in their character as right now. So important is this feature of general merchandising that there are firms who devote their entire capital and time to the production of articles designed for the purpose of attracting trade, and yet which, at the same time, fill a long felt want, as it were. Nothing can be said as to the advisability

of using catchers or leaders, for this is a matter that must be determined by each merchant for himself. The peculiarities of the people in a neighborhood, as well as the conditions that govern the trade in a locality, must be taken into consideration, and hence there can be no rule as to the methods that can be adopted to the best advantage. Twenty years ago not nearly so many new articles were brought out, nor did the retail merchants pay so much attention to the handling of goods that would induce people to visit their stores. They confined themselves more strictly to staple lines, and therefore could keep track of the the business they were doing without much effort. They did not involve them with the idea of determining what goods attracted the most trade, but solely for the purpose of confirming their estimates of the values of the stocks on hand.

In invoicing to-day, if it is properly done, every article in the stock is carefully recorded, and, after the work is done, the records are compared with the amount of goods purchased. To illustrate: A merchant, in invoicing, finds on his shelves a certain article that is not usually in demand. He purchased it hoping that it would enable him to meet the wants of a few customers, and possibly induce others to visit. By referring to his books, he ascertains that he invested so much money in that article, and when he deducts from its original cost the cost price of the residue on the shelves, and compares this with the profits he made on the actual sales, he can easily determine how much if anything, he has made, or how much he is out, as the case may be. If the demand has practically ceased for this article, he may consider that he is out so much. If it is irregular but certain, he knows that he has on hand a certain amount of goods of a certain value, which in view of the positiveness of their sale, really represent so much money. This is only one feature of the many modern invoices, but it should make very plain that a careful scrutiny of stock once a year at the least is a decided advantage, if not a necessity.

UNSEEN LOSSES.

These are many and continuous in the grocery business. Meats dry out, eggs spoil, fruits lose in weight, losses from nibbling, pilfering, sampling, overweight, etc. One of the most curious of such losses was noted in the last issue of the *Merchants' Review*: About two months ago a Jersey city grocer missed the ounce weight belonging to his counter scales, and the other day discovered it snugly stowed away in a whole in the bottom of a four-pound weight. The latter being used in lieu of a hammer to straighten out a barrel hoop, the force of the blows dislodged the ounce weight from its hiding place, where it had been fastened to the lead, caused probably by a chance blow, the larger weight no doubt having been carelessly thrown upon the counter in such away as to imprison its tiny brother. During the period in which the smaller weight was missing the four-pound weight had been used at least a couple of hundred times a day, and every time it was employed gave an ounce over

weight. So small an amount on a single sale would not be worth considering, but on 200 or 300 sales a day, for a period of nearly two months, the aggregate loss from overweight must have caused a serious loss of profit. No wonder that grocer holds the opinion he does as to the difficulty of figuring the percentage of profit in the grocery business, and the worst of it is, no sooner is one leak stopped than another is likely to occur in a different place. True it is that constant vigilance is the price of success in business.

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

Tuesday morning the first meeting of the Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade in the new rooms was held, there being present Mr. T. B. Hall, president, Messrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, D. R. Ker, C. E. Renouf, H. E. Heisterman, Robert Ward, E. A. McQuade, J. H. Todd, and A. B. Gray.

After routine business a report was received from the committee appointed to consider the Creditors' Relief Bill. It set forth the action which had been taken by other Provincial Boards of Trade, and that Hon. Theodore Davie, Premier and Attorney-General, who had been waited upon the subject, had promised to introduce a measure into the Legislature to meet their views.

A communication from the Deputy Minister of Marine, stating that the Department was giving the matter of the Marine Hospital its attention, was received and filed.

A communication from Elliot Bell, of A. Bell & Co., publishers of the World's Fair Guide to British Columbia, offering four pages of the publication for \$900, was received and filed. A resolution was passed that the board had no funds at its disposal for the purpose, but would be happy to furnish any statistical information as to trade, etc., in its power.

A letter from C. Nelson, of St. Paul, asking what inducement the city offered for the manufacture of cornices, etc., was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

A letter from H. C. Beeton, agent-general, forwarding a copy of Whitaker's Almanac, was received with thanks.

The Toronto Board of Trade forwarded a copy of a resolution passed re first Atlantic service. It was resolved "that the Board acknowledge receipt of the communication and approve the resolution therein, and the secretary be instructed to respectfully request the city members in the House of Commons to give the matter support."

A long communication was received from William Farrel, urging the co operation of the B. C. Board of Trade in securing the repeal of the tax on mortgages. It was decided,

"That the Board approves the proposition and intends to call the attention of the city's representatives in the Legislature to it with a view of having the tax repealed."

Mr. Robert Ward, at the close of the meeting, congratulated the Board upon the comfortable, cheerful, commodious and handsome new quarters in which it found itself.—*Colonist*.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

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VICTORIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

OUR MEAT SUPPLY.

In connection with the cattle and beef business of British Columbia, Mr. Langley, an extensive stock raiser in the Ashcroft district, is reported to have expressed the opinion that heavy as may have been the losses in some sections already, they are not unlikely to be considerably heavier before the summer. The weather this winter has been the hardest ever experienced by many people in this province and has served to emphasize one consideration that it will be well for those interested to give greater attention to. The idea suggested is to establish cold storage plants and slaughter sufficient cattle during and up to November to supply the coast market for the winter. It is pointed out that this would be true economy, as in this way the cattle would be slaughtered in their prime and the meat could be supplied better and more cheaply to consumers. Moreover, several months feed lag would be saved and the risks of loss from starvation or from storms would be largely done away with.

MATTER FOR CONGRATULATION.

The Board of Trade are to be congratulated upon their success in stiffening the backbones of and infusing something like spirit into the gentlemen who represent the city of Victoria at Ottawa. The latter appear also to have the co-operation of other British Columbia members. It must have been a revelation to the members of the House of Commons to see the gallant Colonel, oblivious of all Ministerial suggestions to "sit down," take up his parable and say what he had to say. But had it not been for the action of the Board of Trade and the merchants, Sir John Thompson would never have promised to communicate with his pet Tupper and call upon him to explain and make reparation for his cavalier and insulting treatment of the members for and the representatives of this Province. It is to be expected that Messrs Smith and Wilmot will also be called to account. It is about time that they should be made to walk the plank. Their usefulness is gone and their sole mission appears to be to plant themselves in the way of progress.

THE OSCAR AND HATTIE.

And not at all in connection with Behring Sea matter was played in Victoria on Saturday last, when the sealer Oscar and

Hattie was sold at auction by order of the Admiralty Court. Rumor says that the judgment under which the sale was effected will be appealed from and will be an addition to the complications arising out of American assumptions which are practically being accepted as legalities, although no finding has been given by the Commission to which have been entrusted all the issues involved. Under the ordinary law an accused is presumed to be innocent until he is shown to have been guilty—but in connection with the British Columbia sealers they are assumed to be guilty until they prove themselves to be innocent. Nothing was proved against the Oscar and Hattie except that she went into Alaska territory for water, yet on the strength of a mere presumption—the proof of a definite innocent object having been conclusive—she was declared to have been forfeited and has been formally alienated from her owners.

MR. GORDON'S SUCCESSOR.

There are, it will no doubt have been observed, a number of parties spoken of for the succession to the late Mr. Gordon in the House of Commons. The relations between British Columbia and the Dominion Government are such that the former cannot well afford to send a dyed in the wool conservative—a gentleman who through thick and thin will endorse Sir John Thompson and all his works. Probably the most useful man the Province had was removed by the death of Mr. Gordon, and it is a gentleman somewhat of his stamp—only of even more pronounced independence—that Nanaimo will honor itself and benefit the province at large by choosing as its member. Mr. Gordon's successor should be a business man—not a lawyer; he should have some definite interest in our development—even should he be only what is known as a workman—and with, in addition, the other qualifications necessary to a public representative there is a reasonable certainty of British Columbia getting a hearing. For men whose only claim to election is that they are good party men or that they shine either in society or in military circles, the people of the coast have but little use. They want to be heard from, and it is men who when they have something to say will not be deterred from saying it, that must henceforth be sent to Ottawa. This province entered the Confederation with the idea of being benefitted by the union; but very much that was expected has not been obtained. This must be had, and we must choose men who will do their utmost to obtain it.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

As we have from time to time remarked, it is not likely that the Canadian tariff when it next undergoes modification will be materially altered by the imposition of further protective duties. In connection with this, the *Monday Times* observes, "The protected interests are placed on the defensive, with a Government favorable to the continuance of protection, though,

not necessarily, all that exists to-day; but a 'reasonable and sufficient protection,' whatever it may be. The revision of the tariff, promised for next session, implies that the revision will be in the direction of reduction; though there is nothing to bind the Government to any special line of policy, except the bent of public opinion, which it cannot afford to disregard. But, if the revision be general, it must be in the direction of a decrease of duties. If there be an increase on anything, it will be exceptional, and will have to be shown to rest on some plausible ground."

We are pleased to observe that the British Columbia members have shown some intention of insisting upon the interests of this province being secured in the shape of expenditures of the public money. We trust they will not forget that, in all justice and equity, not a few exceptions should be made in our favor in the matter of collecting duties upon articles which we, from our geographical situation, are forced to import, inasmuch as we have not nor are we likely to have facilities for their production at home.

OFFICIAL NEGLECT.

The annual report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture says the branch farm at Agassiz is becoming of great service to the farmers and fruit growers of British Columbia. The report also states that in British Columbia many districts are admirably adapted for dairy farming, but the Dairy Commissioner was not able to overtake the needs of the farmers of the Province for help in dairy matters last season, except through correspondence and the distributions of bulletins and reports. No doubt the branch experimental farm is becoming of service to the farmers; but, so far, we are of opinion that it has not really accomplished much for either farmers or fruit growers at any distance from the establishment itself. Its beneficial effects ought to be more widely extended; and who is to blame for this but the authorities who have not done very much to make its advantages appreciated? Indeed, but among those who are naturally progressive and who are established close by, it is comparatively little known, its agents or managers not having yet in any way "overtaken the needs of the farmers." This is not as it should be, and the excuse offered by the dairy commissioner is really no excuse at all, for it became him or those who sent him this way to take care that much more was done than by the mere distribution of bulletins and reports.

When he came out here, the Commissioner must have known in advance that it was impossible for him to "overtake" the work in the short time he had at his disposal. He ought therefore to have made such arrangements as would have enabled him, either in person or by deputy, to have done more than make little other than a pretence of visiting the province. But this is only the same kind of treatment to which our every interest has been accustomed, and yet the different constituencies continue to elect supporters of the Government as their representatives.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Mayor Beaven has introduced into the Provincial Legislature a sort of omnibus bill to amend the Municipal Act. He seems to take a special delight, when not attacking the Provincial Government or criticizing its measures, in tinkering with municipal legislation. Probably, in recent years, no one in the House has brought in so many "Bills to amend" or "motions to amend," yet at the best the law in this regard is a "fearfully and wonderfully made" thing of "shreds and patches." The Hon. gentleman is probably the greatest tory in the House and but little that he does is characterized by anything like modern ideas. In connection with his latest municipal law amendments, we observe that he proposes to license astrologers, seers, fortune tellers and clairvoyants.

We recently commended to his attention in connection with municipal matters a number of economies, that appeared to be of the very kind in which he interests himself. He has not taken the suggestion, but we must admit he goes one better when he seeks to obtain revenue from the sources named. We wonder if he ever undertook to compare notes with the individuals from whom he proposes to exact contributions to the municipal revenue. Did he ever consult them and being impressed with the conviction that their opinions would be cheap at half the money conclude that they were fit objects for the tax-gatherer's attentions? Or, having been disappointed and deceived by them, does he now propose to tax them out of existence. Moreover, it may be that the proposal to issue licenses in this direction is but one more step towards a proposal to license characters still more abandoned and depraved. This upon the principle that everything is fish that comes to His Worship's net.

SELLING OUR BIRTHRIGHT.

The subjoined thoughtful remarks deserve much more than passing attention. They are from the *Montreal Trade Review*. "During the past few years United States capitalists have been turning their attention more and more towards Canada and have been insidiously making themselves the possessors of our best resources. Capital is welcome to a young country, of course, and, if judiciously and justly used, confers a benefit upon the whole country in which it may be invested. At the same time we cannot view with feelings of entire pleasure the constant seizure by our neighbors of opportunities which might have been enjoyed by Canadians. Our timber limits are passing from us, our richest mines of silver and gold will pay their dividends in New York and Chicago and our coal mines in Nova Scotia are already in the octopus grip of foreign monopolists. Our telegraph systems are run by the Western Union and a number of our leading industries have become centralized in the hands of United States capital. Moreover, a bill is now before Parliament under which all our gas and electric light companies may be consolidated, and American capital is said to be behind this scheme also."

We cannot afford to altogether alienate

our natural heritage, we are glad to welcome the introduction of foreign capital, but we cannot possibly allow those who have been the means of bringing it in to own us and our belongings body and soul and be at their mercy to make or mar. It is noticeable that the feeling against the Cape Breton coal deal is becoming more bitter, and justifiably so, as until the act was passed the people failed to realize what had been done. All things considered from a Canadian as well as an Imperial point of view there is ample warrant in this case for the exercise of the veto power.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE Government Statistician of New South Wales estimates that the season's wheat harvest will reach over 7,000,000 bushels, from 509,570 acres, indicating a yield of 16½ bushels per acre. After deducting the seed requirements, the quantity available for food will be about 6,500,000. The consumption is estimated at about 7,500,000 bushels, including seed wheat, so that some importation is expected to be necessary.

THE Behring Sea Commission met *pro forma* on Thursday last in Paris, and having formally opened their proceedings adjourned for a month. There are not and cannot yet be any new developments, all that is known being the names of those who were present and the fact that Baron de Courcel, the French arbitrator, was chosen to preside over the court, the issues and pretensions of the parties so far as known having been made public long ago.

In the report of the Minister of Agriculture, it is remarked that "the importation of sheep at Victoria materially fell off last year." Now what does this signify? Nothing more nor less than that our consumption has been materially lessened. In fact the supplies of mutton have been considerably reduced, because the increased prices that were entailed under the tariff largely diminished the demand, while the difficulties in the way of producing the home-grown article having been to a large extent prohibitory.

THE sentences passed on the Banmore raiders who were tried and convicted at Nanaimo of forcibly removing sailors from a vessel, on which they had shipped were not severe, but it is to be hoped will prove to have given a lesson to many who are disposed to forcibly interpose between capital and labor. However, the probability is that, as in the present case, the ringleaders generally contrive to escape, affairs of the kind will continue, at least so long as tools can be found to the hand of the plotters and ring leaders.

ONE of the fruits of the present tariff on cotton was demonstrated at the recent annual meeting of the Montreal Cotton Company the other day, when it was resolved to increase the capital stock from one million to two million dollars and to build a large addition to its mills at Valleyfield. This means the employment

of an additional amount of cheap French Canadian labor; but what good does that accomplish for British Columbia, which is, to some extent, a consumer of the company's product, whose value has been time and again enhanced by the various successful trade combinations of which the Montreal company was the head.

MATTERS in connection with the annexation of the Sandwich Islands do not appear to be progressing as satisfactorily as many of our United States neighbors would like, the treaty for their assumption being according to all accounts dead for this session, the indications being that no action will be taken upon it during the life of the present administration, whose last hours are close at hand. The outgoing President has summoned an extra session of the Senate for the 4th prox. and in the opinion of some it is the idea of the persistent old man who has been so ignominiously displaced to endeavor to have some action taken with respect to this piece of American foreign policy. He evidently wishes to make a record and for the mere sake of making a political spoon he is not particular how many horns he may happen to spoil.

THE most remarkable canal in the world is the one between Worsley and St. Helens, in the north of England. It is 16 miles long and underground from one end to the other. In that section of Great Britain the coal mines are very extensive, more than half the country being undermined. Many years ago the managers of the Duke of Bridgewater's estates thought that they could save money by transporting the product of the mines underground; therefore the canal was constructed and the mines connected and drained at the same time. Ordinary canal boats are used on this unique waterway, the motive power being furnished by men. The tunnel arch over the canal is provided with cross timbers, and the men who do the work of propulsion lie on their backs on the loads of coal and push with their feet against the wooden supports of the roof.

TO ALL appearances the numbering and properly placarding the names of the streets of the city is either a matter of small consequence or has been neglected by those whose duty it should be to attend to such matters because their neglect when once manifested was not complained of. It is one of the hardest things imaginable for even the best posted Victorian to find out the residences of individuals even when they are duly recorded in the directory, and, as for numbers, owing to the wretched street lighting, it is the most difficult thing to distinguish one from another. Here is something that should be attended to at once in the interests of our citizens to think of no one else. But when one imagines the case of strangers, the situation is ten times worse as when information which everyone should have is so far from easy to obtain it is ten times more awkward for those not resident here to find their way to the locations they seek.

HAWAII'S FUTURE.

That there is many a slip between the cup and the lip may be the experience of those who advocate the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. President Harrison, although he subsequently caused a draft treaty to be prepared, censured Minister Stevens for his action in terrorizing the people by the landing of American marines and the running up of the stars and stripes to show that the provisional government was under American protection. Not a few Americans say that Mr. Stevens was a trifle too fresh and all of them are anxious to know what Great Britain, Germany and other European powers will have to say. The question is not one between the self-styled provisional government which usurped power at Honolulu and the cabinet at Washington alone, but the native Hawaiians have rights that must be respected. They are in a majority in the Hawaiian Kingdom and will scarcely be left at the mercy of Yankee speculators and politicians. They have a voice which, in addition to that of their queen, must have an attentive hearing. Talk of liberty! Were the guns and marines of the U. S. Boston in any way symbolic of that? We should not be in any way surprised to hear by the next South Pacific steamer that vessels belonging to the British squadron are already at no great distance from the Hawaiian Islands, whose population is not all centered in Honolulu.

SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

The annual shipbuilding returns issued by Lloyds show that during 1892 the total tonnage of new shipping launched in all countries was 1,666,916, of which 1,261,107 tons were built in Great Britain and 405,809 tons in other countries. Out of the aggregate, 308,901 tons were accounted for by warships, etc., leaving a balance of 1,358,015 tons for merchant and other vessels, 1,101,950 tons of which were built in the United Kingdom and 248,065 in other countries. The output of the year in the United Kingdom falls short of that of 1891 by about 21,000 tons. In both years the proportion of sailing tonnage has been unusually high, having amounted last year to over 22 per cent. and this year to over 24 per cent. of the total production. The output of 1890 was probably the largest on record, and compared with the figures of that year the present returns show a reduction of about 100,000 tons. The seagoing tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., in the course of twelve months amount to about 650,000 tons—279,000 steam, 371,000 sail. The net increase of the world's seagoing mercantile tonnage during 1892 has thus been upwards of 708,000 tons—688,000 steam, 20,000 sail.

ADVICE TO A BOY.

In one of the large railroad offices in this country is a comparatively young man, who is at the head of a large department. When he entered the service of the company, five years ago, he was green and awkward. He was given the poorest paid work in the department. The very first day of his employment by the company, a

man who had been at work in the same room for six years approached him and gave him a little advice. "Young fellow, I want to put a few words in your ear that will help you. This company is a soulless corporation, that regards its employees as so many machines. It makes no difference how hard you work, or how well. So you want to do just as little as possible and retain your job. That's my advice. This is a slave pen, and the man who works over time or does any specially fine work wastes his strength. Don't you do it." The young man thought over the advice, and after quite a little struggle with himself he decided to do the best and the most he knew how, whether it received any more pay from the company or not. At the end of a year, the company raised his wages and advanced him to a more responsible position. In three years he was getting a third more salary than when he began, and in five years he was head clerk in the department, and the man who had not descended to give the greenhorn advice was working under him at the same figure that represented his salary eleven years before. This is not a story of a goody-goody little boy who died early, but of a live young man who exists in flesh and blood to-day, and is ready to give advice to other young men just beginning to work their way into business. And here it is: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

NEW STYLES IN HOSIERY.

In view of the alarming certainty that dresses are becoming shorter, the dainty woman looks at her footwear with new attention, for it is not at all beyond possibility that before spring sets in skirts will be made short enough to display the hosiery worn by the dainty females.

It is stated that stockings decorated with gilt and silk embroideries in Russian blue, terra cotta, red, yellow, purple and green, are worn in Paris. They are done in geometric patterns, have patterns and flower designs, and the more striking the contrast between black borders and gay uppers the better pleased the ultra-fashionable wearers will be.

The demurest stockings of them all are in the "ajour," or lace designs. They are embroidered in very finely detailed patterns of colored silk, and are quite properly donned with any costume. Hosiery for indoor wear bears its indoor decoration massed about the instep and ankle. Right pretty are the sandal pattern in black and white silk, and that of narrow ribbons of any tints woven about the foot.

For summer wear, with huge flowered organdies, lilac-sprayed muslins, and old-fashioned "prints," stockings of thinnest silk, embroidered with flowers in their natural colors will be fashionable.

One pair shown bears on a black ground morning-glories in pink and lavender; another a bouquet of forget-me-nots; and a third marguerites with centres of gilt thread.

The gilt thread is beautifully used in a design of embroidered dots in brilliant colors on black silk. Women with dainty ankles may reflect with satisfaction that their grace is glinting forth in evidence most fashionable.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

Mutual and general confidence is the basis of all business which succeeds, and confidence is impossible unless men live up to the principles which they profess. Some teachers sneer at the expression "commercial morality," and intimate that it is only a violation of "honor among thieves;" but they are wrong. Commercial morality does not imply that its exemplar is equally trustworthy in every respect, but it does show that in his place, however humble, he is a man worthy of trust. To persons not in active business, this designation may seem small and limited, but it is not. It is easier to find a man who will teach your children well, care for your sick, and pray earnestly by the bedside of your dying, than to find him who in questions of filthy lucre, mere dollars and cents, will be truthful and trustworthy. "Business is business," says the manufacturer who puts a layer of pasteboard between leather in the sole of a shoe. The idea that business is a sort of legalized theft—a system in which success depends upon slyly getting the better of other people—is far more common than it should be for the good of the community; consequently the business man who lives up to the principles of commercial morality is gratefully held up for the admiration of his fellows.

It would be idle to deny that humanity is almost as absolutely dependent upon the business community as upon the solid earth on which it lives. No amount of wisdom, forethought or precaution on the part of the average member of the community can avert the general disaster that follows a great betrayal of confidence in business. All of our financial panics were the results of sufficient causes which were in operation long before the final crash, but when the crisis came it was not through general suspicion, but because some individual or institution, previously supposed to be trustworthy, failed to meet its obligations and was unable to explain honorably its default. The great panic of 1857, which paralyzed the commercial body so long that confidence was restored barely in time to be destroyed anew by the outbreak of civil war, was brought about by the failure of a single loan and trust company, not a large one, either. No great amount of money had been lost, but a more important business factor—confidence—had disappeared.

Confidence is worth far more than actual capital in most business transactions. For instance, all the money in the United States, could it be gathered together in a single city, would not suffice to conduct the business of that city were actual cash the sole medium of purchase and sale. Credits, notes drafts and checks constitute the machinery by which exchanges are facilitated, where most business is done, and these are as sensitive to commercial disturbances as the barometer to a change of weather. Not one firm in twenty could do business, at a profit, on its actual cash capital; it must trust and be trusted, counting upon bills receivable to liquidate bills payable, and spring, as cagerly as a sentry upon a spy, upon any one who shows any sign of trying to shirk his responsibilities.—*West Coast Trade.*

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Hamilton's rate of taxation this year is nineteen mills on the dollar.

The imports of foreign coal at Montreal during 1892 were 262,209 tons, anthracite coal, free of duty, 206,988 tons, valued at \$850,127, and 55,221 tons valued at \$137,011.

The "American Iron and Steel Association" has abandoned the use of the "net ton" in compiling statistics, and all future returns will be given in gross tons only. The confusion of two sets of figures, net and gross, will thus be avoided, and comparisons with other countries simplified.

Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill has had its first reading in the Imperial parliament. When it will take its second stage is unknown, but already Justin McCarthy, Edward Blake and other leaders have issued a congratulatory circular and at the same time demand further contributions to the somewhat depleted patriotic fund.

A meeting of the Ontario Mining Association, of which James Conmee, M. P. P., is president, was held at Sudbury, on February 17th, "to consider and devise means to secure proper legislation regarding mining interests." The International Mining Conference was to have been held in Montreal, from the 21st to 24th inst.

It is not improbable that the feasibility of shipping frozen salmon to England will, this season, be given a fair trial, several Liverpool houses having already arranged for consignments from the Fraser River, while, no doubt, Mr. Cunningham's enterprise on the Skeena will have a good chance to be tested on the other side of the Atlantic.

A prominent American, who is said to be in touch with the powers that be at Washington, is reported to have said that the letter of the law and other regulations respecting the consular seal system will be carried out on this coast, while it is known that the resident consuls have already received instructions; but what they are is not yet known.

As a result of the action of English fire insurance companies in advancing premiums on Halifax risks, it has been resolved by property owners in that city to organize a new local company, to patronize local companies to the extent of half the grand total risk, and to invite British and Continental companies now doing business in Halifax to write the other half.

According to the returns of the Board of Trade, the imports at Toronto for January were greater by \$522,000 than those of January 1892, and the exports were \$137,000 less. The items of import that created the increase were mainly dry goods, metal goods, leather and paper wares. There was a decline in spirits, wines, hops, drugs, medicines and jewellery. The decrease in exports was general.

The Government inspectors of weights and measures rejected 1,065 measures of capacity last year, or 1.68 per cent. Of platform scales 137 were rejected, or 1.91

per cent. Manufacturers of scales still complain of the laxity of inspection in some of the scale factories, and ask for more uniform original inspection, which can only be obtained by the appointment of a practical man to inspect and direct the work of inspection in the scale factories themselves.

It is observed that Mr. Pearson, of Boston, who has gone to the capital on behalf of the Boston Coal Syndicate, is accompanied by a gentleman of the same name from Halifax. Serious opposition to their scheme was anticipated, in the form of a demand for the exercise of the veto, and there is a strong possibility of the introduction of novel Lobby methods at Ottawa. For our part, the more we look at the Cape Breton coal deal the more objectionable does it appear.

At the last annual meeting of the Board of Trade of the city of Montreal, the president made the following remark: "The year 1892 is the first in the history of the port when the tonnage exceeded a million, and the exports were over \$45,500,000. I may also mention that in 1891 the value of manufactured goods was \$72,000,000. Thirty years ago it was \$5,000,000. The revenue of the city in 1891 was \$2,410,000. In 1844, two years after the Board of Trade was incorporated, it was \$93,360." These figures show the rapid growth of the city of Montreal and of its trade.

Fifty years ago Great Britain derived her tea supply entirely from China, but in the first eight months of last year the inhabitants of the United Kingdom consumed seventy one and a half million pounds of Indian tea, and only about twenty two and a half million pounds of the article were imported from China. The rapid growth of the Indian trade, however, has been less remarkable than that of the Ceylon trade. Tea was not cultivated on that island until disaster overtook the coffee plantations. In 1873 the first parcel of tea, weighing only twenty three pounds, was exported; yet in the United Kingdom alone the consumption of Ceylon leaf in the first eight months of last year was, in round figures, forty one and a quarter million pounds, or nearly twice as great as the consumption of China tea.

THE VALUE OF AN ATTRACTIVE PACKAGE.

The next thing to a good name is a good appearance. It is doubtful, indeed, if the majority of people give second place to appearance. At all events, it is very frequently made to do service in default of a good name, and often with success. The part that attractive labels play in trade is an important one. Manufacturers recognize this to a very great extent, and usually mark their package with wrappers that appeal strongly to one's sense of beauty. The demand for any given class of goods may have its fundamental basis on another sense entirely, yet the sight is sought to be captivated, as it is well known to be an important selecting influence. The relation between the taste and the sight is close and made the most of. Hence, manufacturers of edibles put up in packages rarely neglect to dress up

the exterior with a captivating label. Our canners go in for handsome labels, and the development of labels in this country has made quite satisfactory progress in the main, though there is still room for improvement. Some very appetizing designs are embroidered in labels now in use, while others are defective in this quality. The canner should take a leaf out of the variety show manager's book. The latter advertises by means of pictures that are suggestive in a certain way; they are objectionable, to be sure, but they suggest feelings that are the basis on which such concerns are maintained. The canner ought to aim to have pictorial labels as seductive to the appetite, labels that suggest a longing to eat of the contents of the package. The goods will seem tempting, succulent, toothsome and mouth watering, if labels are made the most of. Thus will they promote business, and the grocer, as well as the canner, will appreciate the effect of art in labels. —E.c.

B. C. LUMBER TRADE.

The Canada *Lumberman*, in its review of the lumber trade, says: "1892 was not an over profitable year for lumber in British Columbia. Business has suffered from the common cause of over production, helped on largely by the reaction from the period of inflation in real estate, which for a few years back affected the people of the Pacific coast, as it has touched those of other provinces in their time. It is believed, however, that the worse results of these particular conditions have now been exhausted and the general commerce of the province already shows healthful indications of progress and improvement. The lumber trade has owed the larger share of any depression it has suffered, outside of the general causes just stated, to the disorganized condition of trade in South America and Australia, two of the most important fields of export. This has been felt in reduced profits, rather, perhaps, than in an actual decrease in shipments abroad. Freight rates have been so low throughout the year that considerable shipments have been made, but prices have ruled so disastrously low that outside of a certain doubtful advantage obtained in turning over stocks, the business has been done without a profit. The home trade has, on the whole, been sluggish, so that from both the home and foreign point of view the year 1892 will not take rank as a red letter year for lumber. Such is the retrospect; the prospective, as is usually prospective, is more hopeful, and with some good reason to anticipate better things. There are between fifty and sixty saw mills in the province. They call for a deal of cutting to keep them running full time the season through. During the past year they did not average more than about half time, but a more active state of affairs will, it is confidently expected, be the record of 1893. The richness of the timber resources of this province, combined with the splendidly equipped mills that have been constructed for the manufacture of timber, leaves no uncertain prospect of the ultimate results of lumbering on the coast."

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

SHIPPING LIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1892.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CASES.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark	Martha Fisher	811	Meadowcroft	Oct. 18	Victoria	Liverpool	31,002	\$163,451	
Br bark	Glengarry	802	Davison	Nov. 3	Westminster	Liverpool	37,352	184,700	
Br bark	Chil	678	McKenzie	Dec. 12	Victoria	Liverpool	30,093	163,061	
Br bark	River Gauges	612	Hudke	Dec. 19	Victoria	London	29,161	117,305	
Br bark	The Frederick	512	Simpson	Dec. 18	Victoria	London	32,403	167,896	

B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1892.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Br ship	Athlon	1371	Dexter	Jan. 5	Vancouver	Adelaide	1,495,128	8,265	March 18	478 6d
Nor ship	Morning Light	1316	Johansen	Jan. 22	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,001,171	9,193	March 25	608
Am bark	Hesper	661	Sodergren	Feb. 20	Vancouver	Shanghai	751,924	7,781	April 23	508
Br ship	Angerona	1215	Anderson	Feb. 26	Vancouver	Valparaiso	834,937	7,095	May 20	428 6d
Nor bark	Czar	1321	Christophers'n	March 4	Vancouver	Adelaide	1,046,611	10,476	June 7	578 6d
Nor bark	Agnes	811	Hoffgaard	Feb. 20	Chemainus	Antofagasta	602,509	6,413	June 11	408
Nor ship	Kathinka	1463	Klevenberg	March 12	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,228,923	9,251	May 23	608
Chil bark	India	633	Funke	Feb. 22	Vancouver	Valparaiso	803,291	9,315	July 10	owners ac
Br bark	Glenberrie	809	Groundwater	March 24	Vancouver	Iquiqui	631,810	7,689	June 8	378 6d
Br ship	British India	1129	Lanes	March 31	Vancouver	Valparaiso	863,466	9,315	July 11	378 6d
Am schr.	W. H. Taibot	756	Bium	March 11	Vancouver	Tientsin	1,021,576	10,275	May 23	678 6d
Am schr.	Reporter	333	Dreyer	March 3	Chemainus	San Pedro	416,386	3,476	March	Private
Br bark	Riversdale	1453	Finlayson	April 25	Vancouver	Sydney	1,167,181	9,873	June 28	478 6d
Br bark	Mistletoe	821	Smith	April 21	Vancouver	Wilmington	70,275	7,386	Aug. 31	\$16 00
Br bark	Craigend	2218	Lewthwaite	April 18	Vancouver	Iquiqui-Callao	1,808,000	19,351	July 11	278 6d & 308
Br bark	Toboggan	676	Porter	May 20	Vancouver	Wilmington	632,828	8,072	Aug. 3	\$15.00
Br bark	Thermopylae	918	Winchester	June 2	Vancouver	Yokohama	328,576	8,949	July 22	Private
Nor bark	Fritzo	1078	Rolfson	May 29	Chemainus	Melbourne	983,121	9,853	Aug. 23	458
Br ship	Burmah	1617	Newcombe	June 2	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,289,339	15,433	Sept. 23	358 6d
Br ship	Crown of Denmark	2029	Smith	June 21	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,850,725	12,303	Nov. 5	378 6d
Nor bark	Ursus Minor	705	Johnson	June 1	New Westminster	Sydney	481,214	5,367	Aug. 3	628 6d
Br ship	Karl Granville	1119	Flack	June 16	Cowichan	London	833,937	12,303	Nov. 5	378 6d
Chil bark	Antonietta	929	Stack	June 27	Chemainus	Valparaiso	836,358	9,015	Dec.	owners ac
Ger bark	Palawan	96	Van Heuvel	July 8	Vancouver	Iquiqui	688,831	7,521	Sept. 27	338 9d
Chil bark	Leonor	801	Jenatsch	July 8	Moodyville	Antofagasta	637,375	6,520	Oct. 13	owners ac
Chil bark	Guinevere	909	Glennie	Aug 6	Chemainus	Valparaiso	762,062	7,612	Oct. 28	owners ac
Am bktn.	Robert Sudden	555	Lilberg	Aug. 3	Vancouver	Valparaiso	771,140	8,797	Nov. 26	408
Chil ship	Hindustan	1513	Walsh	Aug 7	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,222,386	11,471	Oct. 28	owners ac
Br ship	Zebina Gowdy	1037	Manning	Sept. 5	Vancouver	Wilmington	853,218	10,125	Jan. 1	\$13.00
Chil ship	Atacama	1235	Caballero	Aug 21	Moodyville	Valparaiso	991,491	9,089	Nov. 1	owners ac
Br ship	City of Quebec	708	Carnegie	Sept 6	Vancouver	Adelaide	517,409	1,048	Nov. 30	408
Br bark	Nineveh	1174	Broadfoot	Sept 3	Vancouver	Sydney	931,900	9,257	Nov. 8	owners ac
Am schr.	Robert Searles	570	Piltz	Sept. 8	Vancouver	Port Pirie	815,321	5,367	Nov. 23	418 3d
Am ship	George Skollfield	1276	Dunning	Sept. 20	Vancouver	Valparaiso f.o.	931,316	51,781	Dec. 21	408
Chil bark	Lake Leman	1075	Bozzo	Sept. 22	Moodyville	Valparaiso	763,839	6,610	Dec. 18	owners ac
Br bark	Scammell Bros.	1218	McFarlane	Oct. 15	Vancouver	Wilmington	907,571	11,763		\$11.00
Am schr.	Allee Cook	732	Penhallow	Oct. 5	Vancouver	Sydney	916,800	8,338	Dec. 19	308
Nor ship	Morning Light	1310	Johansen	Nov. 3	Vancouver	Liverpool	939,193	10,000		588 9d
Br bark	Columbus	691	Melhuish	Nov. 16	Vancouver	Adelaide	555,720	4,539		378 6d
Am schr.	Lyman D. Foster	730	Dwyer	Nov. 5	Moodyville	Sydney	822,858	7,509	Jan. 13	308
Nor bark	Beij. Bangs	1118	Bojness	Dec. 20	Vancouver	Hullfax	786,025	10,015		488 3d
Br bark	Ferribank	1338	Boyd	Nov. 25	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	500,300	4,723		368 3d
Br bark	Grasmere	1216	Carter	Dec. 25	Vancouver	Valparaiso f.o.	911,688	10,570		368 d
Am ship	Edward O'Brien	1725	Taylor	Dec. 10	Vancouver	London	1,257,635	11,229		508
Nor bark	Fortuna	1322	Mikelsen	Dec. 17	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	1,263,729	12,083		368 3d
Br ship	Abena	979	Black	Dec. 29	Vancouver	Port Pirie	775,140	6,425		378 6d

B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1893.

Br bark	Geo. Thompson	1128	Young	Jan. 13	Westminster	Sydney	806,948	7,314		owners ac
Br bark	Mark Curry	1126	Liswell	Jan. 4	Vancouver	Queeston UK	923,058	9,882		528 6d
Nor bark	Fritzo	1078	Rolfson	Jan. 10	Vancouver	Valparaiso	879,260	8,031		268 3d
Am bark	Colorado	1635	Gilson	Jan. 19	Cowichan	Valparaiso f.o.	832,657			378 6d
Br bark	Highlands	1234	Owen	Jan. 26	Vancouver	Montreal	896,663	15,577		Private
Chil bark	India	633	Funke	Jan. 11	Moodyville	Valparaiso	798,782	7,169		owners ac
Br bktn.	Bittern	329	Stronach	Jan. 20	Vancouver	Freimantle, Au	302,950	4,201		owners ac
Ger ship	Katharine	1630	Spille	Feb. 7	Moodyville	Iquiqui	1,328,579	11,058		358
Br ship	County of Yarmouth	2151	Cain		Vancouver	V. K. f.o.				508
Chil ship	Hindustan	1512	Welsh		Moodyville	Valparaiso				owners ac
Am bark	Seminole	1439	Weeden		Moodyville	Santa Rosalia				Private
Am ship	Ly	1151	Loxell		Vancouver	Wilmington				
Br bark	Assel	726	Gilmour		Moodyville	Antofagasta				358

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SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAYS OUT.
Chil. bark	Eritrea	1069	Serra		P Callao	Moodyville.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	
Br bark	Mary Low	813	Robertson	Oct. 5	B Liverpool	Victoria.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	146
Br ship	Kinkora	1793	Lawrence	Nov. 15	B Liverpool	Victoria & Van	R. Ward & Co. & Bell Irving & Paterson	105
Br ship	Merayshire	1123	Mowatt	Oct. 21	Q Java	Vancouver.	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co	130
Haw. schr.	Americana (new)	539	Denny	Nov. 5	B Liverpool	Victoria & Van	Turner, Beeton & Co. & Baker Bros. & Co	115
Br ship	Blair Athole	1637	Taylor		R Java	Vancouver	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co	
Br bark	Java	827	McGregor	Oct. 3	R Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper	148
Br bark	Dochra	1016	Scott	Dec. 19	G Liverpool	Victoria.	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd	73
Chil bark	Entella	633	Mankini		W Callao	Moodyville	Moodyville Sawmill	
Br ship	Gryfe	1069	Roberts	Nov. 21	B Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper	98
Br ss	Empress of India	3003	Marshall	Feb. 22	B Hong Kong	Vancouver.	C. P. R. S. Co	
Br bark	Formosa	915	Kain		B Callao	Victoria.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	
Br ss	Tacoma	1662	Hill	Feb. 11	B Hong Kong	Victoria.	Dodwell, Carllil & Co	14
Am. bark	Hurry Morse	1313	Hughes		A San Francisco	Moodyville.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	
Haw. bark	John Ena	2600	Schnauer		C San Francisco		Robert Ward & Co., Ltd	

P—To load lumber for Valparaiso on owners' account. B—Spoken Oct. 11. lat. 41° N., long. 15° W.; Nov. 5, lat 5° N., long. 21° W.
 Q—Cargo of 2,100 tons raw sugar. Chartered to load lumber at Vancouver. R—To sail in February with 2,300 tons raw sugar. W—To load lumber for West Coast of S. A. A—Chartered for lumber for Shanghai. F—Via Yokohama Feb. 25. E—Via Yokohama March 3. H—To sail before March 10. C—Chartered for lumber from Cowichan to Port Pirie at 40s.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(February 27, 1893.)

VICTORIA.

Br. bark Assel, 795 tons, Capt. Gilmour, arrived Jan. 22 from London, with general cargo, R. P. Rithet & Co., consignees, chartered to load lumber at Moodyville for Antofagasta.

VANCOUVER.

Br. ship County of Yarmouth, 2,154 tons, Capt. Cain, arrived Jan. 23 to load lumber for U. K. for orders.

Chil. ship Hindostan, 1,512 tons, Capt. Welsh, arrived Feb. 13, loading lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

Br. steamship Empress of China, 3003 tons, Capt. Archibald, arrived Feb. 14.

Am. bark Seminole, 1,439 tons, Capt. Weeden, from Callao, loading lumber at Moodyville for Santa Rosalia.

Am. ship Ivy, 1,181 tons, Capt Lovell, arrived Feb. 21, loading lumber for Wilmington, Del.

NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.

Am. bark Wilna, 1,409 tons, Capt. Slater.
 Am. ship Kennebec, 2,025 tons, Capt. Reed.
 Am. bark Coryphene, 771 tons, Capt. Jones.

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Am. ship Big Bonanza, 1,399 tons, Capt. Berginan.
 Am. bark Gatherer, 1,509 tons, Capt. Nervick.

Am. ship John A. Briggs, 2,003 tons, Capt. Balch.

Am. bark Alex. McNeil, 1,088 tons, Capt. Sorman.

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

Am. bark Detroit, 1,438 tons, Capt. Dariah.

EAST WELLINGTON.

Am. ship Guardian, 1,073 tons, Capt. Marsden.

RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	1	795
Vancouver	5	9,319
Nanaimo	10	14,353
Total	16	24,467
Previous week	20	29,361
Correspond'g week last year	17	22,808

FREIGHTS.

Freights remain steady at about previous rates. A charter is reported for lumber to Port Pirie at 40s, but otherwise there is very little doing.

Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 37s 6d; direct port on West coast, South America 35s; Sydney

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the

CONSUMERS CORDAGE COMPANY, LTD.,

have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for three months ending February 1st, 1893, payable at the Head Office of the Company, Montreal, on March 1st, 1893, to shareholders of record February 20th, 1893.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to March 1st inclusive.

CHAS. B. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Montreal, 17th March, 1893.

35s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie' 40s; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s; Shanghai, 50s; Yokohama, nominal.

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