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Vol. IV.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1894

No. 18

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Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

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Wellington Packing Co., Wellington Brand.  
Harlock Packing Co's Harlock Brand.

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Standard Packing Co., Skeena River, Neptune Brand.  
Skeena Packing Co., Skeena River, "Diamond C" Brand.  
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Indents executed for every description of British and Foreign Merchandise, Timber, Spars, Fish and other Provincial products.

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Curtis & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powder,  
Joseph Kirkman & Son's Gold Medal, Inventions Exhibition, 1883, Pianos, etc.  
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's Consuls; Canadian Pacific Packing Co. "Flagship" brand.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,  
Tuesday Morning, July 10.

VICTORIA.

Both wholesale and retail trading has been cut into very much during the past week by holidays and the general elections. The improvement with the wholesale merchants noticed last week seems to be maintained, and a better feeling exists in consequence. There is little or no change in the trend of values generally and purchases are confined to the actual needs of the trade. Stocks of provisions, etc., have in many instances become quite low in warehouses in consequence of the break in transportation facilities, but not sufficient to influence local values. Now that freight is moving again the usual stocks will be on hand in a short time.

The British Columbia salmon canneries in the North are again in full operation, the owners having yielded to the demands of the men for the restoration of last year's rate of wages.

Reports from the Japanese coast indicate that the British Columbia sealers have, this year, made good average catches, and the outlook for the industry does not therefore look to be so very discouraging. The fleet which is destined for Behring Sea at the end of the close season will be ready for operations on the first of August, and all are well armed and equipped with the men and material for which the regulations stipulate.

Ready money continues tight. Discounts on approved mercantile paper are freely given by the banks.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Stocks are at present low but not sufficient to influence local values. Communication is being opened up and supplies to replenish stocks in warehouse are on the way. Quotations are practically unchanged.

The *Portland Commercial Review* says of flour: "There has been no appreciable increase in the volume of business. However, it must be admitted that the market has been in a more satisfactory shape at least, from a seller's point of view. The dull and sluggish conditions that have prevailed for several weeks, if not months, have given way to a more cheerful feeling. This, however, is more particularly applicable to well known brands, and shipments to China have practically stopped for the present and flour cannot be sold at any price on account of epidemic. Quote standard brands, \$2.55 per bbl."

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

Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	\$1 00
" Strong Bakers .....	3 80
The Columbia Flouring Mills quote	
Enderby flour in carload lots on wharf in Victoria:	
Premier.....	\$3 90
XXX.....	3 75
Strong Bakers or XX.....	3 30
Superfine.....	3 05
The Victoria Roller Mills quote Victoria flour in 10-bbl. lots at the mills as follows:	
Delta.....	\$1 00
Victoria XXX.....	4 00
Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:	
Delta, Victoria mills.....	\$ 1 25 @ 0 00
Lion, ".....	1 25 @ 0 00
XXX.....	1 25 @ 0 00
Premier, Enderby mills.....	1 25 @ 0 00
XXX, ".....	1 10 @ 0 00
XX, ".....	3 65 @ 0 00
Superfine, ".....	3 40 @ 0 00
Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	4 10 @ 0 00
Strong Bakers.....	4 25 @ 0 00
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian.....	4 10 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	4 25 @ 0 00
Oak Lake Patent Hungarian.....	4 10 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	4 25 @ 0 00
Regina Hungarian.....	4 40 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	4 25 @ 0 00
Benton County, Oregon.....	3 75 @ 0 00
Portland Roller.....	3 75 @ 0 00
Snowflake.....	3 75 @ 0 00
Wheat, per ton.....	27 50 @ 30 00
Oats.....	30 00 @ 32 50
Oil cake meal.....	35 00 @ 50 00
Chop feed—California.....	30 00 @ 00 00
Shorts.....	25 00 @ 30 00
Bran.....	23 00 @ 27 50
National Mills oatmeal.....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " rolled oats (90 lbs).....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " " 10 7 1/2, baled.....	2 75 @ 0 00
" " split peas.....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " pearl barley.....	1 50 @ 0 00
" " Chop feed.....	25 00 @ 27 50
California oatmeal.....	3 75 @ 0 00
California rolled oats.....	3 75 @ 0 00
Corn, whole..... per ton	37 50 @ 40 00
Peas, field..... per ton	50 00 @ 60 00
Corameal.....	2 75 @ 3 00
Cornmeal-feed..... per ton	40 00 @ 00 00
Cracked corn.....	40 00 @ 00 00
Hay, per ton.....	15 00 @ 18 00
Straw, per bale.....	1 00 @ 0 00

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote wholesale:

Japan rice, per ton.....	\$ 75 00 @ 80 00
Best China rice ".....	80 00 @ 100 00
China rice No. 1 ".....	68 00 @ 70 00
Rice flour.....	70 00
Broken rice ".....	30 00
Rice Meal ".....	17 50

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The markets are generally steady with the usual volume of mid summer trading. American cured meats are reported strong.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says: "Butter receipts during the past week were 3,847 pkgs, against 3,764 pkgs for the week previous. The uncertainty existing in the minds of dealers as to what has actually been done in creamery butter during the past week or two has imparted an unsettled tone to the market. It is pretty certain, however, that a considerable portion of the June make of this province has been bought up at from 19c to 19 1/2c, amounting to about 5,000 to 6,000 packages. One large lot was sold at 20c; but since then very little has been

done, as it seems to have blocked business; whether the sale was made for that purpose or not is not stated, although it seems to have had the effect of checking sales. Buyers all admit there is no market in England to-day at the prices that have been paid for creamery; but the chances are it was never bought for present shipment but for a later market. These speculative sales on the part of English houses are made every year, as has been before fully explained in the columns of the *Trade Bulletin*. As regards Eastern Townships' dairy, farmers are holding most of their June make, although we hear of a few sales at 17c to 17 1/2c. On the other hand, however, it is said that fine June Townships cannot be had in the country under the above figures, while higher figures are talked of. This state of affairs is simply the result of the speculative feeling arising from a desire to secure the June make and the facilities which refrigeration offers for the gratification of that desire. In Western butter, there is a large make of dairy going on, but holders are demanding high figures, and we hear of business at 14c f. o. b. at points west of Toronto, which is equal to 15c laid down here. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, fresh, 19c to 20c per lb.; Eastern Townships dairy, 16c to 17 1/2c; Western, 14c to 16c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected. Cheese receipts during the past week were 79,646 boxes against 76,793 for the week previous. Although there is an easier tone to the market here, with sales of finest Ontario at 9c to 9 1-16c, transactions have taken place in the country at the same rates; but this is nothing new, and in order to diagnose the exact condition of the market here, one sometimes needs to deduct the cost of freight from the price paid at country points, instead of adding it. About 7,500 boxes of Quebec goods sold at the beginning of the week at 8 1/2c to 8 13 16c, the ruling rate being 8 1/2c. Several lots of finest Ontario were placed at 9c, although 9 1-16c we know was paid for a lot of 1,000 boxes. One thing is very certain, namely, that the consumption of cheese in England must be enormous when it is considered that the shipments from Montreal this season have so far been 75 per cent. more than last year, and still quite a lot has gone into store here and in the west. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is remarkable that prices have been so well sustained. Some complain of the large quantity of heated June goods arriving, while others who handle considerable quantities have not had the same experience. The cheese going out by this week's steamers cost from 9c to 9 1/2c for finest Ontario and 8 1/2c to 9c for finest Quebec. We quote: Finest western colored, 9c to 9 1-16c,

per lb., finest western white, 9c; finest Quebec colored, 8½c; finest Quebec white, 8½c; under grades, 8c to 8½c; cable, 11s 6d.

Jobbers quote:

Valencia raisins..... per lb	7	@	\$	0
Malaga raisins..... per box	3 00	@	3	25
Currents (barrels)..... per lb	5	@	51	
" half bbls..... per lb	5	@	6	
" (cases)..... per lb	5½	@	7½	
Sultana raisins..... per lb	8	@	10	
Paragon almonds..... per lb	11	@	18	
Grenoble walnuts..... per lb	11	@	18	
Filberts..... per lb	11½	@	14	

Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs.....	21	@	25
Manitoba dairy.....	00	@	00
California creamery, squares.....	25	@	00
California rolls.....		@	25
Cheese—Canadian, lb.....	14	@	15
California.....	11	@	14½
Eggs—Canadian..... per doz	13	@	00

Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

Hams.....	13½	@	161
" Per, California.....	17	@	171
Breakfast bacon.....	14½	@	17
Short rolls.....	11	@	12
Dry Salt, long clear.....	10½	@	11
Barks.....	13½	@	131
White Label pure leaf lard, tierces.....	0	121	
" " " 50-lb tins.....	0	121	
" " " 20-lb ".....	0	121	
" " " 10-lb ".....	0	121	
" " " 5-lb ".....	0	121	
" " " 3-lb ".....	0	121	
Lard compound, 10 lbs.....	10½	@	00
" " 20 lbs.....	10½	@	00
" " 5 lbs.....	10½	@	00
" " 3 lbs.....	10½	@	00

Sugar—Jobbers' prices half barrels and kegs in each case being ½c higher:

Dry Granulated (China).....	5
Extra C, China.....	4½
China, yellow.....	4½
Dry Granulated (B. C. Refinery).....	5½
Extra C.....	4½
Lancy Yellow.....	4½
Yellow.....	4½
Golden C.....	4½
Cubes.....	6½
Powdered.....	61
Syrups, per lb.....	3
" 1 gal. tins, American (10).....	5 50
" " (16).....	5 25
" " Vancouver.....	5 50
" " ".....	7 00

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

Helmet brand sugar cured ham, medium.....	0 15
" " heavy.....	0 15
" " breakfast bacon.....	0 17½
Lancy Gold Band ham.....	0 16½
" " breakfast bacon.....	0 17

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of California fresh fruit from San Francisco are about the same as last steamer. Prices are generally a little lower. There are a few new varieties quoted this week, viz., plums in crates, \$1.00 to \$1.50; pears, \$1.75; tomatoes, \$1; and cucumbers, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Owing to the railway strikes, the growers in California are unable to ship their fruit to eastern markets and low prices are ruling in California. It is not expected, however, that values in this market will go much below the usual figures, because fruit in good condition for shipment to distant points will, it is expected, keep at about the usual price.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:

Oranges—California seedlings.....	2 50	@	3 75
Mediterranean sweets.....	2 50	@	
St. Michael's.....	3 25	@	0 00
Tahiti seedlings.....	3 00	@	0 00
Australian.....	1 50	@	0 00
Lemons—California (Johnson's).....	3 00	@	4 25
Australian.....	1 75	@	0 00
Pineapples.....	2 00	@	3 00
Bananas—New Orleans.....	2 75	@	0 00
" Honolulu..... crates	2 75	@	3 00
" " bunches	2 00	@	0 00
Cherries.....	90	@	1 00
Apples, Australian..... bxs	2 75	@	0 00
" California.....	1 25	@	1 50
Cocoanuts..... per 100	8 00	@	9 00
Apricots.....	85	@	0 00
Peaches.....	1 00	@	1 25
Plums.....	1 00	@	1 50
Pears.....	1 75	@	0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Potatoes..... per ton	20 00	@	25 00
Onions—Red..... per lb	1½	@	
Cabbage..... per lb	2	@	
New potatoes..... per lb	1½	@	
Tomatoes.....	1 00	@	
Cucumbers.....	1 25	@	1 50

LUMBER.

There has been one clearance since last review. The American schooner Wm. Bowden, 728 tons, Capt. Fjerem, sailed July 7, from Moodyville, for Sydney, with a cargo of 676,072 feet lumber valued at \$8,192. The repairs to the ship Benmore were completed and the ship launched from the Esquimalt Marine Railway. The cargo is being reloaded and she will sail for Adelaide as soon as completed. There are no new charters to report.

The following vessels are loading lumber at British Columbia ports for foreign: At Moodyville mill—Ital. bark Elisa, 915 tons, for Valparaiso; British ship Borrowdale, 1,197 tons, for Valparaiso for orders. At Hastings Mill—Br. schr. Grace Harwar, 1,750 tons, for Queenstown for orders; Am. bark Olympic, 1,412 tons, for Callao direct; Nic. bark Don Carlos, 694 tons, for Noumea, New Caledonia; Br. bark Villalta, 866 tons, for Adelaide; Am. bark Southern Chief, 1,219 tons, for Santa Rosalia. Nor. ship Drammen, 1,347 tons, for Queenstown, f. o. Br. ship Verajean, 1,824 tons for Alexandria. At Sayward Mill, Victoria—Br. ship Benmore, 1,460 tons, for Adelaide. Total, 10 vessels, 12,684 tons.

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

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

Rough Merchants 1e, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M feet.....	\$ 8 00
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet per M.....	19 00
Dressed T. and G. flooring, per M.....	15 00
Pickets, rough, per M.....	8 00
Laths, 4 feet 6 in., per M.....	1 90

BUSINESS CHANGES.

V. E. Ottoway, painter, Victoria, has closed out.

Thos. Garvin, saloon, Victoria, effects sold by Sheriff.

John Reed, blacksmith, has started at New Westminster.

John A. Thompson, furniture, Wellington, has assigned to J. H. Pleace.

F. T. Childs, Stanley House, dry goods, Victoria, stock removed to Nanaimo.

Norman Cople & Co., stationers and news agents, have opened at Vancouver.

W. A. McCallum, harness and saddler, Ladner's Landing, succeeded by James Bone.

Walter S. Chambers has purchased the plant and stock of the Victoria Ironworks.

John Douglas, builder and contractor, Kamloops, has admitted W. C. Douglas into partnership.

Samuel Gintzburger, tobacconist, Vancouver, closing out and contemplates opening in grocery business.

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

The Inland Revenue returns, for the month of June at the port of Victoria were as follows:

Victoria Division—Comprising all of Vancouver Island:

Spirits.....	\$ 2,816 78
Malt.....	2,303 77
Tobacco.....	170 00
Cigars.....	807 90
Methylated spirits.....	108 78
Petroleum inspection.....	14 95
Rent of land.....	50 00
Malt liquor.....	60 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 6,911 96</b>

WAREHOUSED. EX-WAREHOUSED.

Spirits.....			p. gals	1,877.78
Malt.....	143,916	lbs	148,916	lbs
Tobacco.....		lbs	380	lbs
" raw.....	443	lbs	443	lbs
Cigars.....			4,100	

Live fish have been safely transmitted by mail from India to London.

A brush fire at Salmon Arm swept everything for a distance of five miles. The total loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

Lord Mount-Stephen, the largest shareholder of the Great Northern, and party are coming across the continent on that line, and will return by the C. P. R.

The track layers and surfacing gang on the Nakusp & Slocan railway struck recently for more pay. They were getting \$1.75 per diem, but wanted \$2.

But for the block in traffic with the east, says the Fairview Advance, owing to the washouts on the C. P. R., all the small fruit in the Mission Valley would have found its way to Calgary and other points along the line. It is mortifying to the fruit growers to have either to sell at a very cheap figure in the local market or let the crops rot on the bushes and vines when a good price could have been otherwise realized.

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Steam Pipes,  
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Manufacturers of

# Refined Sugars and Syrups

Of the highest quality.

## PRICE LIST.

(Applicable to lots of not less than 10 barrels or equal.)

SUGARS—Powdered, Icing and Bar, in bbls. ....	6½c per lb.
Paris Lumps, in bbls. or 100-lb. bags. ....	5½c
Granulated	4½c
Yellows according to quality "	4½c to 4¾c
100-lb. kegs, ½c more; 11½-lb. kegs, ½c more; boxes, ½c more.	
SYRUPS—30-gal. bbls	2½c per lb.
10-gal. kegs	2¾c
5-gal. kegs	\$2.00 each.
1-gal. tins	\$1.25 per case of 10.
½-gal. tins	5.75 per case of 20.

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 barrels and upwards.

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Mills at Port Moody, B. C.

Office: 30 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

It is a very well for aldermen to look wise to assume an air of mysteriousness and to beat about the bush in all directions save the right one: but there can be no doubt that, to say the least of it, there is something in connection with the acquisition of a site for the proposed electric lighting works that looks terribly suspicious. The public will only be satisfied that the city was not robbed and that there were not several attempts made to rob it, after the most searching investigation and the bringing to light of every fact and circumstance in connection with the negotiations. Boodle appears to stick out on every hand.

# PATENTS

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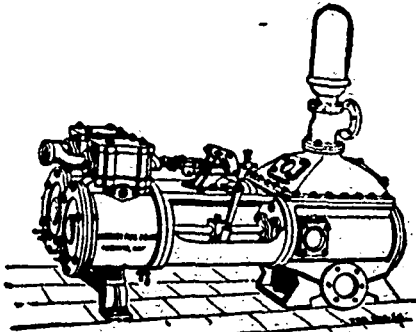
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It contains valuable suggestions on new goods, what's coming and what's going; enables you to avoid old stock, to attract trade and to hold it.

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

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

**BUY THEM ONLY - BECAUSE**

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### THE NEW INSOLVENCY BILL.

While our readers will have noticed that the Government Insolvency Bill has passed the Senate in its amended form as explained in previous issues of the *Merchant*, it seems improbable at this late date that the measure will become law during this session of Parliament. The limit of compromise at which the debtor may secure his discharge in the case of insolvency forms the basis of contention between those representing different opinions; it will be remembered that the amendment proposed in the Senate by Sir Frank Smith, that the limit of compromise be reduced from 66 2/3 per cent. to 50 per cent., was passed by that Chamber, while we notice that Mr. Geo. Hague, general manager of the Merchants Bank, opposes the amendment and argues that 66 2/3 per cent. should be a minimum rate of discharge. Another amendment passed by the Senate, upon which the House of Commons is likely to be divided, is that of excluding farmers from the benefits of the bill, and confining the operations of its provisions to traders; it is well known that this question has for years blocked the way of insolvency legislation. Still another amendment made by the Senate, in the interests of the entire commercial community, as was pointed out in our last issue, is that of placing bankers and other note-holders, who become creditors of insolvent estates, upon the same footing with regard to securities as all other creditors. As we before stated, a clause

had been inserted in the bill, presumably at the instigation of the banks, making note-holders privileged creditors, second only to landlords and employes, for any loss they might sustain on customers' paper under discount, and providing for their receiving a dividend on the full amount of their claim without valuing their security. The banks are considerably exercised over the amendment which expunged this unprecedented clause, and, as we have previously stated, have circulated a memorandum among members of the House of Commons. An able reply to this memorandum has been printed and issued by counsel representing the merchants opposed to the advantages over other creditors sought to be obtained by the banks; this reply clearly sets forth the arguments on both sides, imparting much valuable information, and concluding with the statement that instead of reinstating clause 62, the Dominion Parliament "should see that some of the other provisions of the bill, which unduly favor the banks, are made fair to other creditors." - *Merchant*.

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Office—No. 77 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1894.

## THE ELECTIONS.

Now that the smoke of the Provincial elections is clearing away, all that remain to be disposed of being a few contests in outlying districts, it is easily to be seen that unless all the indications are utterly deceiving, the Davie Government has, as we anticipated, obtained a new lease of power and that its majority will not have been decreased, if it does not, indeed, prove to have been augmented. The administration was well entitled to this renewal of the public confidence; it has performed considerable work, and it has done it well, though all the time subjected to the hot shot of the Opposition on both the Island of Vancouver and the Mainland, who, while not able to agree as to what was the proper policy for the interests of the Province at large, had harmony enough among them to be against the Government. The campaign just closed has been sharp and decisive; several political careers have, as the result, been brought to a conclusion. For the individuals themselves, we have a considerable amount of sympathy. They served the Province and the people who elected them in as no doubt they deemed the most effective manner; but the people differed from them, and, in consequence, they have had to stand aside.

The programme enunciated by the Premier and others not unmanfully leads the public to still expect much at their hands and in carrying it out there is no reason to fear that feelings of partisanship or sectionalism will influence their action. Indeed, they showed this immediately after the floods, when the Premier and Provincial Secretary—the latter in an especial manner—devoted their attention to the relief of the sufferers, to the comparative neglect of the contest on which their political life depended. Some may be inclined to say, as has indeed been already said, that the object was to catch the votes of the Westminster District; but for our part we thought and still think that the suggestion was an unworthy one. Indeed, were such the case, the effort signally failed in its object, the Fraser River Valley having gone with the Opposition as it were al-

most unanimously. However, we feel that there will be no relaxation on the part of the Ministers to better the condition of the people who were visited by the floods, and to secure for them that improved and permanent system of dyking which has been proved to be absolutely essential if the farmers must expect to attain to anything like a condition of permanent prosperity.

## MATTERS OF MYSTERY.

Elsewhere reference is made to the air of mystery which characterizes some of the aldermen of Victoria when the subject of electric lighting is broached. Other people—some of them directly interested—have come out since those remarks were written and forced some of the aldermen to explain, each one being particularly anxious to relieve himself of all connection with the business. There would appear to have been a bait held out by some one to somebody in the shape of a real estate agent's commission; but in the confusion that has been created, there does not appear to be much probability of the bottom facts being got at, the general endeavor being to stir up the mud.

There is also declared to be something very strange about the contracts for electric wire for the use of the city. The matter appears to resolve itself into something like this—that in some way or other the lowest obtainable offer for the material was not secured, and that there are those who are anxious to sell it to the city at very much less than has yet been talked of. This, too, is another topic that will bear looking into, the allegations in this case, as well as that of the building site, suggesting the necessity of Diogenes being called into service to search by the aid of his lantern for those who really possess the high attributes essential to the position of a city father. There is this much to be said—that no community however well regulated appears to be so far above reproach as to preclude the possibility of some one questioning the motives of those whose duty it is to discharge important public duties. Sharp tongues will always wag, and the only reply is to have matters fully looked into and the business itself carried on in as open a manner as possible.

## POINT ROBERTS SALMON INDUSTRY.

Some time back reference was made in these columns to the memorial of the British Columbia Legislature setting forth the fact that at Point Roberts, in United States territory, close to the mouth of the Fraser River, salmon fishing and canning operations were being carried on to the detriment of the Fraser

River industry. It was pointed out that practically these people were amenable to no fishery regulations and that it was therefore advisable that the British Government should acquire the small strip of territory in question either by purchase or exchange. The memorial was duly forwarded; but nothing further has been heard on the subject. The other day, however, the British Columbia Board of Trade were informed by Agent-General Beeton in London that 7,500 cases of salmon on passage from San Francisco to London had been labelled as "Fraser River salmon," whereas the fish were caught and canned at Point Roberts, Washington. He had therefore officially represented to the Customs Commissioner that the labelling was contrary to the merchandise mark act and detrimental to the Fraser River salmon industry, and asked that the labels be removed from the tins before the goods were permitted to leave the docks. This action on the part of Mr. Beeton is highly commendable, and it is to be hoped that his course in the matter will have the result of stirring up British red-tapeism and securing the action which the situation demands.

## ARBITRATION.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* discussing the question of arbitration, as if telling of some new thing, makes the following remark: "The principle of arbitration is now becoming more generally recognized. In Great Britain it has made considerable progress, and there boards of arbitration have been established. Last week we published an article referring to the passage of an act in the province of Ontario, providing for the establishment of boards of arbitration. The effect of the movement in that province will no doubt be watched with interest in other parts of Canada. Certainly so far as disputes of a business nature are concerned, more satisfactory results could be obtained by arbitration than by law. Disputes of a business nature should be, and undoubtedly can be set led more cheaply, expeditiously and satisfactorily in a business way, by business men, than by taking them into the courts."

Our contemporary need not have gone either to England or Ontario in search of precedents for legislation providing for the establishment of Boards of Arbitration. We have had a law on the statute book of British Columbia for a couple of years and the successful working out of the principle has recently been most conclusively demonstrated in the case of the contractor for the new Parliament buildings and one of his employees, when all the parties to the controversy profess themselves to have been more than fully satisfied.

**THE INSOLVENT LAW.**

The subject of the Insolvent Act continues to attract much attention among bankers and business men, some of whom occupying positions of prominence protest strongly against the discharge clause being made an easy one. The idea is that the greater the facility in this direction the stronger becomes the idea of insolvency in the minds of those who are in temporary difficulty, but are at the same time perfectly solvent and able eventually to pay in full. Moreover, this circumstance also gives rise to an inclination to become insolvent in the minds of those who get hold of the idea that they can gain by it. It thus tends to increase the number of insolvents and the losses of those who are carrying on trade. It also has the effect of multiplying the class of persons administering insolvent estates, as it enables them to hold out temptation to solvent persons in temporary difficulty to make a profit out of insolvency at their creditors' expense.

It is very reasonably contended that if it is a necessity that discharge clauses should be embodied in the act, then the minimum for which the law will allow discharge should be placed so high as to be no temptation to solvent debtors. In the opinion of some, there is no necessity for a discharge clause at all, since that, although many unsuccessful people would, were there no discharge clauses, be prevented from continuing business, there are already too many people engaged in trade without subjecting men who have already proved their business capacity by the success which they have achieved, to the competition of men whose methods have been proved to be disastrous to themselves and injurious to other people.

**FAILURES IN BUSINESS.**

"Henry Taylor," in *Hardware*, has an article on "Failures and How Avoided." He has no hesitation in ascribing the large proportion of failures to want of capital, want of experience and want of principle. The more cash a man has, he says, other considerations being equal, the greater the chances of his success. He should have at his command a sufficiency of cash to meet his liabilities as they mature, and, says Mr. Taylor, except under special circumstances, fifty per cent. of this should be his own. Referring specially to his own line, the hardware trade, though his remarks will largely apply elsewhere, Mr. Taylor observes: "In these days of close competition it is useless to expect success, even with a sufficient cash capital, unless one has the experience only to be gained in the hardware trade by a steady, persevering application in the study of the various

lines of goods which go to make up the stock of the regular hardware store. The experience to fit one to enter the lists of the retail hardware men of to-day in Canada is much more exacting than was formerly the case, for, as years roll on and the country improves, the lists of goods enlarge, and a more general knowledge is needed. Then, in addition to this kind of knowledge, that of bookkeeping is absolutely necessary."

The necessity of a regular system of stocktaking is dwelt upon with considerable force and this alike in the interests of one's creditors as of one's self. In regard to lack of principle, it is pointed out how many dangers are avoided by the man of principle, for the business struggle is a constant uphill fight, which, together with the rocks of which he has to steer clear, emphasizes the well-tryed maxim that it is not luck but labor that makes men.

**EDITORIAL COMMENT.**

It is reported to be the intention of the Government to institute an inquiry into the banking business in all its various phases with a view to amending and improving the system and the act by which it is regulated.

In New York is being formed what is termed the Peoples' Mutual Life. It intends issuing a special form of twenty year endowment policy, it being intended to pay unexpired policies of living members if the mortality experience proves favorable.

THE Colonial Conference, according to the reports which have been allowed to get out, has done considerable work and has passed several important resolutions looking to the promotion of intercolonial interests. We expect much good to have resulted from its deliberations.

DURING the month of June the Union Mines appear to have exceeded in their exports of coal those of the greater institutions, the Nanaimo and Wellington collieries, the figures standing, Union, 27,855 tons; New Vancouver, 24,193 tons and Wellington, 21,928 tons.

FOR a series of years the Atlantic coast mackerel catch has been a failure, but estimates this year serve to show that for long such a large body of fish has not been present in the Gulf of St. Lawrence as there has been this year. Already some good catches have been made and the prospects are that this delicious fish will not continue to be the fancy article which it has been.

THE great railway strike and the trouble in the colliery districts are calamities of far-reaching magnitude. They

will require most skilful handling; already they have paralyzed the most important industries and interests of the United States. The worst elements of society have been let loose carrying with them pillage, incendiarism and murder, and the end is not yet. The crisis is a terrible one.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE, who as every one knows is well posted on the subject, has been discussing the fast Atlantic steamship service. In his opinion it is a necessary and natural supplement to the enormous expenditure which Canada has made for the development of her railways and canals and at this date it would be folly to start with a second rate line. The C. P. R., he says, is not in the question; but would like to see the service furnished that there ought to be.

THE Boston *Real Estate Record* holds—and very properly—that there are no such things as absolutely fire proof buildings, fire, heat and water forming a combination that is practically irresistible; still considerable progress is being made in this direction so as to very materially reduce the risk. It is therefore said to be all the more necessary that the matter of building inspection be attended to in the closest manner possible since inspection that does not enforce its demands is worse than none at all.

THE new U. S. tariff, having passed the Senate, is once more before the House of Representatives and appears likely to be adopted without much more filibustering. This will be a great benefit to everyone, as it will then be known how matters exactly stand, and business men can settle down and adjust themselves to the new conditions. It is emphatically a United States tariff, and though it may not meet the views of every particular individual or interest, it is still a policy designed for the benefit of the nation at large.

LATEST advices from Great Britain indicate that there is something approaching a panic among the fire insurance offices with respect to United States business. It appears that of late underwriting has been largely the reverse of profitable, and they attribute this to losses in the United States. A well known Canadian insurance man, however, differs in opinion with the British agents, and holds that the business has been just as unprofitable elsewhere as with the United States. It is therefore contended that if the people who have taken the alarm would only give the subject more consideration they would discover that their present attitude on the matter is unjustified.

## CANADA'S EXPORT TRADE.

The exports from Canada for the month of May have made considerable addition to the total for the eleven months. The total now amounts to \$101,263,113, made up of \$89,262,702 of the produce of Canada and \$12,000,411 of that of other countries. This is within \$52,257 of the amount for the corresponding eleven months of last year. In the produce of Canada, however, there is compared with last year a falling off of \$1,820,568, there being an increase of \$1,268,311 in the exports of the produce of other countries. It is not likely, says the *Shareholder*, that the exports of Canadian produce for the month of June will exceed those of the same month last year when they amounted to \$11,294,010, so that we can scarcely expect the falling off so far noted to be made up during the present month. On the contrary, we may look for a still further decrease. The embargo on Canadian cattle is largely responsible for the large reduction in the item of animals and their produce, but, notwithstanding the embargo, the falling off for the eleven months is only \$540,403, which indicates a large increase in dairy products. Had the embargo been removed, this item would have shown a large increase. The exports of the produce of the mine for the eleven months show an increase of \$621,401, that in the produce of Canada being \$629,860, making a decrease in that of other countries. In the produce of the fisheries for the eleven months, there is a more striking increase, that in the total exports being \$2,592,178, of which \$2,458,397 was in the produce of Canada and \$133,781 in that of other countries. In the produce of the forest, there is a falling off of \$1,708,549, of which \$598,878 is in the produce of Canada and \$1,109,671 in that of other countries. In this connection, it must be noted that the produce of Canada amounts to \$22,020,320, while that of other countries is only \$120,210, indicating a very much larger percentage of decrease in the exports of the produce of other countries than in that of Canada. Notwithstanding the embargo against Canadian cattle in British ports, the value of the exports of animals and their produce, the produce of Canada, amounts to \$27,978,719 compared with \$28,519,124 at the same time last year, while that of the produce of other countries is \$97,438 compared with \$927,200 a year ago. In agricultural products there is falling off in the whole exports of \$252,118, but in those the produce of Canada the falling off reaches \$3,333,143, the total of Canadian produce being \$16,359,790, while in exports of the produce of other countries there is an increase of \$3,701,025, the total of these being \$7,992,610—or nearly one-third of the

whole exports—Canada furnishing two-thirds. In manufactures there is a falling off of \$131,006, but in the produce of Canada there is an increase of \$94,320—more than seven-eighths of the total exports under this heading are the produce of Canada. In miscellaneous articles there is a falling off of \$51,614, which is under the head of the exports of Canada. The exports of bullion for the eleven months amounted to \$285,452, which was an increase of \$28,352 over last year up to 31st May. This bullion was wholly the produce of Canada. The exports of coin for the same period were wholly the produce of other countries. In these there was a falling off of \$1,497,225, the exports of coin this year amounting to \$1,428,276. The whole amount of coin and bullion exported during the eleven months was \$1,713,728 against \$3,182,601 for the same period last year—making the falling off in the exports of coin and bullion for the past eleven months \$1,468,873. During the same period this year the imports of coin and bullion amounted to \$4,035,676—making an increase in imports over exports of \$2,321,948 compared with an increase of \$2,326,820 a year ago.

## COLONIAL CONFERENCE

The Colonial Convention now sitting at Ottawa has undertaken a comparatively big job—one, indeed, whose results may reach far wider than at present appears on the surface. It is generally regarded as a representative assemblage, in so far as concerns an important section of the colonies of the empire, and its deliberations and conclusions are a subject of far reaching interest. As we have already pointed out, the following is an approximate outline of the business to be dealt with:

Closer trade relations between Canada and the Australian colonies; the laying of the Pacific cable as of an exclusively British character; and an agreement whereby the constitutional bar to preferential tariff treatment of other countries may be removed.

It is to be regretted that it has been determined to hold the sessions of the conference in secret so that all which can be known of them will be from official announcements and through those leakages which always do occur on similar occasions. The *London Times* has thus expressed its opinion on the business of the convention: "It is scarcely doubtful that the tone of the Ottawa conference will be imperialistic, but it is essential that sentiment give way to the business object of the convention, which is to promote shipping and telegraphic communication with a view to develop trade within the Empire." There can be no

denying that closer relations with Australia mean a great deal to Canada and to this Province in particular, since we are in the Queen's highway between the Motherland and the colonies, and from their closer intercommunications we may rely upon it that we shall be directly and materially benefited.

## "STOP MY PAPER"

The men who insist that the paper they read shall never say anything contrary to their view are the ones who are responsible for the craven cowardliness and the weather-cock propensities of modern journalism. In a community composed entirely of these "stop my paper!" true independent journalism would be an impossibility. When you are convinced that a paper is dishonest and deceitful, stop it. When convinced that it is unclean, stop it. When it lacks enterprise and fails to give you the news, stop it. When some other paper gives you more of value, stop it. But don't stop that paper you believe to be honest, courageous, enterprising, and clean, simply because its editor has written his own sincere views instead of yours or somebody's else; for if you do, you are putting a premium on insincere journalism and serving notice on an editor that the way to succeed is to write what he thinks will best please his readers instead of what he honestly believes to be the truth.

## THEORY AND NATURE.

There are a good many points where theory and nature have a falling out. The steam utilizes but a small proportion of the thermal value of the fuel it consumes, and its improvement appears to be open only in the direction of higher initial and lower rejection temperatures. The maximum efficiencies are obtained with fiercely hot furnaces, low uptake temperatures, high pressures, and high grades of vacuum, giving the great available range in both boiler and engine. In the animal organism combustion is carried on at a moderate rate and low temperature, and there is apparently little available difference of temperature in the body, yet as a machine the mule is more efficient than the engine, and will do more work per pound of fuel consumed. The man who finds out the principle upon which this is done, and teaches us to apply it, will be a greater scientist than Faraday, a greater inventor than Watt.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL is \$2 per year.

## RUNNING ACCOUNTS.

One of the most serious obstacles, says the *Nebraska Trade Journal*, in the way of success in retail trade is the giving of credit. It is the more serious because it has come to be recognized as a necessity, and the merchant has no choice in the matter. Some houses doing a strictly cash business are to be found, but they are only the exception which proves the rule. As the custom is fixed, all we can do is to try and deal intelligently with it. In the first place short and complete settlements should be insisted upon. In the next place, the customer's ability to pay must be carefully considered. If a business man wants credit he is compelled to run the gauntlets of inquisitive credit sent to him by commercial rating agencies. If he cannot make a satisfactory showing he is denied the credit. Why, then, should not the mechanic or artisan who wants credit to the end of the week or month, as the case may be, for the necessities of life, not be willing to make a full statement of his ability to pay before he receives credit? We have known of cases where a prospective customer has left a merchant in high dudgeon because he was closely questioned in regard to his affairs. But the merchant can congratulate himself on having got rid of such a customer. Once the merchant is fully advised as to the amount and permanency of a customer's income, he can estimate with a tolerable certainty the element of risk that enters into the deal.

He knows if a man is only getting \$50 per month, he cannot in safety spend more than two-fifths of it for groceries and provisions. In many instances where customers have been unable to pay their bills, the merchants themselves have been to blame. The tendency of most people to buy more when they are running an account than when the cash is paid at each purchase is proverbial. Merchants sometimes take advantage of this tendency and suffer for it in the end. If merchants would be honest with their patrons there would be fewer defaulted accounts and fewer blacklisted customers. In the character of the goods selected there is a chance for fine discrimination and the exercise of considerable judgment. Sometimes housewives are endowed with faculties that serve a good purpose here, and sometimes they are not. The merchant should be on the alert and stand ready to check any extravagant tendency. If the monthly allowance is small, dried instead of canned fruits should be selected. If eggs are high, the remark that "they are too dear just now for table use" may be of benefit to some halting purchaser, and one dozen is taken for cooking purposes instead of three or four. By such means

can accounts be kept within the ability of the purchaser to pay.

Then there is the well-to-do customer, who orders by telephone or sends a servant, and whose money is always ready when wanted. This class alone is enough to refute the theory that credit is not necessary in retail business. Credit is absolutely essential in the conduct of the business of the world. The evils which arise from it are from its abuse, and not from the system itself.

If people bought only that which they were compelled to have and only as much as they could pay for at the appointed time, surely no harm could come of it. On the other hand, harm and hardship could come from denying the laboring man credit to the end of his wage period, which in only a few cases extends beyond the period of thirty days. In extending credit to this class, it should be confined to such things as are absolutely necessary for the support of the family. Credit conducted in this way is a very great accommodation, and frequently prevents hardship, which in its absence would have to be endured by women and children.

## HORTICULTURE.

In a recent address before the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture, Dr. Lawson delivered an excellent address on horticulture, which he defined as a specialized form of agriculture, less extensive in its scale, but more thorough in its operations, the main question being not how shall we increase the amount of crop over the largest acreage at the least expenditure, but rather by what means shall we reach the highest perfection in quality of produce. Horticulture, he said, produces things to eat, like agriculture, but the horticulturist's efforts are mainly directed to improving their quality. It is not mere high farming, but consists of this, combined with the application of knowledge, thought and experience, and all possible appliances to secure the end in view.

He also spoke of what was grown in the small holdings of Holland and in the gardens of Kent, England, fully demonstrating the possibilities of enlarging the amount of produce raised from the soil, of improving the health of the farm population, and adding to their domestic comforts by a more varied diet of fresh vegetables and fruits. Commenting on this, a number of journals urge the different governments to bestow on horticulture the same attention which they have extended to the dairy industries. The *Montreal Trade Review* thus expresses itself:

The neglect of garden culture by the rural population of Canada is very lament-

able, as thereby sources of profit are ignored, the advantages of a more varied and healthful diet are put aside, and one of the pleasures of country life to young and old is abandoned. The farmers' gardens in the old world are made by skilful cultivation to yield more per rood than any part of the farm, as well as a source of delight to the family, and to visitors. An acre, or half an acre, or less, given up to a garden can be cultivated more thoroughly than large areas. Spading is necessary to get the best results, and processes too tedious for use on a large scale, as thorough weeding, earthing up, use of the best fertilizers and so on, but the yield of fruits and vegetables from a garden so treated is large.

## THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

A paper was read at the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association, on the cost of production, some points from which are worth considering. The writer, M. C. Pallen, of Sheboygan, Wis., said:

"Several plans have occurred to my mind in regard to meeting competition. The plan that seems the most feasible to unite upon, is for all members of a combination to subscribe to an amount equal to 1 per cent. of their capital stock and surplus on January 1st, for stock in a company to be formed for the general good, with directors and officers, elected as usual, the directors to act also as a board of arbitrators. Secure some large plant, centrally located and in a state whose laws are favorable. Employ several competent and reliable men to canvass such territory as seems necessary. With this outfit, it would seem a strong influence might be exerted to prevent reasonable prices, once established, having to fall back again. It is not to be supposed that I would recommend the adoption of a uniform scale of prices without some provision for meeting the different circumstances under which business is conducted. This could be arranged by establishing discounts, to be allowed on sales in proportion to the amount of a shipment under one bill of lading. What these discounts should be could be better determined after establishing a standard list of prices, but there should be scope to meet the different conditions of trade. By allowing full freight to any and every point on shipments amounting to \$100 or more, probably the least complication would arise. On shipments amounting to less than \$100, one-half the freight might be allowed, providing, in both cases, the freight bills be returned for credit within five days from receipt of goods. Due consideration would, of course, have to be given to such an arrangement at the time of adjusting prices."

# THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

## B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Br bark	Geo. Thompson	1128	Young	Jan. 13	Westminster	Sydney	806,938	7,811	March 21	owners ac
Br bark	Mark Curry	1256	Liswell	Jan. 1	Vancouver	Plymouth	923,058	9,882	May 20	52s 6d
Nor. bark	Fritzoe	1078	Rolfson	Jan. 10	Vancouver	Callao	879,260	8,031	March 3	36s 3d
Am. bark	Colorado	1636	Gibson	Jan. 19	Cowichan	Valparaiso-f.o.	882,657	7,077	April 27	37s 6d
Br bark	Highlands	1236	Owen	Jan. 26	Vancouver	Montreal	895,663	15,537	June 23	Private
Chil. bark	India	953	Funke	Jan. 11	Moodyville	Valparaiso	798,782	7,163	March 30	owners ac
Br bark	Witern	399	Stronach	Jan. 20	Vancouver	Freimantle, Au	369,450	4,201	May 16	owners ac
Ger. ship	Katharine	1630	Spille	Feb. 7	Moodyville	Iquiqui	1,328,879	11,658	May 6	35s
Br. ship	County of Yarmouth	2151	Swanson	March 23	Vancouver	Cork	1,628,530	17,500	July 27	50s
Chil. ship	Hindostan	1342	Welsh	March 6	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,196,826	10,242	July 14	owners ac
Am. bark	Seminole	1139	Weeden	March 19	Moodyville	Santa Rosalia	1,019,913	7,967	April	Private
Am. ship	Ivy	1181	Lovell	April 22	Vancouver	Wilmington	791,914	10,497	Aug. 28	Private
Br bark	Assel	795	Gilmour	March 6	Moodyville	Antofagasta	631,163	6,577	June 23	35s
Br ship	Natuna	1106	Graham	April 20	Vancouver	Port Pirie	961,563	7,718	Sept. 22	42s 6d
Am. bark	Hurry Morse	1313	Hughes	April 19	Moodyville	Shanghai	928,219	8,900	July 18	45s
Haw. bark	John Ema	2600	Schnauter	June 2	Cowichan	Port Pirie	2,580,797	19,500	Aug. 7	40s
Br bark	Blairhoyle	1291	Gray	June 1	Vancouver	Sydney	913,685	7,804	Aug. 16	31s 3d
Br bark	Mary Low	813	Robertson	May 24	Vancouver	Pisagua	663,000	5,206	Aug. 26	35s
Nor. bark	Sigurd	1330	Anse	May 21	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,426,000	10,688	Aug. 31	40s
Chil. ship	Atacama	1235	Cahallero	May 13	Moodyville	Valparaiso	967,364	7,762	Aug. 19	owners ac
Br bark	Wythop	1248	Edwards	May 26	Vancouver	Sydney	1,019,667	8,365	Aug. 15	31s 3d
Br ship	Gryfe	1023	Roberts	June 25	Vancouver	Antwerp	786,228	11,730	Nov. 29	50s
Ger bark	Heinrich	923	Henne	June 7	Vancouver	Holland	577,537	4,968	Oct. 4	55s
Br bark	Doehra	967	Melzerow	June 26	Vancouver	Adelaide	740,234	5,920	Sept. 16	38s 9d
Br ship	Kinkora	1729	Lawton	July 29	Vancouver	Callao	1,436,128	12,655	Oct. 29	30s
Am schr.	Carrier Dove	672	Brandt	Aug. 7	Cowichan	Adelaide	886,989	7,982	Oct. 14	39s
Am bark	Seminole	1439	Weeden	Aug. 1	Moodyville	Santa Rosalia	1,045,008	7,896	Aug.	Private
Am schr.	Puritan	584	Warner	Aug. 4	Moodyville	Tientsin	725,964	8,625	Sept.	55s
Am bark	Sonoma	998	Anderson	Aug. 16	Vancouver	Iquiqui	811,183	9,289	Nov. 26	30s
Br ship	Gunford	2108	Wier	Sept. 6	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,974,050	12,831	Dec. 8	37s 6d
Am ship	Wm. H. Starbuck	1272	Reynolds	Sept. 1	Vancouver	London	924,554	10,300	Jan. 20	52s 6d
Nor bark	Fortuna	1332	Mikkelsen	Aug. 23	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,286,192	10,288	Nov. 17	36s 3d
Br bark	Gainsborough	385	Melphail	Sept. 7	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	792,153	5,521	Dec.	35s 9d
Chil. bark	India	953	Funke	Sept. 10	Moodyville	Valparaiso	799,267	7,000	Dec.	owners ac
Chil. bark	Elixa	915	Harken	Sept. 2	Moodyville	Antofagasta	577,204	6,000	pr Nov. 30	owners ac
Am schr.	King Cyrus	667	Christiansen	Sept. 12	Cowichan	Port Pirie	911,716	5,916	Nov. 28	35s 6d
Am bktn.	Chas. F. Crocker	813	Lund	Sept. 29	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia	783,548	7,076	Oct. 25	Private
Am bktn.	Hilo	642	LeBallister	Sept. 24	Westminster	Sydney	688,652	6,649	Nov. 18	28s
Am schr.	Lyman D. Foster	725	Dreyer	Oct. 11	Cowichan	Sydney	871,305	7,611	Jan.	27s
Am bark	Hesper	664	Underwood	Oct. 12	Vancouver	Adelaide	779,398	5,886	arrived	37s
Am schr.	Wm. Bowden	728	Fjerem	Oct. 18	Victoria	Adelaide	861,692	6,631	arrived	37s 6d
Br bark	Elizabeth Graham	528	Anderson	Oct. 24	Moodyville	Melbourne	524,681	3,989	Jan. 6	Private
Am brig.	Geneva	471	Nelson	Oct. 15	Vancouver	Sydney	541,228	4,157	Dec. 19	27s 6d
Am schr.	Aida	507	Anderson	Oct. 14	Moodyville	Shanghai	657,974	6,060	Dec. 14	40s
Am bktn.	Robert Sudden	385	Ulberg	Oct. 25	Vancouver	Port Pirie	714,868	4,646	Jan. 23	37s 6d
Am schr.	Salvator	414	Wells	Oct. 29	Westminster	Port Pirie	527,040	4,216	arrived	37s 6d
Am schr.	Louis	820	Hatch	Nov. 8	Vancouver	Iquiqui	854,445	8,604	Jan. 28	40s
Am schr.	John D. Tallant	333	Henderson	Nov. 19	Victoria	Sydney	705,872	5,962	Jan. 21	28s
Nor ship	Germanic	1289	Sunde	Dec. 29	Vancouver	Cork, U.K. f.o.	910,480	9,973		60s
Am schr.	Reporter	333	Mackie	Nov. 21	Vancouver	Nagasaki	369,294	10,000	Feb. 12	Private
Am bark	Snow & Burgess	1578	Mortenson	Dec. 30	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia	1,075,000	7,113	Jan. 30	Private
Am ship	Benj. Sewall	1367	Sewall	Dec. 28	Vancouver	Cork, U.K. f.o.	1,621,624	13,137		55s
Am bark	Colorado	1360	Gibson	Jan. 1	Vancouver	Shanghai	707,000	5,656	arrived	37s 6d
Am bark	Templar	910	Lee	Dec. 26	Vancouver	Callao	567,001	4,311	prior Apr 20	35s
Am schr.	W. H. Talbot	776	Bluhm	Dec. 28	Vancouver	Cape Colony	804,183	6,031	April 17	75s

A—Also 100 spars.

## B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1894.

Am ship	Eclipse	1436	Peterson	Jan. 20	Vancouver	Greenock	1,072,823	10,720	June 7	60s
Nor ship	Beaconsfield	1450	Bastiansen	Feb. 5	Vancouver	Cork, U.K. f.o.	1,035,411	13,491		Private
Am schr.	Pioneer	307	Hughes	Feb. 28	Victoria	Santa Rosalia, A	57,714	461		Private
Am schr.	Aida	507	Anderson	March 25	Moodyville	Shanghai	686,562	6,362		40s
Chil. bark	India	953	Funke	April 7	Moodyville	Valparaiso				owners ac
Br bark	Thermopylae	918	Winchester	May 2	New Westminster	Shanghai				37s 6d
Chil. ship	Hindostan	1342	Welsh	May 12	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,267,552	9,278		owners ac
Br ship	Astoria	1335	Dagwell	June 2	Vancouver	Antwerp	710,684	17,115		63s 9d
Ger bark	Gutenberg	627	Zephen	May 24	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	591,700	5,392		42s 6d
Am bktn.	Moloe	452	Bosch	May 5	Victoria	Santa Rosalia	C. 101,211	2,249		Private
Am bktn.	Katie Flickinger	419	Melrae	May 5	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia	B. 329,118	3,238	May 29	Private
Br ship	East Croft	1312	Rammer	May 25	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	1,038,084	9,067		40s
Br ship	Benmore	1169	Scott		Victoria	Adelaide				40s
Br bark	Grace Harwar	1750	Hunt		Vancouver	Queenstown fo				62s 6d
Br bktn.	Nantippe	992	Falconer	June 11	Vancouver	Queenstown fo				Private
Am bktn.	Chelalis	678	Watts	May 31	Vancouver	Adelaide	722,163	6,197		40s
Br ship	Largo Law	1399	Furcenaux	June 20	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	1,355,471	12,477		37s 2d
Br bark	Gainsborough	385	Melphail	June 21	Moodyville	Melbourne	740,800	5,630		37s 6d
Am ship	Guardian	1073	Marden	July 3	Victoria	Santa Rosalia, D	170,357	4,900		Private
Am bark	Olympic	1112	Gibbs		Vancouver	Callao				35s
Nie bark	Don Carlos	624	Tobey		Vancouver	Noumea				40s
Br ship	Borrowdale	1197	Bolderston		Moodyville	Valparaiso				40s
Am bark	Hesper	664	Sodergren	June 30	Vancouver	Sydney	744,694	5,957		30s
Br bark	Villalta	865	Harland		Vancouver	Adelaide				37s 6d
Am bark	Southern Chief	1219	Svensen		Vancouver	Santa Rosalia				Private
Am schr.	Wm. Bowden	728	Fjerem	July 7	Moodyville	Sydney	678,072	8,192		30s
Ital. bark	Elixa	915	Harken		Moodyville	Valparaiso				owners ac
Nor ship	Drammen	131	Anderson		Vancouver	Queenstown fo				Private
Br ship	Verageau	1182	Crowley		Vancouver	Alexandria				70s

A—Also 68,443 lineal feet of props valued at \$1,020. B—Also 20 cords of slabs and 100 poles. C—Lineal feet of poles. D—Mining props.

### FREIGHTS.

The market remains fairly steady, and a larger business than usual is reported. Grain freights from San Francisco to Cork, U. K., for orders, are quoted at 25s.

Lumber freights from B. C. or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 35s; Sydney, 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 35s 9d to 40s; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s; Shanghai,

45s; Tientsin 55s; South Africa 00s; Noumea, 40s. Coal freights from Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco, \$1.75 to \$2; to San Diego or San Pedro, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

# THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

## SHIPPING LIST.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CASER.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark	Houtenbeck	930	Russell	October 9	Victoria	Liverpool	38,800	\$301,875	March 25
Ger ship	Sirene	1437	Suermilch	October 19	Victoria	London	50,538	282,790	April 4
Br ss	Grandholm	871	Mason	October 19	Victoria	Liverpool	31,707	158,535	January 13
Br bark	Jessie Stowe	645	Blanche	October 11	New Westminster	London	30,000	137,112	April 25
Br bark	Ladstock	816	Williams	October 19	New Westminster	Liverpool	35,773	173,965	March 20
Br bark	Formosa	915	Kain	November 18	Victoria	London	38,126	191,880	April 25
Br bark	City of Carlisle	823	Hughes	November 21	Victoria	Liverpool	37,381	185,908	May 30
Br ship	Camilla	1222	Kee	December 22	Victoria	Liverpool	A 50,318	249,323	May 12
Br bark	Harold	1297	King	January 18	New Westminster	Liverpool	61,601	321,311	May 26
Br bark	Primera	537	Gardner	December 17	Victoria	London	B 21,696	123,350	

A - Other cargo value \$1,346. B - At Talcahuana, March 13.

### VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAYS OUT.
Br ship	Eaton Hall	1779	Lourison	April 2	K London	Vic and Van	Robt. Ward & Co. Ltd and Evans, C. & E.	90
Br ship	Lismore	1598	Ferguson	March 17	J London	Victoria & Van	Turner, Beeton & Co.	115
Chil ship	Atacama	1255	Caballero		J Valparaiso	Moodyville	R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd	
Br ship	Clan Robertson	1625	Lane		H Higo	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	
Br ship	City of Glasgow	1168	Tannock	March 5	A Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper	127
Br bark	Ladstock	816	Williams	May 25	E Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	45
Br bark	Corryvreckan	1293	Abbott	April 26	B Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper	75
Am bark	Senta	1077	Thiemann	March 20	O Liverpool	Westminster	A. B. C. P. Co.	112
Am bark	Colorado	1336	Gilson	May 25	C Hakodate	Victoria	Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co.	66
Br ss	Warrimoo	1876	Perry	June 17	E Sydney	Victoria & Van	C. A. S. S. Co.	24
Br ss	Empress of India	565	Marshall	July 4	D Hong Kong	Victoria & Van	C. P. S. S. Co.	
Br ss	Victoria	1962	Perkes	June 19	H Hong Kong	Victoria	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	21
Am ship	W. F. Babcock		Graham		J Yokohama	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	
Br bark	City of Carlisle	823	Hughes		E Liverpool	Victoria		

April 6 passed Dungeness; April 8 passed Brixham. Spoken April 23 lat 22° N., long. 25° W. Spoken May 11 lat 3° S. long. 20:02° W. F - To load a return cargo of lumber. J - Passed Deal March 18; Dungeness March 21; Prawle Point March 22. Spoken April 15, lat. 5° S. long. 10° W. A - Spoken March 20 lat. 19° long. 9° W. Chartered for salmon by Turner, Beeton & Co. B - Chartered for salmon to U. K. at 36s. 3d. by Robert Ward & Co. L' (td. O - Via Honolulu. Chartered for salmon to U. K. at 36s. 3d. September loading. C - Via San Francisco. E - Via Suva and Honolulu June 30. D - Via Yokohama, July 13. H - Via Yokohama June 30.

#### VESSELS IN PORT.

(July 9, 1891.)

##### VICTORIA.

Am. bark Wrestler, 417 tons; wrecked Feb. 7 and floated July 6; to be repaired on Esquimalt Marine Railway.

Br. ship Benmore, 1,400 tons, Capt. Scott, loading lumber for Adelaide on account of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Br. bark Northernhay, 1,221 tons, Capt. Miller, arrived May 28, from Cardiff with cargo of coal for naval storekeeper.

##### VANCOUVER.

Br. schr. Grace Harwar, 1,750 tons, Capt. Hunt, arrived April 22, loading lumber for Queenstown f. o.

Am. bark Olympic, 1,412 tons, Capt. Gibbs, arrived May 21, loading lumber for Callao.

Nic. bark Don Carlos, 604 tons, Capt. Tobey, arrived May 25, loading lumber for Noumea.

Br. bark Villa'ia, 806 tons, Capt. Harland, arrived May 27, loading lumber for Adelaide.

Am. bark Southern Chief, 1,219 tons, Capt. Svensen, arrived June 1, loading lumber for Santa Rosalia.

Ital. bark Elisa, 915 tons, Capt. Harken, arrived June 2, loading lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

Br. ship Borrowdale, 1,197 tons, Capt. Bolderston, arrived May 27 from Liverpool with general cargo. Chartered to load lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

Nor. ship Drammen, 1,346 tons, Capt. Anderson, arrived June 25, from Honolulu, loading lumber for Queenstown, f. o.

Br. ship Versjean, 1,824 tons, Capt. Crowley, arrived June 26, from Shanghai, loading lumber for Alexandria, Egypt.

Br. ship Ballachulish, 1,806 tons, Capt. Goudey, arrived July 2 from Java in 106 days, with 3,060 tons raw sugar for B. C. Sugar Refinery.

Br. ss. Empress of China, 3,003 tons, Capt. Archibald, arrived July 3.

##### NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING. Bark Rufus E. Wood, 1,046 tons, Capt. McLeod, waiting to load.

Am. bark Wilna, 1,400 tons, Capt. Slater. Nic. bark Bundaleer, 921 tons, Capt. De Campo.

##### RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	3	3,128
Vancouver	11	16,082
Nanaimo	3	3,376
Total	17	22,586
Previous week	16	20,980
Correspond'g week last year	18	25,188
1892	13	16,999

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