

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



WEILER BROS.

MODERN DRAPING.

We have just published a work containing 20 illustrations of Draping for Windows, Doors and Beds, by a celebrated artist, and each illustration is fully explained, and has been designed to net as an educator to practical draping by the housewife. Every lady calling at our store will be supplied with one of these beautiful books free.

Furniture, Carpets,
Curtains, Rugs

And full lines of Upholstery
and Draping Materials
always in stock.

Sales Rooms, 51 to 55 Fort St
VICTORIA, - - B. C.

FLOUR.

LAKE OF THE WOODS
MILLING CO., LTD.

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian Patent and
Strong Bakers.

Mills at Kewatin and Portage la
Prairie, Manitoba.

The best equipped Mills in the Dominion.

Agent in
British Columbia, } **A. McQUEEN**

NATIONAL MILLS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pearl
Barley, Split Peas, Etc.*

ALSO DEALERS IN

*Hay, Grain, Mill Feed,
Grass Seeds, Etc., Etc.*

THE BRACKMAN & KER
MILLING CO. LTD.

VICTORIA, - B. C.

J. A. SKINNER & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

WHOLESALE

Crockery, Glassware,
Lamp Goods, Etc.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAIN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

TORONTO, - - CANADA.

BAKER BROS. & CO.

:: VANCOUVER :: (LTD.)

Commission Merchants
and Shipping Agents.

IMPORTERS OF

WINES LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

Any Description of Goods Imported to Order.

HEAD OFFICE:

6 Chapel Walks, Liverpool, Eng.

TURNER, BEETON & CO

Commission Merchants

—AND—

Importers

H. C. Beeton & Co., 33 Finsbury Circus,
London.

Indents executed for any description of
European or Canadian Goods.

AGENTS FOR

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

LA FONCIER (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.
OF PARIS.

BELL-IRVING

& PATERSON

VANCOUVER

SHIPPING AGENTS

Wholesale & Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR THE

Anglo-British Columbia Packing
Company, Limited.

North China (Marine) Insurance
Company, Limited.

BELL-IRVING, PATERSON & CO.,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated By Royal Charter, 1862.

Capital Paid up.....(£200,000) \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund.....(£200,000) \$1,000,000

LONDON OFFICE:

60 Lombard Street, E. C., London.
Branches at

San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.;
Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.;
Seattle, Washington; Nanaimo, B.C.;
Tacoma,

Agents and Correspondents:

IN CANADA—The Bank of Montreal and branches, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Molsons Bank, Commercial Bank of Manitoba and Bank of Nova Scotia.

Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom and in India, China, Japan, Australia and South America.

UNITED STATES—Agents Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall Street, New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and from all points can be made through this bank at current rates.

Collections carefully attended to and every description of banking business transacted.

THE BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital... ..£1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund.....£265,000

LONDON OFFICE:

CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST. E. C.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:

J. H. Brodie, E. A. Hoare,
John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall,
Gaspard Farrer, J. J. Kingsford,
Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn, George D. Whitman.
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA St. James St., Montreal.

R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.
E. STANGER, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

London, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B.
Montreal, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S.
Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C.
Hamilton, Quebec, Vancouver, B.C.
Toronto, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man.
Brandon, Man.

Agents in the United States.

New York H. Stikeman and F. Brown field, Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents.

Have facilities for collection and exchange in all parts of the world.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital (all paid up).....\$12,000,000
Reserve Fund.....6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Hon. Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President.

Hon. G. A. DUMMOND, Vice-President.

S. CLARKE, General Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Montreal, H. V. Meredith, Manager.
West End Branch, St. Catherine St.
Almonte, O Hamilton, O Quebec, Q
Belleville, O Kingston, O Regina, Assa
Brantford, O Lindsay, O Sarina, O
Brockville, O London, O Stratford, O
Calgary, N.W.T. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B.
Catham, N.B. Nelson, B.C. St. Mary's, O
Chatham, O New Westminster, Toronto, O
Cornwall, O St. E. C. Vancouver, B.C.
Fort William, O Ottawa, O Victoria, B.C.
Goderich, O Perth, O Wallaceburg, O
Guelph, O Peterboro, O Winnipeg, Man
Halifax, N.S. Pictou, O

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C.; C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES New York, Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Assistant Manager.

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers. Grant Commercial and Travelling Credits available in any part of the world.

Drafts issued. Collections made at all points

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARESCHÉ, GREFFIN & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

BANKERS,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

A GENERAL BANKING business transacted.

DEPOSITS received on liberal rates of interest.

DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS and LETTERS of CREDIT issued direct on over 10,000 Cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.

COLLECTIONS made at every point.

GOLD DUST purchased at highest market rates.

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo & Company.

CHIPMAN, MORGAN & CO.,

SHIPBROKERS

- AND -

COMMISSION AGENTS,

632 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Columbia Street, NEW WESTMINSTER.

AGENTS FOR:

China Traders' Insurance Co., Hong Kong.
Dominion Cartridge Company, Montreal.
Dick's Patent Gutta Percha and Canvas Belting.
Rosendals Belting Company (Hair Belting).
Merryweather & Co., Fire Hose, Engines, Etc.

STEMLER & EARLE

(Established 1873.)

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COFFEES, SPICES, COCOA, CREAM TARTAR, MUSTARD AND BAKING POWDER.

Pembroke St., Victoria.

JOHN EARSMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE

New York Life Insurance Company for Vancouver Island.

WILLIAMS BUILDING, 28 BROAD STREET.

THOMAS RYAN,

-DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

Lycoming American Rubbers,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Letter orders will receive prompt attention.

— BOX 631. —

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Findlay, Durham & Brodie

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AGENTS FOR

The Northern Fire Assurance Company of London,

The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool,

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London,

The British Columbia Canning Company (Limited) of London.

CANNERIES:

Deas Island, Fraser River,

Naas River Fishery,

Windsor Cannery, Skeena River

Rivers Inlet Cannery,

Victoria Cannery, } Rivers Inlet.

—O—
London Office:
43 to 6 Threadneedle Street.

WULFFSOHN AND

BEWICKE,

(LIMITED.)

BANKERS,

Financial, Real Estate, Insurance and General Agents.

BANKING AND STOCKBROKING DEPARTMENT.

Bills discounted, Checks collected, Exchanges effected, Corporation Bonds, Mining Stock, Gas and all other Company Shares bought and sold, and every kind of Broking Business transacted.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers to every part of the world. Money advanced on approved security.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Building Estates financed, Real Estate bought and sold, Rents collected. Full Charge and Management of Estates undertaken for non-residents. Life, Fire and Marine Insurances effected with the leading offices of the world.

REPRESENT:

Equitable Life Assurance Society of N. Y.
Union Insurance Society of Canton (Marine)
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Moodyville Land and Saw Mill Co., Ltd.
Mercantile Development Co., Ltd., London.
Hamburg-American Packet Co.

Wulffsohn & Bewicke, Ltd.

524 and 526 Cordova St., Vancouver,

—AND—

Dock House, Billiter St., London, Eng.

JOHANN WULFFSOHN,

Managing Director

Chas. Gordon & Co.,

214 CARRALL STREET, VAGOOVER,

SOLE AGENTS FOR B. C.

—OF—

Max Sultain Champagne, Reims

Extra quality. Extra dry.

Messrs. Phillips & Co's London,

England, Cocos and Chocolates.

4 prize medals.

Johannis Brunnen Natural Mineral

Waters.—The King of table water.

It is most gratifying, pure or mixed with

wine or spirits.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF

—DEALERS IN—

**HARDWARE, BAR IRON, FARM
AND MILL MACHINERY
MINING SUPPLIES.**

Coach, Car & House Painters Supplies

S. E. COR. YATES AND BROAD STS.

TELEPHONE 82. P. O. BOX. 86.

VICTORIA. - B. C.

ROCK BAY SAWMILL

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

32 Constance St., Victoria, B. C.

WM. P. SAYWARD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ISLAND LUMBER AND SPARS.

Importer and Dealer in

Doors, Windows and all kinds of
Dressed Lumber, Etc.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD SUPPLY
OF BUILDING LUMBER.

Prepared to Cut Lumber to Order at
Short Notice.

CAMPBELL & ANDERSON,

Wholesale

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
Crockery, Glassware,
Lamp Goods,
Stoves and Tinware

Catalogues and prices sent on application
special attention paid to Interior orders.

616 Columbia Street, New Westminster.

A. O. LEASK,

Agent and Commission Merchant.

Customs, Insurance and Shipping
Agent.

Storage, Bonded and Free.

Forwarder, etc.

Vancouver, - - B. C.

5252525252525252525252525252525252

MUNROE MILLER

Printer and Bookbinder

77 JOHNSON STREET

VICTORIA, - - B. C.

2525252525252525252525252525252525

REPRESENTED BY
Welch & Co., San Francisco.

REPRESENTED BY
R. D. Welch & Co., Liverpool

R. P. RITHET & CO.,

(LIMITED.)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

WHOLESALE * MERCHANTS.

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

- Queen (Fire) Insurance Company.
- Maritime (Marine) Insurance Company.
- Reliance (Marine) Insurance Company.
- New Zealand (Marine) Insurance Company.
- Thames & Mersey (Marine) Insurance Co.
- Straits (Marine) Insurance Company.
- Sun (Marine) Insurance Company.
- Sea (Marine) Insurance Co.

Moodyville Saw Mill Co., of Burrard Inlet.

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 Brand.

NORTHERN AND SKEENA RIVER:

- Wannuck Packing Co's 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.

Giant Powder Co., Works: Cadboro Bay, all grades of Giant Powder and
Judson Powder manufactured and kept on hand.
Columbia Flouring Mill Co. of Enderby.
Pacific Coast Steamship Co's line of Steamers between Victoria and San Francisco

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1890.)

Commission - Merchants - and - Importers,

VICTORIA, B. C.,

Represented in London by H. J. Gardiner & Co., Gresham Buildings, E. C.

ROYAL SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.

Orders executed for every description of British and Foreign Merchandise, Lumber,
Timber, Spars, Fish and other Provincial products.

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

GENERAL AGENTS:

- Royal Insurance Company,
- London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
- Standard Life Assurance Co.
- London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
- Western Assurance Co., (Marine)
- London Assurance Corporation. (Marine.)
- Agents for the British Columbia Corporation, Ltd.
- Mortgages. Debentures. Trusts, &c.

SOLE AGENTS:

- Curtis & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powder.
- Joseph Kirkman & Son's Gold Medal, Inventions Exhibition, 1885. Pianofortes.
- 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"; A. J. McLellan's "Express."

BRITISH BARQUE

DOCHRA,

(1016 Tons)

WILL SAIL FROM

LIVERPOOL

—FOR—

VICTORIA

About the Middle of DECEMBER

For further particulars apply to

ROBT. WARD & CO'Y

(Limited)

76 WHARF ST, VICTORIA.

A. LEFRED,

(Graduate of Laval and McGill)

MINING ENGINEER.

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

MINES, MINERAL PRODUCTS.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 22.

VICTORIA.

The heavy rains of the past week have had a depressing tendency on business in nearly all lines, and the effect upon collections has not been at all favorable. Merchants in all lines are beginning to make preparations for the holiday trade. Sterling exchange is reported firmer, while Hong Kong exchange is down to 68c for the Mexican dollar.

Of trade at Vancouver the *News-Advertiser* says: "On the whole business has been satisfactory during the past week, although the wet weather has had an unfavorable effect on some lines of trade. Collections are only reported as fair, and in some cases are very slow. No failures have been reported for some time past, and this is an indication of the solidity of the city, and the fact that a number of new firms are opening in business here shows that Vancouver is regarded elsewhere as a centre of considerable commercial importance."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The receipts of California fruits and vegetables from San Francisco by steamship Walla Walla Nov. 18, comprised the following: For Victoria—303 cs grapes, 5 cs lemons, 16 bxs oranges, 1 cs dates, 3 bxs figs, 30 sacks onions, 20 bxs apples, 5 bxs peppers, 1 cs sweets, 16 sacks nuts. Total 493 packages. The receipts by previous steamers were as follows: Nov. 8 677 pkgs.; Oct. 29, 818 pkgs.; Oct. 19, 98 pkgs.; Oct. 9, 1,030 pkgs.; Oct. 4, 1,072

pkgs. Business is quiet and the price list is without change this week. Canadian apples of the following well-known brands are offered by jobbers: 70, per bbl, northern spys, pippins, baldwins, phoenix, blenheims, and Canadian red. A large supply of Japanese oranges are expected on the Empress, due on the 20th of the month. These will meet with a large sale as they will arrive in good time for the holiday trade.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:—

Oranges—Sweet Loretta	\$1 25 @	0 00
Tahiti Seedlings	4 50 @	1 75
Riverside Seedlings	0 00 @	0 00
Japanese	0 75 @	0 00
Lemons—California	7 50 @	8 50
Sicily	7 50 @	9 00
Australian	7 00 @	0 00
Bananas, bunch	2 50 @	3 50
Pears	1 75 @	2 15
Quinces	1 50 @	0 00
Apples—Red	1 50 @	1 75
Green	1 25 @	1 40
Grapes	1 60 @	1 75
Pine Apples, doz	5 00 @	0 00
Cocoanuts, doz	1 00 @	0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Potatoes California, sweet ..	2 ½ @	
Local	per ton 15 00 @	16 50
Onions—Red California	1 ½ @	
California Silverskins	1 ½ @	

FLOUR AND FEED.

The market continues quiet and practically featureless. There are considerable stocks on hand, and prices are firm.

The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots.

Premier	\$5 20
XXX	5 12
Strong Bakers or XX	4 75
Superfine	3 80

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills	\$ 4 75 @	0 00
Lion, "	4 75 @	0 00
Premier, Enderby mills	5 45 @	0 00
XXX, "	5 35 @	0 00
XX, "	5 05 @	0 00
Superfine, "	4 05 @	4 25
Ogilvie's Hungarian	5 45 @	5 50
Strong Bakers	5 00 @	0 00
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian ..	5 40 @	0 00
Strong Bakers	5 00 @	0 00
Lake of the Woods Hungarian ..	5 35 @	0 00
Strong Bakers	5 00 @	0 00
Benton County, Oregon	4 85 @	0 00
Portland Roller	5 00 @	0 00
Snowflake	5 15 @	0 00
Royal	4 80 @	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 @	28 00
Bran	21 00 @	25 00
National Mills oatmeal	3 50 @	0 00
rolled oats	3 50 @	0 00
split peas	3 30 @	0 00
pearl barley	4 50 @	0 00
Chop feed	26 00 @	28 00
California oatmeal	4 25 @	4 35
California rolled oats	3 75 @	3 85
Corn, whole	per ton 37 50 @	40 00
Cornmeal	2 75 @	3 00
Cornmeal-feed	per ton 40 00 @	50 00
Cracked corn	40 00 @	45 00
Hay, per ton	17 00 @	18 00
Straw, per bale	1 00 @	0 00

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote whole-sale:

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The principal feature of the market is the receipts of new season's Mediterranean and Californian fruits by the wholesale grocers, who are doing an active business in these lines with the trade throughout the province. Dates and figs have not yet been received in any quantity by the wholesale trade, although small lots have been received by leading retail grocers, who try to have them as early as possible for select family trade. London layer raisins are quoted in 20 lb. boxes from \$2.30 to \$2.40 per box; Valencias, 20 lb. boxes, and from 8c to 8½c per lb.; sultanas, 10½c to 14c per lb., currants, in bbls., 7½c per lb., half bbls., 7½c, cases 8c. Canned peels are quoted as follows in 7 lb. boxes:—Lemon 18c, orange 19c, and citron 20c to 28c. California evaporated fruits are very high this season, and may be quoted as follows:—Apples, evaporated, 50 lb. boxes, 12½c per lb., 25 lb. boxes 13½c; apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 18c; prunes, 25 lb. boxes, 14c; plums, 25 lb. boxes, 14½c to 14½c; peaches, 50 lb. boxes, 16c, 25 lb. boxes 16c.

Smoked meats continue scarce and dealers who have placed orders with Eastern packers have been disappointed in not receiving their goods. Hams and breakfast bacon are high in price and very strong at price quoted. Lard compound and lard was advanced in price by packing houses toward the end of last week. Local jobbing prices are firmer in sympathy. The American meat market is somewhat stronger this week, although quotations show but little change. Eggs are very scarce, and prices have advanced to 25c per doz. Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 15½c per lb; heavy hams, 15½c; choice breakfast bacon, 15½c; short clear sides, 13½c, and dry salt clear sides, 11c. Armour's white label pure lard, 1c lb. pails, 15½c 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, 17c, breakfast bacon, 18c.

Canadian meats are quoted f. o. b. Victoria: Hams 14c, breakfast bacon 15½c, long clear side 10c; spiced rolls, 11½c; pure lard, tubs, 12c; do, 3 lb and 5 lb tins, 13c.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., quote as follows in their weekly price list: Powdered icing and bar, 6½c; Paris lumps, 6½c; granulated 5½c; extra C. 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow 4½c; golden C. 4½c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 pound kegs, ¾c; more, boxes ¾c more. No order taken for less than 100 barrels or its equivalent.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30 gal. bls. 2½c; 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 ½ gal. tins, \$6 per case of 20. Prices cover delivery in Vancouver, and at Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, and are subject to 2½ per cent discount for cash in fourteen days.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says: "Holders of creamery butter have realized by this time that prices here are too high to admit of business to any extent. Factorymen have been in the city during the past week or ten days trying to get 2½c for

their late make, but they find that buyers are not at all anxious to look at it at 23c. A shipper stated to-day that he could not place creamery for export at over 22½c, and dealers who supply the local trade say there is no profit in buying creamery at over that figure. A prominent dealer stated yesterday that he always lost money when he had to pay 23c and 24c for his fall supply of creamery. It has invariably been found that when values reach 23c to 24c the demand falls off, never mind how small stocks may be. The high price of creamery has thrown the demand upon dairy butter, and a good business has been done therein both for the local and Newfoundland trade. Several sales of fine Western and Kamouraska have been made at 19c, and another lot of Kamouraska is being offered at 19c without meeting a buyer. Some holders however want 20c. We quote:—Creamery choice fall 22½c to 23c; Creamery good to fine 21½c to 22c. The cheese market during the week has been quiet but decidedly firm, and buyers themselves acknowledge that in order to fill orders for finest Western they would have to pay 10½c, while some holders of this class of cheese refuse to name anything under 10½c. Considerable business is reported in French Octobers at 10½c to 10¾c, and sales of underpriced goods have been made all the way from 9½c to 10½c as to quality. The statistical position in Canada is certainly favorably to holders, in spite of a full fall make and the fact that a few factories are still making cheese. The statement made by us last week to the effect that the bulk of the factories closed on October 15th should have read October 31st."

Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs.....	27½	@	30
Manitoba Dairy choice.....	13	@	22
Cheese—Canadian, lb.....	13½	@	14½
California.....	16	@	00
Eggs, doz.....	25	@	00

Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

Hams.....	15½	@	18
Breakfast bacon.....	15	@	17½
Short rolls.....	12	@	13
Backs.....	13	@	15
Dry Salt, long clear.....	11	@	12½
Pure Lard, 50lbs.....	13	@	14
" " 20lbs.....	13½	@	14
Lard Compound.....	11	@	12

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

Dry Granulated.....	5½	@	5½
Extra C.....	5½	@	5½
Fancy Yellow.....	5	@	5
Yellow.....	4½	@	4½
Golden C.....	4½	@	4½
Syrups, per lb.....	3	@	3

SALMON.

The remaining two vessels chartered for salmon have arrived during the past week. The British bark River Ganges, 612 tons, Capt. Budge, arrived just in time to save her charter with Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie. The British bark The Frederick, 812 tons, was fifteen days behind the cancelling date of her charter with Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd. She will be ready for loading early in the week, but it is probable that her charter will be cancelled. The freight market is now considerably lower than when she was fixed. The British bark Chill, 678 tons, has about discharged her general cargo, and will, at

once commence loading salmon for London on account of Turner, Beeton & Co. Advice received state that the salmon market is dull in England. All staple lines are dull there, as the demands of special lines for the holiday trade are engrossing the attention of the mercantile community.

The San Francisco *Herald of Trade* says: "Two more vessels have arrived from the north during the week, bringing 7,029 cases of Alaska salmon, and making the total receipts of Alaska salmon to date 44,050 cases. There is very little of special interest in the market to-day from a packers standpoint. The pack of the Pacific coast has been cleaned up. There are of course some scattering lots here and there, but there are no full packs to be disposed of. The wisdom of organization in the industry has been clearly established. The pack of the Alaska Packing Company about (about 375,000 cases) was readily marketed at good prices."

LUMBER.

The British bark Columbus, 691 tons, Capt. Melhuish, sailed from Vancouver Nov. 16, for Adelaide with a cargo of lumber. There have been three arrivals at Burrard Inlet since last review. The Norwegian bark Fortuna, 1,312 tons, Capt. Mikelsen, from Port Townsend, chartered to load at the Moodyville mills, for Valparaiso for order at 30½ 3d; the British bark Mark Curry, 1,256 tons, Captain Liswell, to load at Hastings mills, and the British ship Abeona, 979 tons, at the same mills for Port Pirie. There are at present eight vessels loading at British Columbia ports for foreign. At Burrard Inlet—Nor. bark Benj. Bangs, 1,118 tons, for Montreal; Br. bark Fernbank, 1,338 tons, for Valparaiso, for orders; Br. bark Grasmere, 1,246 tons, for Valparaiso, for orders; Am. ship Edward O'Brien, 1,725 tons, for Cork, U.K., for orders; Br. bark Mark Curry, 1,256 tons; Nor. bark Fortuna, 1,312 tons, for Valparaiso, f. o.; Br. ship Abeona, 979 tons, for Port Pirie. At Westminster—Br. bark Geo. Thompson, 1,128 tons, for Sydney.

Late foreign advices do not report any encouraging features in the trade. 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.....	\$ 9 00
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, 4 feet, per M.....	2 00

Mr. Thompson is opening in general merchandise at Fairview.

The exports of tea from Yokohama, down to the closing day of September were 20,759,269 lbs. while 12,474,271 lbs. were shipped from Kobe. The aggregate from both ports is 33,223,540 lbs. or 4,031,388 lbs. less than the total for the corresponding period last year. The current season began late; supplies, however, had been reaching the ports only slowly, and it is therefore doubtful whether the total export for this year will equal last year's.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Mrs. C. Morgan, millinery, has opened in Nanaimo.

Aldous Bros. grocers and bakers, Nelson have assigned.

M. Marks, clothing, Victoria, has assigned to F. W. Pauline.

A. Anderson & Co., fruits and confectionery, Nanaimo, have assigned to Oppenheimer Bros.

Geo. T. Sheret, merchant tailor, men's furnishings, etc., Victoria, has assigned to C. A. Godson.

Goldstein Bros., men's furnishings, Vancouver, are admitting their brother William into the firm.

Alex. Grant has taken over the Colliery Store at the Union Mines, formerly owned by R. Dunsmuir & Sons.

The B. C. Merchantile Agency, (retail) have opened a branch in Vancouver, with G. B. Cross as manager.

Jackson & Mylius, jewellers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership, A. J. Jackson is succeeded by Susette Jackson.

The stock of Thomas McConnon, bookseller, Victoria, has been sold by tender to T. N. Hibben & Co. at 57½c on the dollar.

W. H. Perry, cornice maker, Victoria, will shortly open in hardware, stoves and tinware, in the Turner Block, Johnson street.

The management of the *Morning Post*, Westminster, new eight page daily, contemplate beginning the publication of the paper on December 1.

M. R. Smith & Co., proprietors of the Victoria Steam Bakery have lately introduced a "fancy mixed" brand of cakes in neat tin boxes with glass covers. The packages are ornamented with appropriate lithographed labels depicting various local scenes, and as all work in connection with the boxes and contents is done at home, they reflect great credit on local industries.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the week ending November 19:—

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. SHIPPING.

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
12.	Romulus, ss., San Francisco.....	3,917
17.	Mogul, str., Port Townsend.....	46
18.	Tyce, str., Port Townsend.....	75
18.	J. B. Brown, ship, San Francisco.....	2,361
19.	Montserrat, ss., San Francisco.....	1,566
Total.....		7,963

EUROPEAN advices announce that the French sardine fishery is a failure this year, though not so disastrous as in 1891. Alluding to last year's sardine season in the South of France, the British Consul at Bordeaux in his last report to the Foreign Office, states that it was a repetition of the disastrous one experienced by the fishing population in the year 1890. This failure of the French sardine fishery is not unlikely to be advantageous to the market for other fish products and we may therefore hope that it will tend to strengthen the values of British Columbia's specialty in preserved fish—canned salmon. For some time the demand has been improving, with increased values which are now likely to be well maintained.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The state of Rivera, Brazil, has been placed under martial law.

The Lake Carriers' Association has advanced the wages of sailors.

Major Sam Hughes, M. P., has invented a system of ventilation for railway cars.

Briseo's tannery, the first in the Territories, was formerly opened at Calgary, last week.

The capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has been increased from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Mr. W. McDonald has been selected by the conservatives of East Assinibola to succeed the Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

Burrell, Houghton & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Boston, have failed. Liabilities, \$120,000; assets, \$80,000.

Some of the cotton manufacturers in North and Northeastern Lancashire are arranging to run their mills half time.

Experiments by two Bavarian professors seem to show that local and not individual conditions engender cholera.

A fire, last week, at St. John's Newfoundland, destroyed Harvey's tobacco and biscuit factories, which were valued at \$80,000.

La Canadian says the voyages of Ministers Hall and Casgrain to Europe has for its object the effecting of a new Quebec loan on the London market.

Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific from January 1, to September 30, were \$14,311,002, an increase of \$1,031,302; net earnings \$5,572,414, an increase of \$109,627.

The judicial enquiry into the affairs of the Panama Canal Company has resulted in a decision being reached that a prosecution of the directors of the company is not justified.

The American Federation of Labor has made an appeal that December 13th shall be set aside as a day on which contributions shall be made for the strikers at Homestead.

A report that there were five cases of cholera on board the Allan steamship, Circassian, which arrived at Farther Point last week, is denied. They were simply cases of dysentery.

Irregularities having been discovered in connection with the free entry of goods for Government uses, a uniform certificate has been agreed upon, which must accompany each entry.

Major General Herbert has been summoned to Halifax to give his opinion as a military man on questions connected with the negotiations now going on there between representatives of Canada and Newfoundland.

Mr. Norman, one of the original promoters of the Three Rivers dead meat scheme says:—"Now that Canadian cattle have been scheduled and there is a possibility of building up a large export trade in dead meat to Britain, the Three Rivers project will be revived."

A report from Vienna says that the Australian Reichsrath will soon discuss a project to join the Oder and Danube rivers by way of a canal, thus making a complete waterway between the Baltic

Sea and the Black Sea. A French syndicate is surveying a route for the proposed canal.

A north of England paper announces the discovery of a new process of producing caustic soda, chlorine and other chemicals direct from brine by electricity. The new process, it is asserted, effects a saving of fifty per cent. compared with the cost of the old methods. Eminent chemists have pronounced the new process a great and pronounced success.

It has been said that the United States Government has advised the British Government that a large portion of the facts embraced in the case which it has prepared for the Behring's Sea arbitration has been found to be false, and that it will make corrections in the amended case which it will submit. The United States Government claims to have been misled by one of its agents.

The English Elminster of Agriculture, Mr. Herbert Gardner, speaking recently at the Colchester Oyster Feast, had no remedy to offer to prevent what seems to be the gradual extinction of wheat growing in that country, or to make its cultivation more profitable to British farmers. He suggested that their farmers should devote their skill and energy to other farm products, such as butter, eggs, fruit, etc., of which the imports exceed 20 millions sterling per annum. This is, however, Beerholm's List comments, poor comfort to the ordinary wheat grower, because in the production of butter, eggs, fruit, and poultry, the competition from abroad is almost equally as keen as that in wheat from America.

We note, with regret, that a grocers' journal revives the old charge against the trade of "how some grocers become rich (sic) a good deal quicker than they ought to. Men in trade make a practice of charging up three and one half or seven pounds of sugar that were never ordered or delivered; five pounds of butter when only three were sent, and so on. In this way some men whose legitimate business would only yield a comfortable support have been enabled to purchase property worth many thousands in a few years." How many men permanently in business does this paper suppose practice any such fraud? The sharks of the trade, the trade pirates—rovers who have no responsibilities and are freebooters by instinct—may do this sort of thing, but does any rational man suppose it is possible to build up a business and carry on this practice?

WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS.

The World's Fair souvenir coins are "going like hot cakes," and those who want to get one or more of them will have to bestir themselves or they will be too late. The desire for one of these mementoes of the Exposition seems to be almost as universal as the interest in the Exposition itself, and orders for them have been sent in from all parts of the United States and also from foreign countries.

This souvenir half dollar, it is reported from Washington, will be the most artistic coin ever issued from the mint. On the obverse side will appear the head of Columbus, designed from the Lotto portrait and

DALBY & CLAXTON

Real 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.

PORTER, TESKEY & CO

210 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

LIVE DEALERS IN

FISHING TACKLE

Will find it to their advantage to send their order to us. The largest stock in the Dominion. Agents for Hy. Milward & Sons, Tackle Manufacturers, Redditch, Eng.

ALEX. M. LEITCH,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION AGENT,

25 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

REPRESENTING:

Eric Preserving Co., St. Catharines; McAlpine Tobacco Co., Toronto; Thos. Symington, Edinburgh, Scotland; Stanway & Bayley, Toronto.

surrounding it words, "World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1892." On the reverse side will appear a caravel, representing Columbus' flag-ship and beneath it two hemispheres. About the caravel will be "United States of America," and beneath the hemispheres, "Columbian Half Dollar." There is no doubt that this coin will be regarded as the most distinctive and highest prized cheap souvenir of the World's Fair.

All of these souvenir coins, except five, are being sold at a uniform price of one dollar each. For the first coin struck off, \$10,000 has already been offered, and various prices have been bid for the 400th, 1402nd, 1892nd and the last coin.

A vast number of enquiries by letter have been received at exposition headquarters asking how the coins may be obtained. The best way is to get them through U. S. banks, all of which are no doubt willing to accommodate in that way their patrons and the residents of the city or town in which they are doing business. If, however, for any reason it is desired to obtain them otherwise, the proper method is to form a club of subscribers for fifty coins, or some multiple of fifty, and select some one member of the club to send on the order and money, and to distribute the coins when received.

It is probable that the coins will not be ready for distribution until some time in December. But the orders are being sent in rapidly, and will be filled in the order received. Therefore, it is important that all who desire coins should put in their orders as soon as possible.

JAPANESE SILK INDUSTRY.

A bill for the encouragement of the silk producing industry has been introduced into the Japanese House of Representatives. It provides (1) for the establishment of training schools, (2) the founding and maintenance of silk inspection offices, and (3) the assistance of direct native export transactions, for which purposes the State funds are to be drawn upon.

With reference to the three provisions, it is proposed that the Government shall deposit \$1,500,000 with the Specie Bank, to be forwarded to the bank's branch offices abroad, and the bank is to be compelled by law to advance to any Japanese who exports silk directly any sum required at an interest of 5 per cent., two-thirds of this to go to the profit of the bank and the balance to accumulate as a reserve to cover losses. Should any Japanese be found to be working in partnership with a foreigner, he is not to be entitled to any advance.

EVOLUTION IN TRADE METHODS.

Nearly every branch of business has undergone a process of gradual change during the past ten or fifteen years, the keen competition and the perplexities of the transportation problems having in a great measure revolutionized trade methods to a greater degree during very recent years than had been the case during a half a century preceding. Not the least of these trade evolutions has been the methods of packing merchandise.

The most noticeable, as well as notable, of these changes have been the altered methods of transporting freight at sea. Although the shipping of grain in bulk dates back considerably beyond the period we have mentioned above, it is only during the past fifteen years that the movement has reached its full development. All classes of grain now pass from the hands of producers to those of consumers in foreign countries without the aid of packages of any sort, and without hand labor to a considerable extent, the grain being transferred from cars and barges, in which it has been hauled from the interior in bulk, by means of elevators, either direct into the holds of vessels or into the bins of storehouses to await shipment. Oil is now carried in bulk in tank steamers, and molasses is also transported in the same way, with a resultant saving of a considerable amount that would otherwise be spent for packages and the addition freight room required.

A more recent development has been the transportation of minor crops, such as potatoes, onions, cabbage and the like in bulk, such articles now arriving at the leading markets by carloads in bulk instead of in barrels and crates, as was formerly the case. This has greatly economized space in the transportation and has, of course, reduced transportation charges.

By far the most interesting evolution, however, has been the gradual abandonment of the barrel as a package. Flour, which was formerly always packed in barrels, is now put up altogether in sacks when intended for export and the barrel

is also to a great extent being replaced by the sack for the domestic trade. The sack has also been adopted for sugar all over the world except in the United States. Cuban sugar now reaches us in bags, as does all European beet sugar.

It is now proposed by the Sugar Trust to in future put up all granulated sugar in cotton bags, so that it is likely that the sugar trade of the United States will at no distant date imitate the rest of the world and abandon the barrel for the sack or bag.

HOW TO INCREASE TRADE.

An esteemed English contemporary, *Ironmongery*, cites the experience of a certain firm who have increased their sales of garden tools this year sixfold over the total of last year by means of advertising prices of leading lines and offering a discount of 5 per cent for cash on or before delivery. We have no doubt that there would have been a large increase in the business of this firm without the discount, for nothing catches a consumer so quickly as the advertising of prices. Obviously, too, the consumer, or at least many consumers to speak less generally, are prepared to pay cash for their goods when there is an inducement to them to do so. That is the whole secret of doing a successful cash business: To offer to the consumer an inducement to pay cash. The average consumer is something of a business man himself, and he is not at all likely to pay cash for any length of time, for grocer's goods when the same goods are sold to the credit customer at the same price.

However, to return to first principles, the English ironmongers have done nothing but what any merchant can do if he has the nerve. Let any merchant advertise prices and the results, we confidently predict, will have an immediate and radically favorable effect on his sales. The fact that B. C. & Co., carry such and such things and will sell them at such and such a price awakens many consumers to a knowledge of the fact that they can secure a great many things for their home without large expenditures of money.

TOO HASTY BUYING.

The buying of a stock of goods is of more importance than the average retailer seems to think. The trade of the season is to be made on a stock of goods purchased, and yet many buyers treat it as a very trivial matter. It is a mistake to do so.

The observer in a wholesale dry goods store will see buyers walk along an aisle and throw out a piece here and there from a case without scarcely a look at the figure, merely at the general style. This is done with an air of familiarity that seems to say, "I am an expert at buying goods, I am, and it don't take me all day to select a line. See?"

This may be business from the buyer's standpoint, but it is poor ground to stand on, for it will often mean the selection of a poor stock of goods that will not show up to advantage when put on the shelves at home. It will pay to take a little time

to buy a line of goods. This is especially true of dry goods, when there is so much of style and variety to be considered. The man who buys hastily will be outdone every time by the man who buys at leisure. There is always a choice in a case of goods, and it will pay to find it, rather than take the piece that lies on top simply because you wish to display your buying speed at the expense of your judgment.

When an order purchased in a dry goods store is placed in a pile and brought into comparison with the purchase next to it, the result of haste in buying often appears prominently in the contrast. One order will be noticed to be well selected as to figure; there will be a variety and plaid, check, stripe, plain and large and small figure will be found in good choice, while in the order bought hurriedly there may be a style missing, or too much of the one or the other.

When this is the case, the consumer is narrowed as to choice and very often is not satisfied as to style and does not purchase. The man who bought carefully seldom misses a sale because he has a nice variety to select from. It will pay to give more attention to buying dry goods.

THE MERCHANT'S SURPLUS.

Like the snake of Ireland, it probably is commonly the case that there is no surplus for the merchants. But there ought to be, and it is on the assumption that the "ought to be" is the fact that raise the question, "what ought the merchant to do with his surplus?" First of all, we should say, he ought to put it all, or such part as he can, back into his business, if his business can be extended profitably. In some localities, there may be merchants who are doing all the business they could do even if they had much more capital; it may be so, we say, and in that case the merchant has a chance to invest his surplus outside his business, just as has the merchant whose surplus is large enough to leave a balance after he has put a part into the extension of his business.

Now, how shall this surplus be invested. We note a speculative disposition on the part of many merchants and also a tendency to put money into enterprises wholly foreign to their own immediate business. Both inclinations are hazardous. The retail merchant, more perhaps than any business man, ought in justice to his business to keep out of all speculative enterprises and refrain from investment in business foreign to his own.

Then there is investment in land. Many merchants purchase residence property only as an investment. We also doubt whether this is good business policy. Now, how much rent do you, as a merchant who has a surplus, pay? And beside you there are other tenants in your building, are there not? Figure up the rents and the original investment by the landlord and see whether the result serves as a pointer. If you are a merchant with a surplus, your location must be a good one and, therefore, the property you occupy paying property.

Why not own your own store and yourself become a landlord? Only be sure to invest so near as may be in central business property. It will pay.—*North-west Trade.*

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY AT VICTORIA, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION - - \$2.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates on Application.

D. M. CARLEY EDITOR
L. G. HENDERSON BUSINESS MANAGER.
Office No. 77 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1892.

A BUSINESS CORPORATION.

Victoria, has, we are sorry to be compelled to repeat, suffered to a tremendous extent from the fact of not having had its municipal affairs directed by men of business tact, business foresight and business enterprise. Let well alone has often been the rule of action of the men who administered its affairs, and from the mayor down to almost every alderman there has been a disposition to do as little as possible out of the ordinary routine which itself has not been carried out as it ought to have been. To our mind, though it is said Hon. Robert Beaven has the idea of running again, he has very little chance. He came out and was elected at the instance of a number of citizens who believed that, too many liberal expenditures having been made on municipal works, it was time to call a halt and cut down the outlays.

Mr. Beaven has been a most expensive economist. His cheese paring and that of the Board by which he was surrounded has been a most expensive kind of "thrift." In fact, he has been a very dear bargain to the citizens whose next year's representatives will have to do much that he has left undone and undo what his unwillingness to make needed expenditures has allowed to happen. And the majority of the Board of Aldermen have been of Mr. Beaven's kidney. He has also been a political mayor, which Victoria does not want, and now it has again, in the best way it can, to get down to square business. Several names are mentioned in connection with the chief magistracy, and their merits will no doubt be discussed at the approaching citizens' meeting. Meantime, among the nominations mentioned for the mayoralty and ward representation are those of Messrs. R. P. Rithet, Robert Ward, D. R. Ker and T. B. Hall—all of them men of business instincts and public standing.

COAST SURVEYS.

The court martial on Captain Lambton and Commander Bawden, of H.M.S. Warspite, is over and its outcome has special interest for this province, to the owners of vessels sailing in our waters and to our trade generally. It is of no wonderful pertinence to us that certain officers have been censured for not having followed the rules laid down for the guidance of the officers navigating ships in Her Majesty's service; but it is of all importance to us that the official charts of the approaches to our shores should be correct. In this case

their was no announcement or indication that on the spot where the Warspite struck was a dangerous rock, the omission of this tending to officially demonstrate that the channel was one of perfect safety. People who are continually navigating our waters testified that they had no idea that any danger existed, and for years it would seem to have been a matter of sheer luck that their ships had not stranded.

If the charts sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are—as has been shown—utterly misleading in this particular, in how many other instances may not the same be the case? At this spot, the well appointed, strongly built Warspite might have gone down to destruction with several hundred men. In many others, might not many another fine craft—by no means as well constructed, but having equally as precious lives on board have been wrecked with every soul she carried? Occurrences of this kind tell against British Columbia commerce with terrible odds. Have we no grounds for complaint? Ought there not to be another hydrographic survey and that without loss of time to tell us where our hidden dangers really lie?

B. C. MINING MACHINERY.

British Columbians will be pleased to notice the announcement that at the next meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, to be held in Montreal in February, it will be proposed to ask the Dominion Government to extend for five years the time for the free admission of mining machinery into this province. This is only a matter of justice. To compel our miners to use Canadian machinery alone under the penalty of heavy Customs imposts would be not only impolitic but unjust to this province, which from the point of view of remoteness from both markets and sources of supply, is sufficiently handicapped. If the mines are to be profitably worked, both plant and provisions too must be obtainable from the nearest and most advantageous points, whether in Canada or the United States, and, moreover, objection should no longer be raised to aiding railroads, even if one of their termini be across the American border, so long as they are designed to develop our special and peculiar interests. We are cinched enough in a variety of ways in the interests of the other provinces and their enterprises. Surely we are entitled to some concessions or some relief from a fiscal policy which, though it may be to the general advantage of the other provinces, bears extremely hardly on us in a variety of ways.

PROHIBITION INQUIRY.

The Dominion Prohibition Inquiry Commission has been sitting for several days past in the city of Victoria, and during the present week will complete its labors in the province, after having taken in Nanaimo, Vancouver and New Westminster, though in the latter city no stated sessions have been called. Three of the members—the chairman (Sir Joseph Dickson), Mr. Gigault and Mr. F. E. Clark, M.P.P.—were not present, the work being entirely in the hands of Mr. Justice Mac-

donald, of Ontario, and Rev. Dr. McLeod, of New Brunswick, both strong temperance reformers. Both the liquor interest and the temperance people were represented by Mr. L. P. Kribs and Mr. Spence respectively, who watched the case, and suggested questions, but were not permitted otherwise to take part in the proceedings. We have watched more or less closely the reports of the inquiry so far as they have appeared in the newspapers; but have failed to notice any developments that are calculated to make prohibition a really living political issue for some years to come. Much information has been obtained that will have been in accord with the views of both parties; but upon the whole the testimony has not been by any means conclusive, as the prohibitionists contended that it would be.

It is hardly likely that more than an interim report will be presented at the next session of Parliament, as the official inquirers do not expect to return to the capital much before Christmas. In the meantime they will visit Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco and other coast cities, and after the holidays will have a great amount of untouched ground to cover to the south and east. This will take some months to reach, and after that the record will have to be written up and printed, and such conclusions reached as the Commissioners may in their wisdom arrive at. It is unquestionably slow work, and most expensive at that; but the Government were, as it would seem, compelled to pursue this policy in answer to the petitions that year after year have been piled up on the tables of Parliament at the instance, no doubt, of very zealous and well-meaning people. But they do not seem to have duly considered in their undoubtedly praiseworthy endeavors all that was involved in their crusade. The question is one not alone of morals, but it is one of equity and political and social economy.

A CORRESPONDENT having travelled all through the new territory recently sold by the Ontario Government, says the most of it is covered with good pine. The territory yet to be sold embraces all that area which lies between Lakes Huron and Temiscamingue and north of the C. P. R. In size it is about as large as that recently sold, while the amount of timber on it will equal that just sold. At the prices recently obtained the unsold country is worth \$2,000,000 at the very least. This is the last of the timber area in Ontario. This will possibly serve to indicate that the timber supplies of Canada cannot last forever, and we, in this province who have yet large areas left untouched, should be careful how we alienate them from the province, while existing owners will no doubt see to it that due economy is exercised in the work of getting out logs, while lumbermen will be at the same time not too anxious to cut and market the products of their mills. We note according to advices from London, Eng., lumber markets to the Northwestern Lumberman slightly improved conditions in the trade at that point. Stocks on hand are considerably lighter than they were at the same date either last year or the year before, which is considered favorable to future firmness in prices.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

It will have been seen that the announced intention of the Dominion Government is in the future to augment its endeavors to divert more of the tide of emigration into the direction of Canada, although the policy of our neighbors to the South is to be as careful as possible in encouraging the advent of strangers. In this way, while pursuing a liberal policy, the Dominion authorities ought to take a leaf out of the book of our neighbors. Moreover, it should see to it that greater encouragement be given to all those means which are calculated to induce the people we already have to stay at home instead of going abroad in search of fresh pastures and more promising fields. It is not, as a rule, the people the country would be well rid of that are accustomed to go away, but it is the more eligible classes, and these it should be the policy not alone of the Government to retain, but of those who have means, to encourage in their efforts to earn a living, by embarking their resources in natural or other industries that are not only most promising but are in the respective provinces under specially favorable conditions. There are lots of labor and there are lots of money seeking employment. We want the display of more enterprise so as to bring them together and turn them to the best material advantage.

THAT NEW RAILWAY TOWN.

Duncan's Bay and the town of Duluth are being persistently boomed in the interests of certain land speculators. It is not for us to say that they contemplate a Bogusburg enterprise, but it is open to question whether, even if they had associated with them an individual of the peculiar eloquence of Proctor Knott, they could, in all honesty, look forward to a future that could in any way be over encouraging. One advantage possessed by Duluth that has been loudly spoken of is its splendid harbor. But what is its capacity? It is true that it would be completely out of the question to expect the bay to be frequented by vessels of the draught and dimensions of the unfortunate Warspite whose experiences have shown the existence of hidden dangers that have not been laid down on the charts. How many of these exist it is impossible to say, for the hydrographers' surveys thereabouts have been demonstrated to be altogether defective and deceiving. Then again, even supposing that the chances of casualty are the fewest and most remote, it is fair to ask wherein, except in the interests of land grabbers who are anxious to realize with the least possible delay, arises the necessity of forcing sales of lots in a town that is only in *nubibus* and cannot really amount to anything until the railway is in operation?

Meantime, of what utility until the bridge is built would it be—even were the Canadian Western Railway running—to ship goods between Victoria and Duluth by rail involving ferryage between the Island and the Mainland when they might just as well go by steamboat between this city and the Mainland direct, thus saving at least one transshipment and by that

much decreasing the cost of transportation. It goes without saying, too, that passengers would prefer this route to the one which would in contrast be extremely circumlocutory. It is all very well for people to be enterprising, but thus far the case of Duluth, in some respects, resembles a sort of dog eat dog undertaking. Nothing is being created, the idea being "what care we for posterity?" and "the devil take the hindmost."

But for this ruling principle, Victoria would have been much more advanced than she now is, and the same remark applies with more or less force to other parts of the province, where the idea has been that of the Northern farmer "property sticks," and "property grows;" but they have ignored the fact that to ensure proper growth there is some enterprise to be displayed by property owners themselves, instead of their waiting Micawber-like for something to turn up outside of themselves. As has been repeatedly said in these columns, Victoria has grown quite as much because it could not help growing on account of its natural advantages as by anything that some of its landed proprietors have personally contributed towards the advancement of its interests. Some of these are now attempting to boom things, but it is on the strength of what other people have done and contemplate doing.

KEEPING INSURED.

No one who pays attention to the reports of life insurance companies or to the official Government returns on the subject can fail to be impressed with the great number of people who insure their lives, but who allow their policies to lapse by neglect or inability to keep up their premiums. The subject is one of more interest than some people think, inasmuch as, though an individual may one year pass an admirable examination, the next year, for some reason or another, he cannot pass muster. Life insurance is equally important with, if not more so than, insurance against fire; but it is far more difficult to obtain. Given the goods to be covered by a policy and a reasonably substantial building in which they are stored, and the obtaining of a policy is easy. It is not so with a life risk. However good a man may be, or however useful he may be to his family or to the country, it frequently happens that the tenement in which his life risk is contained is a very frail and unsatisfactory one, and will most assuredly deteriorate by degrees—good as it may have been at the beginning.

It is not enough that a man's life be assured in the first instance, it is of even higher importance that it be kept assured. Moreover, fearing that they may not be able to keep up their premiums, there are many people who, in the first instance, decline to take out a policy. A large source of the profits of every insurance company is the sums that from time to time accumulate in connection with policies that are not kept up, and the constant presence of the figures belonging to this branch of the account are continually raising the question in the minds of the insuring public whether in this particular the companies have it not too much

their own way? It is true that some institutions, after a policy has been in existence for a certain length of time, give it a surrender value which may be had, upon certain conditions, in cash or in the shape of a paid up policy for what may be called a minimum amount. But the impression is gaining ground that, in view of the manner in which every insurance company safeguards itself against possible loss or contingency, it should at least do more for its clients, thereby materially augmenting confidence in life insurance as a principle and in the good faith and fair dealing of the life underwriters.

There are those who in their objections to life insurance say that the companies prefer to have risks that fall out by the way. They are unquestionably a source of profit, but it should not be forgotten that, outside of this, every institution in its calculations has arranged them upon a fair estimate of the average duration of human life. It would seem that the feeling is growing in strength that policy holders have a right to expect something even more than this from the companies in the shape of a guarantee of the permanency of their insurance investment and it will be interesting to notice which companies will be the most liberal in this regard.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

By extensive and heavy floods in the island of Cuba, the sugar crops at Matanzas have been very much damaged. In all 300,000 bags of sugar are said to have been washed away. The Spreckels interest and others have been forced to admit that the tendency of sugar has been down rather than up, the effect being specially felt in the Sandwich Islands. The refiners too, have had to loosen their grip to a material extent. From this however, they may begin to take up heart of hope and strive to advance quotations.

WHAT about the glorious and immortal Samuel Wilmot? will be the question raised in many minds when they see the announcement that, at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, the members will be asked to sanction the creation of the office of Commissioner and Inspector of Fisheries for Canada. It is announced that the duties of the Commissioner will be to supervise everything in connection with the fisheries. Moreover, it is reported that Professor Prince, of St. Mungo College, Glasgow, Scotland, has been offered and has accepted the appointment, and will arrive in Canada shortly with a view to entering upon his duties. Is Mr. Wilmot out of favor with his chief, or has it been deemed expedient in view of his augmenting years and not to be [unexpected impracticability to superannuate him? In this relation it may be fitting to refer to the international fishery commission in which Canada and the United States are the principals. Close seasons and implements of fish destruction will be among the subjects of inquiry. Will Mr. Samuel Wilmot be the Canadian representative, or Professor Prince take the place which the present Fishery Commissioner has so long occupied at all seasons and on all occasions?

CHARACTERISTICS OF A HARDWARE MAN.

The typical hardware man, says the *Trommenger*, is often a different personage from his neighbor in business—the grocer, the tailor and the jeweler—and all because of this reflex action of the man and his occasion. The grocer appeals to the stomach of his customer, the tailor and jeweler to his vanity, and the dry goods merchant to the artistic tastes of his customer's wife. But there is something dreadfully earnest about the hardware man's pursuit. His business is not that on the gay and frothy side of life. His wares represent civilization. He traffics in the implements whereby nature is subdued. Power, conquest, multiplication of strength, progress in enlightenment, dexterity in action, constitute the stock in trade that passes over or around his counter at every sale. Metal implements that are tools of strength, forged in glowing heat, beaten into shape under tremendous pressure—these are the wares he handles. Consciously or unconsciously, the typical hardware dealer inhibits the spirit of his goods. There is something rugged and sterling in his makeup, a trace of the General Grant. The fiber of his personality is that of unyielding metal. It commands respect, repels in vasion and overcomes obstacles. The grocer is suave and cheery, harmonizing himself with the appetite of his customers. The tailor is wrapped up in the contemplation of the fit of his garments. The mind of the dry goods merchant runs to feminine fineries and laces. The hardware man is made of sterner stuff. He represents the accumulated material forces of the ages.

BOOK-KEEPING AND BANKRUPTCY.

There is no royal road to success in business any more than there is to scholarship. Success is the legitimate result of continuous and patient effort, for the success that comes of bold ventures and lucky strokes is, after all, "luck," and cannot in any way be deemed the reward of legitimate business. One of the chief means to the attainment of success—in fact, the chief of all—lies in diligent attention to the books. An English judge in bankruptcy, a man of wide and ripe experience in an exclusively commercial district, once stated that in all his time he "had never yet seen a firm or individual come as bankrupts before his court, whose books were properly kept." This may seem a very sweeping assertion, but its truth is almost self-evident. Legitimate business is not a series of rash speculations, but is of a routine nature, and may be correctly followed in a set of books from day to day. Its losses, its gains, its fluctuations, may be watched closely, and the merchant or firm whose books are so kept that they could in a very short time make out a correct balance sheet of assets and liabilities, could not go very far wrong. Their fingers would be, as it were, on the pulse of their business; and with every acceleration or retardation of its normal rate of beating faithfully recorded, they would be able to apply the necessary remedies in time. No leakage could go on in any department that would

not pretty soon reveal itself. Properly kept books would show the worth of their employes and, where losses occur, would enable them to locate and remedy them. Profits also would reveal themselves and, what would be occasionally of great value, would show themselves, not as spread over the business generally, but as coming from particular sources. Such information would show what lines to develop and sometimes what to avoid, and would go far to insure success. With such mentors at command, the merchant need never put his foot far in untried ventures, nor need he be afraid of pushing what has been demonstrated as profitable lines. The merchant's books should be to him what the barometer is to the wary mariner. By studying the notice given by his little instrument, the mariner is able to make the most of every favoring breeze, while the storm, the hurricane or cyclone find him prepared to ride it out without damage. We have seen occasional examples of firms coming to grief unexpectedly, to the immense surprise of everybody, very often including the firm itself. Get behind the scenes in such cases and examine the books, and you will find them kept in such a manner, and so little studied by the firm, that their pages, instead of supplying the information necessary to successful prosecution of the business, have really been as false beacons luring it to ruin. When the crash comes, the public is considerably surprised; so are the creditors and the banks, and the employees of the firm. But often the most astounded people in the whole community are the partners themselves. — *Canadian Trade Review*

BE POLITE.

The writer recently read a letter written by a delinquent debtor to the parties he owed, in which he said he could not pay now, would pay as soon as he could, and the debt would surely be paid if he had to sell his grave clothes. Doubtless he thought that a most brilliant thing to say, and that his creditors would immediately put him down as a great man, but they didn't. On the contrary, they concluded that a person who would write such stuff in a business letter would never pay until forced, and they immediately took steps to enforce payment.

In writing to debtors one should also be polite. Piercing threats couched in rough language are always resented, and besides it is an accepted saying that "barking dogs never bite." If you mean to sue a debtor unless he settles up prior to a certain date, or give a satisfactory explanation for failure to do so, it is not impolite to tell him so if the language used is mild and firm. If you do not mean it, better not say it. If a debtor is insolvent, a threat to sue is a waste of time, and in nine cases out of ten prompts the debtor to delay payment longer than he would had you not threatened him with the law.

As a rule there is absolutely no excuse for the use of rough, vulgar or profane language in letter writing, and it always redounds to the discredit of the writer, morally, if he be rich; morally and financially if he be poor.—*E.c.*

BANK CLERKS' TEMPTATIONS.

An Eastern exchange, speaking of the temptations to which bank clerks are very often subjected, says: "Perhaps in the sense of a stricter regard for the rights, property and vested interests of our fellowmen the world is on a higher plane now than when that old cynic Diogenes started to search through the market at noonday with a lighted lantern in his hand in order to find an honest man. An honest man is no longer such a 'rara avis,' and yet the profession in which, perhaps, above all others, honesty is the most necessary qualification seems to find it difficult to keep up the supply. The heading 'Another defaulting bank official' is so frequently seen in our newspapers that foreman of the news room might safely keep it 'standing.' Yet bank officers from education, breeding and standing in society might fairly be expected to be living exemplars of high toned honesty. The young man just from school or college, of respectable connections, and with a promising future before him might fairly be expected to have the moral fibre to resist temptations. If religion or morality has no hold upon him the knowledge that promotion is dependent upon earning the confidence of his superiors should be sufficient to keep him straight. There are, however, temptations peculiar to the profession. He is placed in a position where he is almost compelled to appear in fashionable attire. He must move in good society, and if he is not fortunate enough to have still the run of his father's house he must board at places where the highest rates are charged. To attempt to economize in such matters would actually expose him to suspicion. To live in a cheap neighborhood, to associate with persons of small means, to appear shabby or unfashionable would be fatal to further advancement and would make even his present position an uncertain one. And yet to keep up the measure of dignity forced upon him his employers allow him a pittance on which it is scarcely possible to exist. This is a point on which we imagine the higher officials are not sufficiently careful. They should know that on the starting salary generally given it is almost impossible for a young man, unless he has private means, to avoid debt, and the worry of debt is often the cause of the first step on the downward path. The defaulters are generally small at first and the amount is taken as a temporary loan with a full intention of replacing it out of his salary, which may be due in a few days. But in how few cases is the downward path ever retraced. One error leads to another. One robbing is used to cover up another, and so the course is run. The man may apparently be prosperous and advancing in his profession. It may be years before the crash comes, but come it does sooner or later. If more care were taken in the selection of aspirants for responsible positions and the pay were made proportionate to the responsibility, the world would be less often startled by the dishonesty of persons who up to the very day of the discovery have been looked upon as of the highest character."

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Every merchant is supposed to be in business for the purpose of making money, at least that is what people think, says the *Commercial Tribune*, yet how many of them are working for the benefit of their landlord or some firm who has made a reputation on a certain brand of goods, and who generally allows the trade to sell it on a small per cent? A grocer who is a good salesman can sell anything he desires—we do not mean snide goods by this remark, but we mean the public is not so much wedded to a particular brand as people think. If a manufacturer expects to make all the money out of the goods they sell, and do not want to allow the merchant even a fair per centage, the merchant by a little extra talking can sell other goods in place of them and make money. It is ridiculous and nonsensical to handle goods simply for the sake of handling them. If you can not make money on them, leave them alone. If you find you have to keep them in stock, do so, but never sell them unless a customer demands it. Always push the article you can make money on, and instruct your clerk to do likewise.

MISREPRESENTING GOODS.

There is little question but what, theoretically, the average merchant subscribes to the highest ethics of shopkeeping. He finds, indeed, a certain moral satisfaction when giving his concurrence to the opinions of speakers and writers on trade topics, who assume to teach from an elevated point of view, and though it is a question when, after all, in the practical application of such theories, there is not a great deal of divergence from the theory itself, possibly the temptations to have a lower code of business ethics than what is conceived to be absolutely just, has its strongest force in the matter of representing goods to customers.

An esteemed English contemporary suggests that "there is a song of a not very elevated character which carries the refrain, 'It's all right, if you love the girl, and we fear,' it adds, 'there may be here and there a tradesman who sings as a lullaby to his own conscience. 'It's all right, if you sell the goods.' But is it? Is it even all safe and prudent and good policy?"

While this may be regarded as shifting the question to a much lower plane, it has the advantage of attracting more attention. Our English contemporary argues that the chief reason for a lowering in ethical consideration of the practical side of this question is that "we all know how to live uprightly and won't, whereas we do not know how to make fortunes, and wish we did." It, undoubtedly, is true that business morally has a much better chance if the odds are in favor of its paying a dividend in hard cash.

The solution of this question in a way that deals fairly with the consumer and satisfies him, and justifies the merchant's own conscience, even when tried rigidly by the standard of the highest business ethics, is to handle only good goods.

We have no question that a man is a better man, better satisfied with himself, better contented with his business, more

successful in his business, more popular with his customers, and more likely to obtain larger custom, if he sells goods that he does not feel he is compelled to misrepresent in order to "make them move." Good goods at fair prices, when put into practical effect, therefore, satisfies not only the moral but the material side of the merchant's life. There can be no possible reason why a merchant should not adopt that motto as his own and put it into practical operation. Poor goods at any price do not pay in the long run. Good goods at a fair price always pay. — *Michigan Tradesman*.

ABOUT SIZES.

In shirts, one size is one-half an inch in length of the neck-band. With this should be associated the length of the sleeve, since men of the same size necks vary widely in the length of their arms. The best stock shirt manufacturers make six lengths of sleeves, and the figures indicative thereof are usually stamped under the size mark of the neck-band. In custom shirts many other measures are taken, but the neck-band is the one used in naming the size. In collars and cuffs one size is one-half inch in their length. In undershirts one size is two inches in the measurement around the chest, men's ordinary sizes ranging from thirty-four to forty-four. A size in drawer consists of two inches in the waist circumference, the range being from twenty-eight to forty-four. In vest, coat, and overcoat one size is one inch in the chest measure, but the dimensions for a coat should be taken over the vest, and for an overcoat over the coat. In pantaloons a size is one inch in the length around the waist, but the inseam measure also is usually employed, and its variations are likewise noted as one inch to a size. In glove—in kid, and other snug-fitting leather goods, a size is one-quarter inch. The measurement is taken for stock gloves around the full width of the palm, but conjoined with this must be some judgment as to other proportions. In heavier street gloves the sizes sometimes go by half inches, while in most fabric gloves the differences are not carefully adjusted, since the elastic character of the materials renders this alike difficult and less necessary. These latter are designated as 7, 8, and 9, or by outer figures, indicating naturally an inch to a size; but the differences are not so great, being probably about a half inch to a size. In hosiery one size is one-half inch in length of the foot. Between this fact and the shoe sizes some confusion arises in people's minds, since in shoes a full size means a difference of one-third of an inch in length. This is not expressed as one-third, but in even numbers—6, 7, 8, 9, 10. The figures do not represent the actual length of the foot, as do the sock sizes, but start from an arbitrary base, thus avoiding the use of fractions in the expression.—*Ec*.

The British Columbia Iron Works Co., of Vancouver, purpose increasing the capital stock of the company from \$50,000 to \$250,000, by the issue of 4,000 shares of new stock of \$50 each.

DRY GOODS MEN COMBINE.

A combination that represents a gigantic dry goods trust has been formed by the leading importers and jobbers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Already the firms included in the agreement have promulgated a circular which cuts down the discounts to retailers and shuts off all bonuses and concessions to the trade, such as dating bills ahead. A second step is naturally the reduction of employees' wages, and this has already been decided upon by a majority of the New York houses which are parties to the combination.

The New York houses which have signed "the gentlemen's agreement" are the H. B. Claflin Company, which does a business of forty millions a year; Hilton, Hughes & Denning, who conduct the establishment founded by the late A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince; E. S. Jaffray & Co., Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., Mills & Gibb; Tefft, Weller & Co., Lee, Tweedy & Co., and Dunham, Buckley & Co.

The Philadelphia members include every large dry goods firm in that city. Hood, Fouldrod & Co., the house in which Postmaster-General John Wanamaker is a special partner; Sharpless Bros., Baily & Co., and Wood, Brown & Co., are members. The big Boston houses include Jordan, Marsh & Co., Morris, White & Co., and Shepard, Norwell & Co.; and in Baltimore are Hurst, Parnell & Co.; Hodge Bros., and Armstrong, Cator & Co. The yearly business done by all these firms amounts to nearly half a billion dollars, it is said.

The members of the combination say that the Chicago firms and the large conservative New York houses, like Arnold, Constable & Co. and James McCreery & Co., are with them in spirit. Although they have not signed the "gentlemen's agreement," they are working on the same lines as those who have.

An attempt at a similar combination was made some years ago, but the compact was broken in so many individual cases that the embryo trust fell through. Last spring, Townsend Sharpless, of Sharpless Bros., of Philadelphia, succeeded in forming the dry goods men of that city into a close combination and then he went over to New York and began missionary work there. He was so successful that by June 1 eight of the largest houses in New York had signed a pledge which is expressed in the circulars sent to customers all over the country, which limited time bills to sixty days.

During the past twenty-five years, it had come to be the practice in the trade to give 7 per cent. discount on regular goods. Competition became so active that bills were dated thirty, sixty, ninety and even one hundred and twenty days ahead. This practice enabled the retailer to take advantage of the discount for cash and the ten and thirty days' discounts while he was really enjoying three and four months' time. The "Gentlemen's Agreement" has put a stop to that. The signers to the agreement have also pledged themselves not to give a bonus to salesmen. This was one of the methods employed to secure orders, the so-called "salesmen's bonus" going directly to the customer.

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	Davidson	Nov. 3	Westminster	Liverpool	37,352	186,700	
Br bark	Chill	678	McKenzie		Victoria	London			
Br bark	River Ganges	642	Hudge		Victoria	London			
Br bark	The Frederick	812	Simpson		Victoria	London			

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	47s 6d
Nor ship	Morning Light	1316	Johansen	Jan. 22	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,001,171	9,193	March 25	60s
Am bark	Hesper	664	Sodergren	Feb. 20	Vancouver	Shanghai	754,824	7,781	April 23	50s
Br ship	Angerona	1215	Anderson	Feb. 26	Vancouver	Valparaiso	834,357	7,045	May 20	42s 6d
Nor bark	Czar	1324	Christophers'n	March 4	Vancouver	Adelaide	1,016,611	10,476	June 7	57s 6d
Nor bark	Agnes	1413	Hofgaard	Feb. 30	Chemainus	Antofagasta	602,509	6,413	June 11	48s
Nor ship	Kathinka	1463	Klevenberg	March 12	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,228,925	9,251	May 28	00s
Chil bark	India	253	Funk	Feb. 22	Vancouver	Valparaiso	813,291	7,018	May 10	owners ac
Br bark	Glenbertie	800	Groundwater	March 24	Vancouver	Iquiqui	631,810	7,689	June 8	37s 6d
Br ship	British India	1199	Lines	March 31	Vancouver	Valparaiso	863,866	9,315	July 11	37s 6d
Am schr	W. H. Talbot	776	Blum	March 14	Vancouver	Tientsin	1,024,576	10,272	May 29	67s 6d
Am schr	Reporter	333	Dreyer	March 3	Chemainus	San Pedro	416,386	3,476	March	Private
Br bark	Riversdale	1453	Finlayson	April 2	Vancouver	Sydney	1,167,181	9,873	June 28	47s 6d
Br bark	Mbletote	821	Smith	April 25	Vancouver	Wilmington	70,275	7,986	Aug. 31	\$16 00
Br bark	Craigend	218	Lewthwaite	April 18	Vancouver	Iquiqui-Callao	1,808,000	19,351	July 11	27s 6d & 30s
Br bark	Toboggan	676	Porter	May 21	Vancouver	Wilmington	632,828	9,330	Sept. 11	\$15 00
Br bark	Thermopylae	918	Winchester	June 2	Vancouver	Yokahama	328,576	8,949	July 22	Private
Nor bark	Fritz	1078	Rolfson	May 29	Chemainus	Melbourne	983,124	8,072	Aug. 2	45s
Br ship	Burmah	1617	Newcombe	June 2	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,289,359	9,883	Aug. 23	35s
Br ship	Crown of Denmark	2029	Smith	June 24	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,850,725	15,435	Sept. 23	37s 6d
Nor bark	Urus Minor	295	Johnson	June 1	New Westminster	Sydney	481,214	4,303	Aug. 3	37s 6d
Br ship	Earl Granville	1149	Flack	June 16	Cowichan	London	833,537	12,303		62s 6d
Chil bark	Antonicetta	229	Stack	June 27	Chemainus	Valparaiso	856,358	9,015		owners ac
Ger bark	Palawan	967	Van Heuvel	July 8	Vancouver	Iquiqui	688,831	7,521		35s 9d
Chil bark	Leonor	801	Jenatsch	July 8	Moodyville	Valparaiso	637,375	6,550		owners ac
Chil bark	Guinevere	869	Glennie	Aug. 6	Chemainus	Valparaiso	702,062	7,612		owners ac
Am bktn	Robert Sudden	355	Uhlberg	Aug. 3	Vancouver	Valparaiso	771,110	8,737		40s
Chil ship	Hindostan	1513	Wals	Aug. 7	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,232,386	11,471		owners ac
Br bark	Zelina Gowdy	1087	Manning	Sept. 5	Vancouver	Wilmington	853,218	10,125		\$13 00
Chil ship	Aiacama	1235	Caballero	Aug. 21	Moodyville	Valparaiso	911,491	9,069		owners ac
Br ship	City of Quebec	708	Carnegie	Sept. 6	Vancouver	Adelaide	117,402	4,018		40s
Br bark	Nineveh	1174	Broadfoot	Sept. 3	Vancouver	Sydney	951,900	9,287	Nov. 8	owners ac
Am schr	Robert Searles	570	Piltz	Sept. 8	Vancouver	Port Pirie	815,321	5,962		41s 3d
Am ship	George Skoffield	1276	Dunning	Sept. 20	Vancouver	Valparaiso	931,346	8,781		40s
Chil bark	Lake Lenan	1075	Bozzo	Sept. 22	Moodyville	Valparaiso	763,829	6,610		owners ac
Br bark	Scammell Bros	1218	McFarlane	Oct. 15	Vancouver	Wilmington	907,554	11,733		\$11 00
Am schr	Alice Cook	732	Penhallow	Oct. 5	Vancouver	Sydney	919,810	8,338		30s
Nor ship	Morning Light	1310	Johansen	Nov. 3	Vancouver	Liverpool	929,193	10,000		52s 9d
Br bark	Columbus	694	Melhuish	Nov. 16	Vancouver	Adelaide				37s 6d
Am schr	Lynnan D. Foster	730	Dwyer	Nov. 5	Moodyville	Sydney	892,858	7,809		30s
Nor bark	Benl Bangs	1118	Bjornness		Vancouver	Montreal				36s 3d
Br bark	Fernbank	1338	Boyd		Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.				36s 3d
Br bark	Grasmere	1246	Cartier		Vancouver	Valparaiso f.o.				50s
Am ship	Edward O'Brien	1225	Taylor		Vancouver	Cork, U.K. f.o.				owners ac
Br bark	Geo. Thompson	1128	Young		Westminster	Sydney				
Br bark	Mark Curry	1236	Liswell		Vancouver					
Nor bark	Fortuna	1312	Mikelsen		Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.				36s 3d
Br ship	Abconna	379	Black		Vancouver	Port Pirie				

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Am. ship Ericsson, 1,568 tons, Capt. Bennet, from San Francisco, Nov. 6, in ballast, for Nanaimo to load coal, was driven on the rocks of Cape Beale during the late storm and is a total wreck. The captain and crew were saved.

The Am. bktnr Planter, 490 tons, Capt. Dow, was towed into Victoria harbor on

Nov. 20th at 4 p. m., with her deck load of lumber shifted and the vessel waterlogged. The Planter sailed from Port Gamble Nov. 13 with a cargo of 750,000 feet lumber for Honolulu, and encountered heavy weather off the Cape which shifted the deck load and the vessel became waterlogged. She was picked up twenty miles off Cape Flattery and towed into this port. The deck load of 900,000 feet will be unloaded to right her, and a survey will be made, when

it is expected she will receive necessary repairs and proceed to her destination.

It is reported that the Great Northern Railway Co., will shortly put on steamers between Puget Sound and British Columbia ports, and San Francisco, in competition with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Steamers will also be put on the Puget Sound and Victoria route next season.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	T&S	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAYS OUT.
Chil. bark	Eritrea	1069	Serra	Aug. 30.	P. Callao	Moodyville.	R. P. Ritchet & Co., Ltd.	84
Br bark	Amuel	795	Gilmour	Aug. 19.	S. London	Victoria	R. P. Ritchet & Co., Ltd.	95
Br bark	Sabrina	747	Organ	July 7.	N. London	Vancouver.	Bell-Irving & Paterson	136
Br bark	Thermopylae	918	Winchester	Oct. 10.	O. Hong Kong	Victoria	Victoria Rice Mills	43
Br bark	Mary Low	813	Robertson	Oct. 5.	B. Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Ritchet & Co., Ltd.	48
Br ship	Kinkora	1799	Lawrence	Nov. 15.	Q. Liverpool	Victoria & Van	R. Ward & Co. & Bell-Irving & Paterson	7
Br ship	Morayshire	1428	Swinton	Oct. 21.	Q. Java	Vancouver.		32
Br schr.	Americana (new)	800	Denny	Nov. 5.	Liverpool	Victoria & Van	Turner, Beeton & Co. & Baker Bros. & Co	17
Br str	Salado	1405	Crouch	Sept. 13.	Newport, Eng.	Victoria		70
Br ss	Tacoma (ex Batavia)	1662	Hill		Hong Kong	Victoria	N. P. S. S. Co.	
Br ss	Empress of China	3063	Tillet	Nov. 2	K. Hong Kong	Vancouver.	C. P. S. S. Co.	20
Br ship	Blairst Athole	1637	Taylor		R. Java	Vancouver.		
Br bark	Java	837	McGregor	Oct. 3.	R. Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper.	30
Br ss	Victoria	1322	Panton	Nov. 3.	M. Hong Kong	Victoria	N. P. S. S. Co.	19
Br bark	Doehra	1016	Scott		G. Liverpool	Victoria	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.	
Chil bark	Entella	623	Mangini		W. Callao	Moodyville.	Moodyville Sawmill.	
Nor. schr.	Bittern	323	Stronach	Sept. 25.	Hong Kong	Victoria		58
Nor. bark	Fritzoer	1078	Rolfson	Oct. 14	M. Melbourne	Victoria		39
Ger. ship	Katharine	1630	Spille		F. Santa Ito-salla	Moodyville.	Moodyville Sawmill.	171
Br ss.	Empress of India	3003	Lee		C. Hong Kong	Vancouver.	C. P. S. S. Co.	

P—To load lumber for Valparaiso on owners' account. S—Aug. 21 passed Beechy Head. M—Via Yokohama Nov. 15. C—To sail Nov. 30. Via Yokohama Dec. 9. E—Chartered to load lumber for West Coast of S. A., due December 1. B—Spoken Oct. 11, lat. 44° N., long. 15° W. I—To sail Dec. 1. Via Yokohama Dec. 15. N—July 9 passed Dorset. O—Via Saigon. Cargo of 1,150 tons rice paddy. Q—Cargo of 2,100 tons raw sugar. A—To load lumber. G—To sail about Dec. 15. K—Via Yokohama Nov. 11. R—To sail in February with 2,300 tons raw sugar. W—To load lumber for West Coast of S. A.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(November 21, 1892.)

VICTORIA.

Br. bark Chili, 678 tons, Capt. McKenzie, from London, arrived Oct. 30, with a cargo of general merchandise. Turner, Beeton & Co., consignees.

Br. bark River Ganges, 612 tons, Capt. Rudge, from Rio de Janeiro, arrived Nov. 14, loading salmon for London, account of Findlay, Durham & Brodie

Br. bark The Frederick, 812 tons, Capt. Amero, from Talcahuan, arrived Nov. 10, 75 days out.

Am. bktn Planter, 499 tons, Capt. Dow, towed into port Nov. 19, deck load of lumber shifted and vessel waterlogged.

VANCOUVER.

Br. bark Fernbank, 1,338 tons, Capt. Boyd, from Glasgow, arrived Sept. 7, loading lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso f. o.

Nor. bark Benj. Bangs, 1,118 tons, Capt. Bjonness, loading lumber for Montreal.

Br. bark Grasmere, 1,246 tons, Capt. Carter, arrived Oct. 22, from Coquimbo, loading lumber for Valparaiso f. o.

Am. ship Edward O'Brien, 1,725 tons, Capt. Taylor, arrived Oct. 27, loading lumber for U. K. (London or Liverpool).

Br. bark Mark Curry, 1,256 tons, Capt. Liswell, arrived Nov. 18, to load lumber.
Nor. bark F. rtuna, 1,342 tons, Capt. Mikelsen, arrived Nov. 17, loading lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

Br. ship Abeona, 979 tons, Capt. Black, arrived Nov. 17, loading lumber for Port Pirie.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Br. bark Geo. Thompson, 1,128 tons, Capt. Young, arrived Oct. 29, loading lumber at Brunette mills for Sydney on owners account.

CHEMAINUS.

Am. bark Colorado, 1,096 tons, Capt. Gibson, arrived Oct. 12, laid up.

NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.
Am. bark Oregon, 1,364 tons, Capt. McCartney.

Am. ship Kennebec, 2,025 tons, Capt. Reed

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

Am. ship Commodore, 1,976 tons, Capt. Davison.

Am. bark Alden Besse, 813 tons, Capt. Frijs.

Am. ship William F. Babcock, 2,029 tons, Capt. Graham.

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Am. bark Kate Davenport, 1,194 tons, Capt. Collins.

EAST WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Am. ship John C. Potter, 1,182 tons, Capt. Meyer.

RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria.....	4	2,631
Vancouver.....	7	9,004
Westminster.....	1	1,128
Chemainus.....	1	1,036
Nanaimo.....	8	12,221
Total.....	21	26,020
Previous week.....	17	21,065
Correspond'g week last year 18		20,750

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady at about present quotations, with very little doing.

Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 30s 3d; direct port on West coast, South America 33s 9d; Sydney 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 35s to 37s 6d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 45s; Shanghai, 42s 6d; and Yokohama, 40s nominal.

Grain freights from San Francisco to U. K., Cork for orders, 22 6d for large and 23s 9d for small carriers.

Grain freights from the Columbia River may be quoted nominally as 32s 6d from Portland and 30s from Tacoma.

Coal freights are quoted: Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco, \$1.75 or \$2; to San Diego or, San Pedro, \$2.25 to \$2.50.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Largest Factory of its Kind in the Dominion.

LION 'L' BRAND
Pure Vinegars,

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision 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.

JOHN DOTY ENGINE CO., LTD.

520 CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF ENGINEERS' AND MILL SUPPLIES.

Estimates for Marine and Stationary Engines furnished on application.

P. O. Box 174. Telephone 368. O. P. ST. JOHN, Manager.

REF. BY PERMISSION.
Robert Ward & Co., Victoria. Chemainus Saw Mill Co., Chemainus. Hastings Saw Mill Co., Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria. McLaren, Ross, Westminster. Michigan Lumber Co., Vancouver

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LICENSED STEVEDORING COMPANY.

F. M. YORKE, MANAGER.

Doing business at all British Columbia ports. The only concern with a complete stevedoring plant
Head Office: Cordova St., VANCOUVER, P.O. Box 816.
Victoria Office: Wharf St., P.O. Box 751.
Ballast Supplied. Cable Address: Yorke, Vancouver

THE WM. HAMILTON
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS PETERBOROUGH, ONT. BRANCH OFFICE: VANCOUVER, B.C.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Engines and Boilers and Cannery Machinery. Pacific Coast Saw Mill Machinery a specialty
Sole manufacturers in Canada of Perkins & Co's Shingle Machinery, Prescott's Band Mill,
Boss Water Wheel. Sole agents in British Columbia for McGregor, Gourlay & Co's
Planing Mill Machinery. Dealers in Marsh's Steam Pumps, Northey's Steam Pumps
(duplex and single.) Complete stock of mill supplies constantly on hand.
P. O. Box 791. Telephone 282. ROBERT HAMILTON, MANAGER, Vancouver.

KERR & BEGG,
Booksellers and Stationers

45 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

NEWCOMBE PIANOS

J. E. CRANE & CO.,

(Successors to Crane, McGregor & Bogg.)

30 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Financial, Insurance and General Commission Agents.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,

Cor. Seymour and Georgia Sts.,

NEXT TO NEW OPERA HOUSE, VANCOUVER.

PRIVATE AND FAMILY HOTEL.

Choice Wines, Etc. JOHN WHITTY, Propr. P. O. Box 151.

VANCOUVER
IRON WORKS,

Pembroke Street, near Government

VICTORIA

WILSON BROS. & CO.,

Machinists, Iron and Brass Founders.

Architectural Work a Specialty.

Telephone 292

Theo. R. Hardiman,
PIONEER ART GALLERY.

Represents Art Union of London, England, President, Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K. G.

Full supply of Artists' Goods, Mouldings, etc
622-626 CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER.

ROBERT COUTH,
WHOLESALE

Coal and Produce Merchant
WELLINGTON COAL.

Towing and Freighting of all kinds.
Scows from 25 to 250 tons.

Plus Vancouver, 90 h. p.; Swan, 20 h. p.
LOGGING CAMPS SUPPLIED.

Office: Cor. Carrall and Powell Sts.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

P. O. Box 41. Telephone 12

C. GARDINER JOHNSON
AND COMPANY,

532 HASTINGS ST., (Formerly Bank of B.C. Offices.)

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Ship & Insurance Brokers

Customs Brokers and Forwarders,

NOTARIES PUBLIC.



TICKETS

ON SALE TO

Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, and all points east, north and south.

Pullman Sleepers, Colman Sleepers, Reclining Chair Cars and Diners.

Steamers Portland to San Francisco every four days.

Tickets to and from Europe.
For rates and general information, call on or address

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Agents,
100 Government Street,
W. H. H. BLUNT, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt.,
251 Washington St., Portland, Or.

BRUSHES, BROOMS

—AND—

WOODENWARE!

Our Goods are handled by all the leading houses, and are guaranteed to be as represented.

Chas. Boeckh & Sons

MANUFACTURERS,

Toronto, - - Ontario.

—> AGENTS : <—

MARTIN & ROBERTSON,

6 Bastion Square, Victoria, and
601 Granville St., Vancouver.

An inspection of our samples is invited
A full line kept in both cities.

GREENE & SONS

COMPANY, MONTREAL.

HATS, CAPS

AND
STRAW GOODS

1893.

MEN'S

Furnishings.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPRING TRADE, 1893

Newest Styles Selected for Spring Trade.

AGENTS FOR WOODROW'S HATS.

WAREHOUSE:

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

MONTREAL.

Victoria Brewing and Ice Company,

(LIMITED.)

LAGER BEER.

P. O. Box 216. Telephone 436. Office: Cor. Government and Discovery Sts.

"BROWNLEE'S MAP"

Withhold your patronage pending the publication of BROWNLEE'S New Commercial Map of British Columbia. Size, 34 x 45 inches; colored; indexed up to date. Mounted ready for office use. Price, \$3.50. A home production, carefully compiled and complete.

J. H. BROWNLEE, 42 Fort St., Victoria.

P. S.—A rebate of \$1.00 will be allowed to purchasers of BROWNLEE'S Preliminary Map (Mounted).

W. J. PENDRAY,

25 HUMBOLDT STREET, VICTORIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

Laundry, Toilet and Shaving

SOAP,

Extract of Soap, Sal Soda, Laundry Blue, Liquid Blue, Stove Polish, Shoe Blacking and Vinegar.

DEALER IN

CAUSTIC SODA AND ROSIN

JOHN LECKIE,

524 Granville Street, Vancouver.

IMPORTER OF

SHING SUPPLIES,

COTTON DUCKS

AND TWINES,

OILED CLOTHING,

ROPES, BLOCK

FLAGS, BUNTING, Etc

A Full Stock Always on Hand.

AGENT FOR

W. & J. KNOX'S

celebrated Double Knot and Cured Salmon Nets, Twines, Etc.

VICTORIA

RICE MILLS,

STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

—MILLERS OF—

CHINA AND JAPAN

Rice, Rice Meal,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA

ROLLER FLOUR MILL.

Delta Brand Family Flour,

Superfine Flour, Bran & Shorts

NOS. 64 & 66 STORE ST.

VICTORIA.

W. R. CLARKE,

Harbor Master,

Port Warden,

—AND—

Lloyd's Surveyor.

40 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

J. & T. BELL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

WHOLESALE.

1667 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

PACIFIC VARNISH.

Manufactured expressly for the Coast Trade.

MELLON, SMITH & CO.,

AGENTS.

Office: 303 Cordova St., Vancouver

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CRACKER BAKERS,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Office: 57 Fort St. Factory: 91 Niagara St.

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 quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL

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

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL

Which was introduced early in the present year, 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. The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all stages of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.,

WINNIPEG, - - - MANITOBA.

(REPRESENTED BY G. M. LEISHMAN.)

	Daily Capacity.....	2,500 Barrels	7,500 Barrels.	
ROYAL—Montreal.....		2,500 "	S.S. FORTH—Seaforth, Ont.....	500 Barr
GLENORA "		2,500 "	GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.....	1,000 "
	WINNIPEG MILLS.....			1,500 Barrels.

STANDARD BRANDS:

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN, OGILVIE'S STRONG BAKERS

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y,

VICTORIA, - - - B. C.

IMPORTERS:

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
CIGARETTES,

CANNED GOODS,
ENGLISH GROCERIES,
CANADIAN GROCERIES,
AMERICAN GROCERIES,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FIRE ARMS,
AMMUNITION.

AGENTS FOR:

Fort Garry Flour Mills, Benton County Flouring Mills.