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- Standard Packing Co., Skeena River, Neptune Brand.
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- British Columbia Salmon:—Ewen & Co., "Lion."
"Bonnie Dundee"; Bon Accord Fishery Co.,
onsula"; A. J. McLellan's "Express.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS

The following is a summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Victoria for the month of June, 1893:

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Acids.....		\$ 251	\$ 72 15
Agricultural implements.....		175	189 15
Ale, beer & port w/s	2,612	2,051	625 76
Animals.....		8,882	2,607 20
Books, pamphlets, etc.		1,281	313 92
Brass & manuf's of.		660	191 10
Breadstuffs, etc., viz			
Grain, of all kinds			
bush	571	177	51 63
Flour, brls	653	2,016	496 60
Meal, " "	3	12	1 20
Rice and all other breadstuffs.....		31,816	6,939 36
Candies, lbs.....	1,541	129	32 73
Cannery, lbs.....	112	8	4 18
Coal and coke, tons.			
Coffee, from U.S. lbs	1,615	361	41 93
Copper and m'fs of.		283	73 45
Cordage all kinds.....		21	5 60
Cotton, manuf's of		6,195	2,016 40
Drugs and medicines		29,073	11,165 13
Earthen, stone and Chinaware.....		303	98 75
Fancy goods.....		618	192 75
Fish.....		1,060	278 37
Fruit, dried.....		1,639	390 99
Green.....		7,255	1,136 16
Furs.....			
Glass, glassware.....		1,408	447 85
Gun'der, exp sub's		483	165 09
Hats, caps, bonnets.		577	173 19
Hops, lbs.....	497	107	29 82
Iron and steel m'fs of		12,261	3,820 10
Jewelry and watches and m'fs of gold and silver.....		440	110 80
Lead and manuf's of		625	112 79
Leather and m'fs of.		2,762	672 08
Marble and stone and manuf's of....		68	10 80
Malt, bush.....	1,366	915	204 90
Metals, composition and m'fs of.....		314	129 85
Musical instruments		1,038	435 95
Oils, coal and kero			
seng, gals.....	4,383	1,875	618 70
All other, gals....	3,458	1,923	448 11
Paints and colors.		211	58 20
Paper and m'fs of....		2,238	751 21
Perfumery.....		109	32 70
Provisions,			
Bacon hams, etc..		6,909	1,530 45
Salt, not from Great Britain or British possessions, or for fisheries, lbs.....	8,760	62	6 45
Seeds.....		84	8 78
Silk, manuf's of.....		8,016	2,403 10
Soap of all kinds....		486	188 97
Spices of all kinds..		89	14 65
Starch, lbs.....	2,469	70	49 38
Spirits,			
Of all kinds, gals..	4,307	6,493	9,167 16
Wine, other than Sparkling, gals....	3,068	2,217	1,835 56
Wine sparkling doz	131	1,175	603 30
Sugar above No 1 lbs	81,968	2,745	655 50
Molasses gals			

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Sugar candy, etc, lbs	3,437	390	179 43
Sugar syrups, cane			
Juice, etc., lbs.....	7,666	271	111 98
Tea, from U. S. lbs.	1,066	263	26 80
Tobacco and cigars..	1,617	1,175	1,373 03
Wood and m'fs of.		2,208	651 35
Woolen m'fs.....		5,689	1,726 13
All other dutiable articles.....		43,998	10,276 71
Total dutiable goods		\$201,742	\$63,112 57
Free goods, all other		68,000	
Grand total.....		\$272,742	\$66,112 57

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of June, 1893—the produce of Canada:

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal.....	6	\$ 30
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.....		15,169
Other articles		253
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions		2,151
THE FOREST.		
Timber—square..... tons	213	4,380
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Horses.....	1	709
Other articles		23,610
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Fruits—green.....		1
Other articles.....		3
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc....		27
Sewing machines	1	35
Other articles.....		1,739
Grand total.....		\$ 48,468

Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of June, 1893:

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Animals and their produce—		
Horses.....	1	99
Other articles		60
Agricultural products—		
Fruits—green.....		5
Manufactures—		
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc....		96
Leather—m'fs of, all other		10
Liquors—spirituos and malt of all kinds... gals	6	56
Sewing machines	1	20
Wood m'fs of all kinds...		132
Other articles.....		1,419
Miscellaneous articles		4,325
Total		\$ 6,193
Coin—gold		65,900
—silver.....		105
Grand total.....		\$ 72,198
Total exports of all kinds.....		\$120,666

Vancouver shipping circles, and the tonnage in port shows a considerable increase over that of last week. One vessel has arrived to load lumber, and another is expected, while the coal fleet has been considerably increased. In wholesale lines, business is reported as showing an improvement. Prices for the most part are unchanged.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

There are no special changes and business is reported steady. Manitoba dairy butter is now quoted at 18c to 20c, and choice at 21c. A shipment of 125 cs canned mutton, from Adelaide, South Australia, has been received by J. Earsman & Co., who offer it to the wholesale trade, f. o. b., Victoria in bond as follows: 48.2 lbs., at \$2.75 per doz. 16.6 lbs., at \$7.25 per doz. The Hudson's Bay Company were the first house to carry a stock of this standard Australian article, and they offer it to the trade at a slight advance in the wholesale quotations.

American canned meats, staples, are quoted to the jobbers in bond as follows: Roast corned and lunch beef, 1's per doz., \$1.00; do. 2's per doz., \$1.75; lunch tongues, 1's per doz. \$3.25; do. 2's, \$0.00. Armour's white label conserved soups in 2 lb. tins are quoted at \$3 per doz.

Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 17½c per lb; heavy hams, 17c; choice breakfast bacon, 18c; short clear sides, 15½c, and dry salt clear sides, 14½c. Armour's white label pure lard, 1c lb. pails, 17½c 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, 19½c, breakfast bacon, 21½c.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "Butter receipts during the past week were 4,420 pkgs., against 2,276 pkgs., for the week previous. There has been more enquiry for creamery, and the advance quoted by us last week has been followed by a further appreciation, sales having been made at 20c for June goods, a considerable portion of the June make having been secured at 20c. A portion of these purchases will go with cold storage till October. Eastern Townships dairy has been enquired for, and owing to limited supplies, said to be due to the late hot weather stopping shipments, prices have firmed up somewhat with sales of finest at 17½c and 18c. Lower qualities have sold at 16c to 17c. There is not much doing in Western, which is quoted at 14c to 16c. There has been some business west of Toronto in car lots, but prices are kept private as much as possible. One car, however, is reported sold at 15c f. o. b. Creamery 10 to 20c; Eastern Townships 17 to 18c. Receipts of cheese during the past week were 72,697 boxes against 55,266 boxes for the week previous. The market is steady, full prices having been paid for this week's exports, sales of round lots of finest Western having transpired at 9½c to 9¼c, and finest white at 9¼c to 9½c. French goods have changed hands at 8½c to 9c for finest, a lot of fancy colored being placed at 9½c. These prices show an advance of fully ½c upon last week's

TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE.
Tuesday Morning, July 11.
VICTORIA.

The principal feature of the week was the arrival of the steamship Warrimoo from Sydney via Brisbane and Honolulu. Her cargo for this port consisted of fruit from Australia and Hawaiian Islands and a shipment of canned mutton from Adelaide. A large quantity of the bananas received will be forwarded to Puget Sound jobbers. Campbell, Marshall & Co., one of the largest banana firms in Honolulu, have established an agency here to look after their British Columbia and Puget Sound interests. The business outlook seems brighter, and it is believed that the worst half of the year is over. There is every prospect that the sealing catch

this year will be a large one. A few shipments have already been received from the schooners up the northern coast. The canneries on the Fraser river are just on the eve of what is generally expected to be a big year in salmon canning industry. Despite the general depression our banking institutions are secure. They have been following a very conservative policy for over a year, and have been urging commercial houses to adopt the same policy.

The past month at Vancouver has been a very good one for business, and merchants report that the transactions for June compare very favorably with any preceding month of the year. The News-Advertiser also reports that business in Nanaimo and New Westminster has picked up during the last fortnight, and that the prospect for trade this month are favorable. Collections are, however, still rather slow. The week has been a busy one in

— ∞ (SAYWARD) ∞ —

Situated Exactly Opposite the Historical Fort Sheppard, on the East Bank of the Columbia River at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, about Four Miles North of the Pend D'Oreille River and International Boundary Line.

SAYWARD is a typical site for a large city, it is level bench land, perfectly adapted for building purposes, and is the Selected Junction of the River and Railway Transportation.

SAYWARD Is the only natural location for a centre of supply for the great Placer and Hydraulic Mines on the Pend D'Oreille and Salmon Rivers, and the Gold and Silver Mines of Trail Creek, now supplied by wagon road from the United States.

SAYWARD Is the Headquarters of the Contractor of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, now under construction. The main Railway Line runs through the Company's property, and a spur is to connect with the Steamboat Landing, where all supplies are now being delivered for over One Thousand Railway Navvies.

Commissariat Stores, Hotel Offices and Wagon Road now in course of construction, and an increasing daily business is being transacted. Alternate daily communication from Revelstoke, B. C., via Canadian Pacific Railway, and Northport, U.S., from all points south by the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

PRICES—\$150 for Corners; \$100 for Inside Lots. TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in two months, one-third in four months, with interest at 8 per cent per annum on deferred payments.

For the West Kootenay Land Company, Ltd. L'y,

JOSHUA DAVIES, Manager, - - - No 7 Board of Trade Building.

WHAT GOOD CREDIT MEANS.

A good deal is frequently said about So and-so having good credit. Do those who use this term ever think why this particular individual has good credit? We are inclined to think that they do not. Having good credit is only the result of paying cash. It is not an undisputed fact that the customer who is noted as having good credit is able and willing to pay his account whenever a settlement is required? Then, why would he not have good credit? There is no difference between such a customer and the one who pays on delivery or purchase of goods, except, perhaps, that the former will probably confine his purchases to one store with more regularity than the person who pays spot cash.

Retailers should not be too liberal in their construction of what constitutes good credit. They should not permit appearances to imbue them with the idea that this or that person's credit is good. Years of business intercourse are the only incentive that should cause a merchant to give such a recommendation of one of his patrons when questioned as to his standing from a commercial point of view. Good credit means unlimited capital, and it is but right that the term should only be made use of when all conditions requisite to the founding of such reputation have been complied with.

To have established a reputation for good credit has enabled men of limited means to embark in financial enterprises which capitalists would have been unable to undertake for want of sufficient knowledge

to perform and complete the task. Taken even to-day, when the financial condition of the entire country is shaken from its very foundation, there are found those who have not the capital to carry out their intentions, and but for their established upright course in commercial transactions they would lose all they had invested. Men who have had dealings with such persons come to the front and declare their willingness to shoulder the risk, knowing full well that when the opportunity presents itself they will be reimbursed for whatever advances they had made.

What is good Aictum in large transactions also holds good on a more diminutive scale. The retail merchant should not mislead his companion in trade in this particular. How many do we find who have money, but they will not apply any of it to pay their long standing debts. They are however, by force of circumstances compelled to pay as they go. That class, though paying cash, can not very well be rated as men of good credit. Many others there are whose first ambition is to pay their debts, and to that class only should be applied the term of having good credit.—*Retail Grocers' Journal.*

An iron railway lasts sixteen years; a steel one lasts forty.

A telegraph messenger boy in Boston rides around town on a bicycle, delivering his telegrams.

Glass bricks are on exhibition at the World's Fair. They are intended for buildings wherein great light is needed.

A BIG MINING DEAL.

Mr. Robt. S. Day, of Soule & Day, son of one of the heirs of the late R. D. Atkins, and an owner in the famous Silver King group of mines, has received information of the final consummation of the deal which has been in progress for the past year. The Silver King and associated claims have been floated in England under the title of "The Hall Mines, Limited, (British Columbia)" with a capital of £300,000, stg., divided into 50,000 seven per cent., cumulative shares of £1 each, and 250,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The following are the directors; Sir Jos. W. Trutch, K. C. M. G., chairman; James Roberts Brown, Esq., London; J. R. Drake, Esq., Sydenham; Rankine Dawson, Esq., M. A., M. D., London; Robert Day, Esq., High Sheriff of Cork; D. H. Gibb, Esq., Isle of Bute; Walter Neilson, Esq., Eisenfield, Ayr; Secretary, F. Ramsay, Esq. The offices are at 111 Wool Exchange, London, E. C.

Mr. Roepel, the mining engineer who examined the property on behalf of the English investors, in the last paragraph of his report says:

"I have to state that I consider the mines of the Kootenay Bonanza Mining Co., a most valuable property, the value of which consists not only in what is already known, but also in its remarkable prospects for the future. I feel confident that if properly taken in hand and managed, they will rank among the greatest and most profitable mining enterprises of its kind."—*Colonist.*

DALBY & GLAXTON

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 Co., Claxton, Skeena River, "Globe Brand of Salmon."
The Steveston Canning Co., Steveston, Fraser River, "Lighthouse Brand of Salmon."

64 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

Under new management. The well known favorite hotel,

"COLONIAL" METROPOLE,

31, 35, 35, 37 and 39 Johnson St.,

HAS re-opened on an entirely new plan. Having secured the very best assistants in all departments, we feel confident of being able to please our patrons. The BAIT will be supplied with the very best, and will be in charge of the most established dispensers. The TABLE will be provided with everything the market affords, and polite attention will be paid to guests. THOS. TUGWELL, Manager.

SOMETHING ABOUT CANDY ADULTERATION.

The commonest form of candy coloring is tincture of cudbear, which is not only called into requisition for candies, but is largely used in giving the necessary tint to strawberry and raspberry ice creams. In small doses, this is a harmless drug. But other drugs used are positively dangerous. Arsenic crystals, which give a very vivid green, are used to give that tone to candy. The same poison treated with other acids is used for other colorings, such as yellow, purple and blue.

Confectioners also use the dangerous acids in large quantities. Lemon drops and all lemon preparations, including lemonade, are made from acetic acid, and the only lemon employed is the one placed on top of the bottle. These acids, which give to certain candies a "snap" that no lemon ever could impart, are injurious to the teeth, eating away the enamel to an alarming extent. Where these candies are largely used, the acid destroys the coating of the stomach also.

The most popular coloring used by confectioners are the aniline dyes, which, while being poisonous in large quantities, are used in the proportion of one ounce to a hundred pounds of candy. The aniline dyes are the most brilliant to be found in the druggist's warehouse. But by far the worst, because it is the commonest form of positive adulteration is that used in what is considered the simplest drug in the market. It consists in substituting sassafras for sarsaparilla in flavorings. This deception is not confined to the confectioners, but is practised by the manufacturers of soda waters to a very large extent.

The color of certain golden candies is obtainable only by cooking in copper vessels. This in itself is not dangerous, excepting that the acids contained in the confectionery work upon the copper and

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.,

MIXED PAINTS, DRY COLORS, CALSOMINES,

Coach Colors in oil and
Japan, Coach Varnishes,
Window Glass, Plate Glass



Ornamental Glass and
all kinds of Painters' and
Artists' Requisites.

A. RAMSAY & SON.

ESTABLISHED
1842.

MONTREAL

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LTD

OF MONTREAL, TORONTO AND VICTORIA,

Are the only Paint Manufacturers in the province, and have now a complete stock, in Victoria and Vancouver, of WHITE LEAD, LACQUETS, READY MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, DRY COLORS, BOILED LINSEED OIL, RAW ditto, KALSOMINE, OXIDES, GLUCE, COLORS in Japan, CASTOR OIL. We have 10 years experience of this business. We guarantee every package bearing our name or brand. We are sole owners of the following brands, viz: "Elephant White Lead Ready-Mixed Paints and Colors," "Prism White Lead Ready-Mixed Paints and Colors," "Decorators' Pure White Lead," "Diamond Ready-Mixed Paints and Colors," "Victoria Ready-Mixed Paints and Colors," "Manhattan Coach Colors," "Peerless Varnish," "Sun Varnish." These goods can be procured at any of the ship chandlers, hardware or paint stores in the province. Ask for our brands and take no other.

frequently form dangerous combinations. This is particularly so when the vessels are not kept scrupulously clean, when copperas is formed.

EXPORTS TO THE U. S.

The following are the exports from Vancouver Island to the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, as shown by the books of the United States consulate:

Animals.....	\$ 2,377 50
Barley.....	2,002 50
Bones.....	549 99
Books.....	210 03
Canned Salmon.....	1,352 50
Cigars.....	358 25
Coal.....	2,184,465 00
Cocoon Extract.....	595 50
Dry Goods.....	1,622 05
Firearms.....	417 00
Fish.....	2,457 50
Fish-Oil.....	478 90
Furs, Skins and Hides.....	138,308 99
Gold-dust, nuggets, etc.,.....	300,681 29
Indian Curios.....	1,759 05
Iron, manufacturers of.....	970 00
Junk.....	443 50
Jewelers' Sweepings.....	10,784 48
Liquor.....	541 75
Oat bran.....	34,916 64
Returned American Goods.....	1,200 00
Logs.....	1,787 45
Lumber.....	3,337 84
Miscellaneous Products.....	5,560 50
Rice.....	153 37
Seeds.....	376 00
Slate.....	4,827 50
Sugar (Chinese).....	827 50
Tea.....	482 50
Tin-plate.....	
Total.....	\$2,710,198 17

Around Nelson and also in the Slocan district, several new finds are reported of mineral, carrying gold as well as iron pyrites and galena.

Mr. F. W. Ward, after visiting Puget Sound and Portland, is quite satisfied with the business in prospect for the Canadian-Australian steamers from those parts. In fact in the matter of fruit from Honolulu he thinks that the Islands cannot supply all there will be a demand for. The merchants of Puget Sound are not disposed to pay tribute in the way of commissions to San Francisco merchants for handling Hawaiian produce, and intend to trade direct.

INVENTOR'S RECORD.

The following list of United States patents granted to Canadian inventors June 27, 1893, is expressly reported for THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL by James Sangster, Solicitor of Patents and Trade Marks, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Charles A. Gregory, Montreal, Quebec, musical instrument.

John A. Legatt, Hamilton, Ont., bolt.

William Clark, Montreal, Quebec, milk product in the form of a prepared food for invalids and infants. The word "Milk-Granules," (trade-mark).

Joseph P. Lavole, Quebec, Canada, certain named remedies. The word "Anchor," (trade-mark).

Total issue including patents, designs and trade-marks, 504.

Letter-boxes are attached to the street cars in Huddersfield, Eng. When the cars arrive at the post office, the mail is removed by an authorized person. This insures prompt delivery.

The trouble of taking a vote in deliberative assemblies has been lessened by a Japanese inventor. He has constructed mechanism by which each person, by pressing a button on his desk, records his vote.

The failure of the Hotel Slocan Company, Limited, with \$12,000 liabilities, has created a bad impression in West Kootenay, where the suspension of the American bank of J. M. Burke & Co., will also have untoward effect.

The first shipment of this years catch of sealskins was forwarded to London, England, Wednesday of last week, by Messrs. Gutman & Frank, on the Premier. There are fourteen large casks in the shipment, equivalent to nearly 1,000 skins.

Last month's shipments of Nanaimo coal are said to have been the largest ever exported in a like period from Vancouver Island. The total reached 90,495 tons, the New Vancouver Coal Company heading the list with an output of 48,241 tons.

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Advertising Rates on Application

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

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1883.

B. C. BOARD OF TRADE.

On Friday last, the British Columbia Board of Trade held its annual meeting under the chairmanship of the retiring President, Mr. T. B. Hall. The report of the Council, among other matters, in view of the widespread dissatisfaction with the existing service, expressed its desire for an alternative telegraph line *via* Puget Sound to connect with the U. S. system. It was stated that already numerous important messages are mailed to Port Townsend and Seattle and from there despatched to the east by wire. Satisfaction was expressed with the statement by Manager Hosmer that the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. contemplated the laying of a cable to Japan and the hope was expressed that Australia might have a similar connection.

In regard to the subject of railways, it was represented that, although within the past five years, charters had been granted to twenty-nine railways within the province, but two had been constructed and seven are being built, while the probabilities of the others being carried out are remote. It is said that some of these charters are in the hands of people who cannot raise the necessary funds, while the price they put upon the charters places the enterprises out of the reach of capitalists.

As we have often said, we, in British Columbia, have constructed by far too many railways upon paper, and have thus locked up from development large areas of territory which, so long as they cannot be reached by railway, must remain to a great extent without the advantages of civilization. The council very properly observe that the time has come when every applicant for a railway charter should be obliged to give bonds to secure the expenditure of a certain sum of money within a reasonable time upon every concession received. Until some such course as this is followed, development by railway cannot fail to be retarded, as there are a number of railway and land "crusiers" who scour the country prospecting and snap up everything there is to be had and hold it for others to pay them for allowing it to be turned to advantage.

The report speaks of the advent of the steamship Miowera, the pioneer of the new Canadian-Australian service, which, since it is possible to develop a large trade, ought to be given every possible encouragement. Reference is made to the line as a magnificent route for travel, in contrast with the dull, dreary journey *via*

the Suez Canal; moreover, it is pointed out that several days can be saved in the transport of mails between London, England, and Sydney.

Indeed, it may here be remarked that the Warrimoo, the sistership of the Miowera, which arrived on Sunday, is endeavoring to show that the record can be materially broken, even though half the all round trip be made as in this case from London to Sydney *via* the Suez Canal on the P. & O. steamship Himalaya. That vessel left London on May 19, and reached Sydney on the forenoon of June 17, the Warrimoo sailing the same evening, a few hours having been afforded the merchants of Sydney to answer their correspondence. Railway facilities were provided at Vancouver for a rapid trip across the continent and though it may not be a case of round the world in sixty days, there remained on Sunday eight days out of the sixty during which to make the remainder of the journey. With as good a trip over the C. P. R. as the Miowera's mails had, not much more than sixty-four or sixty-five days will be occupied. It is stated that the Warrimoo had head winds and contrary seas, and yet she did her part of the work in twenty-two days. There is little doubt that in any case this will be the shortest all round mail trip yet made, and so far the augury is an excellent one. The Council of the Board of Trade very properly refer to the tariff barriers in the way of trade between Canada and Australasia, and commend to their successors the advisability not only of following up the advances already made by them to the Dominion Government on the subject, but of a competent delegate being sent out to Australia to ascertain from personal observation what branches it is possible to develop.

To the immensely wealthy Kootenay country, the report of the Council directs attention. The value of its ores are enlarged upon, it being observed that its development is steady and undoubtedly solid, all that is required to transform the districts referred to into the richest mining camps on the American continent being the capital required to construct railways. After glancing at the lumber trade of the province, a reference is made to the surveys carried on last year by thirteen parties under the auspices of the provincial government and to the valuable information which is expected from the expeditions which have this year been sent out.

Already, we have learned something of the wealth which it may be expected to realize when the necessary capital and labor have been expended. It is remarked that it is a revelation to many to learn that there are within the province grazing and agricultural lands sufficient to sustain a population many times greater than it now contains. Yet, in the meantime, we import from Eastern Canada and the United States an immense amount of food products and fruits. The more we know about these things, the better position we are in to offer inducements to both labor and capital to come amongst us. So far, European immigration here has been much restricted, owing to the distance we have been from the old lands and the little that was known about us; but, with additional

light thrown upon us and our conditions, we may hope for much better incomes than the Chinese upon whom we have been compelled to depend for the labor we required.

The subjects of insolvency and quarantine are dwelt upon at length. In regard to the former the Council do not hesitate to say that in consequence of lax regulations and the want of modern disinfecting appliances, smallpox was allowed to enter the province, and resulted in completely paralyzing business for some months. The Dominion Government are censured by implication for not having appointed, as requested, a commission to inquire into this subject, but it is noted that the commission appointed by the Provincial authorities traced the origin of smallpox in British Columbia to the China, Japan Mail ships. The Dominion Government, it is observed, are carrying out extensive quarantine works at Williams Head. The Council agree with what the BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL has continually urged that only the Dominion Government can enact an insolvent law which shall be efficient, and it is to be hoped that the weight of opinion from all parts of Canada to this effect will have its due influence with the Dominion Parliament at its next session.

The business outlook appears to be most encouraging, a variety of unavoidable circumstances having until recently conspired to give it a severe set back from which we appear to be now recovering. Taken altogether, the meeting and the facts adduced at it give grounds for general satisfaction and we cannot but say that the President and Managers have done our commercial interests very excellent service. We heartily endorse the thanks of the Board to retiring President Hall, for his untiring labors among the two years in which he has been President, and thank that thanks are also due to those gentlemen who have so heartily cooperated with him in his official capacity.

B. C. MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

There has recently been established on the Mainland what is known as "The Municipal Association of British Columbia," its president being Mr. D. S. Curtis, Mayor of Westminster. Its objects are to secure the discussion of subjects having relation to municipal government and the advancement of the general interests of the community; to promote all legislation deemed necessary in the interests of good municipal government; to secure uniformity in procedure and the general conduct of municipal affairs, and to circulate useful information as to municipal government, public health, sanitation, road and bridge construction, municipal law and other subjects. An association of this kind is calculated to be most useful, and its establishment will be regarded by many as timely and considered by many to be beneficial. Our general municipal law is a fearfully and wonderfully made thing, difficult to understand in view of the manner in which it has been amended, and as anyone will understand it is a very hard thing to carry out.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

From the May bank statement, we gather that deposits payable after notice have increased more than \$13,000,000 during the year, the figures being, May, 1892, \$166,000,000, and May, 1893, \$179,000,000, the increase in May over the previous month having been \$1,365,000. Public deposits on demand increased \$317,000, but there is on the month a decline of about \$700,000 in circulation. While call loans have decreased \$1,256,000 during the month, current loans have increased from \$206,789,141 to \$207,655,450, or just about \$900,000. Liabilities in Great Britain have been lessened from \$6,101,617 in April to \$5,504,366 in May; balances in that country having been reduced from \$2,324,891 to \$1,182,665. The balances due to Dominion and Provincial governments have been lowered from \$6,573,170 in April to \$6,283,271 in May. The bank reserves have gone up from \$25,250,952 in April to \$25,981,362 in May, an increase of \$721,330. As between April and May, the decline in overdue debts is \$138,000, due probably to some extent by writing off as is the custom at this time of the year.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Bimetallic League of the United States is reported to be organizing a convention to be held towards the latter end of this month, its main object being to prevent the repeal of the Sherman law. The silver men claim that the abolition of that law would be to surrender to the gold power, which brought about the demonetization of silver in the United States, and which wrought the demonetization of the white metal in India. The call will denounce the conspiracy against silver, set forth the alleged evils to result from its demonetization, inveigh against the gold standard and depict the benefits to accrue by uniting the parity of the two metals.

On the other hand, in his Wall street circular, Henry Clews, the well-known New York financier, says that "the situation is one that admits of no waiting. It demands the immediate attention which no other man or power than the President of the United States can give. The one thing the country needs to be assured of is that we are to be saved from a silver currency. The existing distress is mostly due to apprehensions of that danger; and but little short of the declaration of Congress that not another dollar of silver shall pollute our currency can repair this wrecked confidence. But this cooperatively needed assurance, in order to be of any efficacy, must be given without delay."

Senator Sherman, the father of the Sherman Act in a recent interview is reported to have said that that measure was passed to save the country from a free coinage bill that had been passed by the Senate by an overwhelming majority; but there had never been a time since it was adopted that he would not have voted for its repeal. The Senator went on to say that it was well enough to stop the further minting of silver, but that in circulation must be maintained. He is of opinion that "the present stringency is caused by the apprehension of the mercantile and financial world that we will not meet our obligations in gold, but will pay in cheap money." Moreover, he does not think that the cessation of silver coinage will bring gold more into circulation. In his opinion the remedy for the present financial trouble is the restoration of confidence in the commercial world.

In the United States Treasury there are said to be 359,000,000 coined silver dollars, and \$145,000,000 in uncoined bullion. It may be here remarked that in India concerning whose course there have been some misapprehensions, silver has not been demonetized, but the Government seeing that trouble was likely to ensue from the depreciation of silver stopped its free coinage and fixed the value of the rupee at sixteen pence which is more than it has been selling at for some time, and in the words of Senator Teller, of Colorado, an undoubted American authority—this ought to make silver more stable than it has been for some time.

It will have been noted that President Cleveland has convened an early special meeting of Congress on account of the present perilous condition of the country which is largely the result of the financial policy which the executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress. The President thus throws the entire responsibility upon the elected representatives of the people who may, as it has been expressed, believe that the bankers and capitalists, and public creditors are needlessly alarmed, or that they clamor for the repeal of the Sherman law from selfish motives. It is, however, fully believed that Congress will repeal the Sherman law. Meantime since the proclamation has been issued people seem to be more hopeful. Vice-President Stevenson has, it may be remarked, come out squarely in favor of the repeal of the law. He says: "I am in favor of its immediate repeal, but the substitute that will be presented has not been agreed upon. I do not regard the so-called financial flurry as of great importance, as I believe nine-tenths of the reported business failures were weak concerns. I look for great results from the coming session of Congress."

CREDIT.

In his address at the annual meeting of the Merchants Bank of Canada recently, General Manager Hague, in discussing the question of credit, stated without any reserve or qualification that the cause of the succession of Loan Company collapses and bank failures in Australia had been too much borrowed money. He pointed out that the borrowings of the different governments and the borrowings of the banks from Scotch and English depositors had resulted in such a plethora of money in the provinces that everybody, many bankers included, were sanguine or careless as to the investment of it. And the banks in that country were unfortunately not restricted from lending on real estate at inflated prices. The mercantile credit of the Australians being good in Great Britain, they had imported goods freely,

built houses and public works, and deemed themselves wealthy when they were only "flush" of borrowed money.

Mr. Hague, who is regarded as a financial authority of no small importance, is further reported to have said that if the banks generally came to a good understanding among themselves as to the manner in which they would lend money, the rules they would adopt about the security for it, and as to limitation in amounts according to the circumstances of borrowers, the number and amount of the failures that occur year by year might be diminished one-half. This is a statement that is worthy of the most careful consideration by merchants as well as bankers, the former having much to blame themselves for in connection with the heavy accounts which some of them have against debtors whom it is at present their policy to hold up so as to prevent them going into insolvency. Men of this description are a burden on their creditors which they cannot carry without suffering from the task.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

SINCE our last the Commercial Bank of Winnipeg has been compelled to close its doors. It was thought that the assets would equal the liabilities, but it is now feared that the loss will be considerable, old settlers, old Hudson Bay officials or their widows and old settlers' estates being principally interested.

LATEST information from the Victoria sealers is of the most interesting character, their catches having been very satisfactory, everything considered, while it is not likely that the Russians will be so keen to make seizures as they were when Captain De Levron was up there. H. M. S. Champion, having received an overhauling, has left for Behring Sea to replace the *Garner*, which, it is understood, is shortly to return to England.

THERE would appear to be working out what may prove to be, at least to a certain extent, a solution of the Chinese difficulty, the Government of the Flowery Kingdom having, it is announced by late mail advices, been negotiating with the Government of Brazil a treaty under which large numbers of Orientals will be sent to that country. This will naturally relieve North America from considerable pressure, and in so far as the United States are concerned may turn out to be much more effective than the Geary Act.

RUSSIA, it is worth noting, has offered to indemnify the B. C. sealers, Willie McGowan and Ariel, which were seized outside the Marine League of territorial waters in Behring Sea. This announcement, being made during the sessions of the arbitrators at Paris, was protested against by American council, as being calculated to prejudice their case. In this connection it may be remarked that Mr. Robert Venning, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, has been appointed by the Imperial Government as agent to visit the Commander Islands to inspect operations there, under agreement entered into between the British and Russian Governments.

A CURRENCY SYSTEM PROPOSITION

One of the best papers read at the congress of bankers and financiers in Chicago was that of Congressman Walker, of Massachusetts, on the need of a sound banking system.

He took the ground that the Americans have escaped more serious disaster than has happened through the composite and expensive currency system only because of the favorable material conditions and vast resources of the country. He would model the U. S. system after that of England, which would save one per cent. on loans and discounts, or \$22,000,000 annual saving on the \$2,200,000,000 loans and discounts in that country. The Bank of England does not keep more than \$125,000,000 gold and has an easy method of checking panics and emitting currency needed temporarily. If it issues more than \$75,000,000 of currency it can do so, provided it has found for pound of bullion for every additional note. This extreme of caution is perhaps unnecessary; but the system is undoubtedly superior to that of the United States. Mr. Walker naturally does not see the necessity of carrying so much visible gold and silver coin, an amount largely in excess of that carried by England, France and Germany. As to the remedy for the defect in the currency system, Mr. Walker said:

"There is no help for us while the government continues its purchase of silver to increase currency, or while the United States government is responsible for the "current redemption" in either gold or silver coin of a single million of treasury notes or legal tender notes. We know the people will not justify congress in levying taxes to pay them, therefore, some other practical method of disposing of them, of which the people will approve, must be devised. Neither can the tax on state bank circulation be safely repealed until every government legal tender note is safely disposed of.

"The committee on banking and currency of the last congress reported to the house a bill which will be before the next congress, that fully meets and remedies every defect and difficulty of our financial situation. Repeal the purchase clause of the silver act of July 14, 1890, and pass the banking bill mentioned, and we shall be immediately in a stronger financial situation, as we are in every other, than any country on the face of the earth.

"For security (1) the bill provides that every bank shall keep its cash reserve in coin at least half in gold coin and may keep the other half in silver coin.

"For quantity and elasticity (2) that banks may issue currency notes at any time to an amount equal to their average reserve during any six consecutive months in the previous year, and the controller may reduce the sum to their average reserve during any other six consecutive months of the previous year, thus earning income on the reserve and giving elasticity of \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

3. That banks must proportionately take upon themselves the "current redemption" of existing legal tender notes by each bank taking a part of them equal to the currency it issues because of its reserves, the government to finally redeem them when the bank goes out of business.

"4. For more perfect examinations and reports by bank examiners.

"5. For an expert board of advisers (directors) associated with the controller.

"6. That banks may be used by the secretary of the treasury to do the work of current redemption of bank notes, etc.

"7. Bonds are eliminated, but every other beneficent feature of the present national banking system is kept and perfected and a tax imposed upon banks of one mill on each dollar of currency it issues. This tax, small as it is, will yield many times more money than the losses to holders of bills could possibly be, as shown by 30 years of experience, this tax to remain in the United States treasury in place of bond security."

This system presents certainly some advantages, especially in its power to prevent gold from going out when the business interests of the country demand that it shall stay in the country. It lifts the government out of the banking business, and leaves it with proper police supervision of the banks. The reserves may be used as necessity demands. When crops are to be moved banks may be allowed by the comptroller to issue notes up to the amount of reserve held in any six months of the previous year, and an elasticity of about \$200,000,000 could be obtained without the device of bond securities. Under this system the government would cease to hold coin and redeem currency, but would exercise very complete police supervision. Provision seems ample for the payment of currency notes in the case of the failure of a bank. The silver coinage business would be settled safely and the currency would be uniform.

The accomplishment of the repeal of the present vicious silver act is not absolutely assured, but if happily it is repealed, the United States must have a uniform and sound currency as good as that of the Bank of England. And it is well for the Americans to consider suggestions for a reconstructed currency system like those of Congressman Walker. It disposes of the vexing silver coinage question, while giving a large use of silver for reserve and small currency purposes. It would result in a uniform and symmetrical currency in place of the present variegated and perilous system.

BACTERIA AND TOBACCO.

It would hardly be imagined that there was much connection between bacteria and tobacco, but the progress in the science of bacteriology, which is now making such rapid strides, has shown that such is the case. Although some bacteria are so deadly, others are found to be of the greatest possible service to mankind. It has been discovered that these minute organisms play an important part in determining the quality of tobacco. The leaves of the tobacco plant before they are worked up into cigars and finally handed over to the public undergo certain fermentative changes. It was formerly supposed that the alteration in their condition thus brought about was due to purely chemical changes, but some experiments recently made are regarded by the Louisville

Courier Journal as going to show that these important results are brought about by special micro-organisms. In a paper read before the German Botanical society, Suchland gives an account of his investigations on the bacteria found in different kinds of tobacco. He has examined fermented tobacco from all parts of the world, and found that they contain plenty of micro-organisms, although but few varieties, as a rule, but two or three different species in any particular brand, and but rarely micrococcus forms. He finds that pure cultures of bacteria obtained from one kind of tobacco and inoculated on to another kind generated in the latter a taste and aroma recalling the taste and aroma of the original tobacco from which the bacteria had been in the first instance obtained. This discovery suggests great possibilities. Thus, it is hinted that in the future it may be possible to raise the quality of German tobacco, not so much by careful culture and judicious selection of varieties, which has so far proved comparatively unsuccessful, as by inoculating with pure cultures of bacteria found in some of the fine foreign tobacco, whereby corresponding fermentative changes may be induced in the German raw material, and the quality improved accordingly. It will be highly interesting to watch the future results of this transplanting of bacteria; if successful they will lead to modifications and improvements in many industries.

SAN FRANCISCO COAL TRADE.

J. W. Harrison reports, July 1st, as follows: "During the week there have been the following arrivals: from the Coast mines, 13,524 tons, from foreign ports 9,859 tons. There is nothing new this week in the regular routine of the trade, no change of values, and no orders for future deliveries. Jobbers report a fair trade consisting principally of deliveries against contracts still existing. The same policy is being adopted as in former years among the wholesale dealers, i. e. if a government or municipal contract is competed for, it is captured at a price leaving the successful bidder a smaller profit than the teamster makes who hauls the fuel. Considering the capital required and the fluctuations of the trade it seems absurd that this policy should be maintained. Freight quotations from England and Australia remain unchanged, but much less foreign coal is being shipped than is usual at this season of the year; still there is no fear of any scarcity, as the Northern mines can readily supply our requirements. There are two cargoes now being discharged, of Newcastle coals one Seaham and one West Wallsend. It is singular that shippers continue sending outside grades here, as the jobbers will not handle them, and consumers will only purchase at a concession."

A process of eliminating smoke from the combustion of coal has been discovered by an ingenious German.

The population of Germany averages 237 to the square mile; in the United States the average is only 18.

BRITISH PANIC OF 1866.

In these dark days of public distrust, it will not be without interest certainly, and perhaps not without profit, to give a close description of the events that culminated in the general crash of "Black Friday" in England.

For many months prior to these crashes, the public mind of England had been fevered with what is known as "joint stock" speculation, the hoardings of the people, the capital of the investors, and, in fact, the unemployed, or floating funds of the whole country, had drifted into the erection of joint stock enterprise, chiefly of a financial description. Discount companies, banks, exchange and bullion houses were promoted literally by the score, all absorbing a large amount of subscribed and paid-up capital. Moreover, the practice largely obtained of transforming private business of this kind into joint stock companies. Notably, the old established business of Overend, Gurney & Co. (a firm of bill and money brokers, was in this manner erected into a limited liability company and stocked, it has been said, on a manifestly unfair basis to the new company. Such, then, was the state of affairs in the opening days of 1866, and, it may be added, that in taking shares in these new companies many persons were only actuated by the prospect of immediately reselling them in the Stock Exchange at a profit. So great had the evil become that bank employees, clerks and even servants shared in the speculations, and with a like object. It is, of course, easy to be wise after the event, but there is no gainsaying that the leading men of the city of London have always maintained that they saw the crash coming, and this finds countenance from the fact that the rich leading authorities of the day rigidly held aloof from these speculations, and directors of the Bank of England and other of the largest institutions cannot be justly charged with fostering this unwholesome business. Their functions, difficult in the extreme, were honorably fulfilled all through.

A few weeks prior to the general crash, the signal of distrust was given in the case of some outside and unimportant failure, and a marked depreciation of bank and discount companies' shares was immediately apparent. These, however, soon rallied, and all went along smoothly for a week or two. Then the stock market was "agitated" by a rumor (a mere whisper at first) that there was "some" large house in trouble. The speculative shares of public companies again fell, and this time the fall was severe and lasting. Fall after fall occurred, sellers rushed madly in to realize (for each share carried its burden of responsibility) and all London had to awake to the fact that a crisis of unparalleled proportions was upon it. The day that this fact was widely realized, the shares of speculative companies were literally thrown away in order to get free of the burden of liability. The bank rate flew up in response to this, and in obedience to the law restraining the export of gold. The minimum passed successively from 5, 6, 7, 8 to 9 per cent. (the latter an unheard of rate in England). Meanwhile, the whisper about "some" large house had definitely singled out Overend,

Gurney & Co. Heavy demands were made upon the bank's reserve of notes and coin, and the object of that institution being to force the French rate of exchange to the point rendering an importation of that metal one of profit, the minimum was abruptly raised twice in one day. The French and foreign exchanges generally were not responsive to the movement of the bank rate, and the minimum was again raised with the result that the stream of gold at last turned towards the Bank of England from the continental countries.

On the morning of "Black Friday," the drain upon the Bank of England was prolonged and excessive, and in a few hours it became known that the legal limit had all but been reached: that, in short, the chance of an overwhelming disaster was at hand. The London public can never forget the suspense of those hours. Crowds of persons were outside an institution, existing and prosperous to-day, expecting the shutters to be shut up, and it is not too much to say that the Bank of England on that afternoon was sustained on the sufferance of its large customers. This state of suspense was relieved on the Ministerial responsibility of Mr. Gladstone, by suspense of the charters, and this fact being immediately known confidence was at once restored and the panic was over. In a week's time no trace remained except wreckage, and, unhappily, certain broken hearts and ruined fortunes.

COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY.

A contemporary truthfully remark, that there are men who enter on the mercantile life with a confidence in their own honor and their own judgment which they believe will secure them from all risk of self-deception and keep their integrity unscathed through every transaction of the year. They do things which are not dishonest because they are successful, but which would bring lasting disgrace upon them if they proved unfortunate. If it were possible to conduct a business on the scriptural principle and "owe no man anything," the delicate shadings of commercial honor which arise in our modern trade would be largely avoided, but so long as the bulk of our transactions are based on credit, the temptation to put the best foot forward, to exaggerate our own financial ability, to assume risks which involve others rather than ourselves, to overtrade and to speculate, will lead multitudes to the verge of fraud into which not a few of that number will plunge rather than abandon the excitement and the notoriety which their heavy operations bring with them.

The exaggeration of our financial responsibilities is a mild form of vice which crystallizes into crime when the confidence man in turn bubbles us out of our hard earned cash, for we, like him, obtain the property of others through the confidence which we falsely stimulate, and our reputation hangs upon the issue of failure or success. If we are unsuccessful and lose the goods which are entrusted to us, it becomes apparent that we never were justly entitled to them.

The assuming of risks which involve

others rather than ourselves is the natural outgrowth of a credit system. Under the influence of average ambition credit no longer seems to be considered as a matter of facilitation of business, but as a means by which the amount of trade which a man's capital could really cover may be done on the means of another. So long as the valves are kept well inside the risks which involve ourselves, so long are we doing an honest business; but when a possible decline might wipe out all our own value in the investment, and encroach on that which we have secured from others, then we are doing a dishonest business, and while success may seem to justify us, we are below the standard of commercial integrity, and an unfortunate termination would expose us to open condemnation.

There are some plain rules which we would like to impress upon the minds of readers: First, no man can honestly risk the money of others in ventures which they are ignorant of; second, no man can obtain credit by making false representations and yet be dealing honestly; third, it is not honest to do business loosely, since you may be misrepresenting your responsibility through ignorance of your finances, and while you are going deeper into the mire every day, be dragging others with you.

The credit system makes the seller in some measure the partner of the buyer until the goods are paid for, and the buyer is not dealing honestly with the seller if he neglects to care for the goods or to use his best exertions to dispose of them at a profit, so that every idle hour which a dealer spends away from his legitimate duty may be dishonesty toward himself, his family and his city correspondents. Ninety cents on the dollar produced by carelessness or sloth will make the sellers actual though unwilling partners in the loss, while prompt payment in full, insured by diligence and thrift, will make them partners in the gain to the extent of their regular profit.

This is only one side of the question, for there is a wide field for fraud in every counter sale, but there is no danger of mistake in the simpler act of selling at retail; he who misrepresents in that branch knows just what he is doing and can make his own calculations as to whether the self-respect which downright honesty would bring with it would not be better than the petty profit realized by misrepresentation. We have touched on the more complex side, and will feel glad if we have made the high ground of pure commercial integrity any plainer to any of our readers.

In Mexico there is not one wagon factory. Every man makes his own, or gets it from a neighbor, or another country.

Rather late in the day, Canadians are waking up to some conception of the vast mineral wealth of British Columbia; and prospectors, settlers, and investors are pouring in there by thousands, especially from the United States. Whoever lives to see the dawn of the year 1900, will see British Columbia and Vancouver Island the seat of commanding power, wealth and enterprise.—*Canadian Engineer*,

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	Meadcroft.	Oct. 18	Victoria.....	Liverpool.....	31,002	3163,451.....	April 11
Br bark.	Glengarry	892	Davidson	Nov. 3	Westminster.	Liverpool.....	47,352	184,760.....	April 15.....
Br bark.	Chih	678	McKenzie	Dec. 12	Victoria.....	Liverpool.....	30,093	162,061.....	June 5.....
Br bark.	River Gauges	612	Hudge.	Dec. 19	Victoria.....	London.....	29,161	117,303.....	.....
Br bark.	The Frederick	512	Simpson.	Dec. 18	Victoria.....	London.....	32,109	167,896.....	June 10.....

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.....	806,948	7,511	March 21	owners ac
Br bark.	Mark Curry	1296	Liswell	Jan. 1	Vancouver	Plymouth.....	923,058	9,882	W. Y 20	52s 6d
Nor. bark.	Fritze	1078	Hoffsen	Jan. 10	Vancouver	Callao.....	879,269	8,031	March 3...	36s 3d
Am. bark.	Colorado	1636	Hibson	Jan. 19	Cowichan.	Valparaiso f.o.	\$82,657	7,077	April 27...	37s 6d
Br bark.	Highlands	1229	Owen	Jan. 26	Vancouver	Montreal.....	891,063	15,337	June 23...	Private...
Chil. bark.	India	959	Funke	Jan. 11.	Moodyville.	Valparaiso.....	788,782	7,169	March 30.	owners ac
Br bktn.	Bittern	399	Stromach	Jan. 29	Vancouver	Fremantle, Au	302,450	4,201	.....	owners ac
Ger. ship.	Katharine	1626	Pille.	Feb. 7	Moodyville.	Iquiqui.....	1,328,579	11,058	May 6.....	35s
Br. ship.	County of Yarmouth.	2151	Swanson	March 23	Vancouver.	U. K. f. o.	1,628,539	17,590	.....	50s
Chil. ship.	Hindostan	1412	Welsh	March 6	Moodyville.	Valparaiso.....	1,196,826	10,212	.....	owners ac
Am. bark.	Seminole	1149	Weeden.	March 19	Moodyville.	Santa Rosalia.	1,010,913	7,966	.....	Private...
Am. ship.	Ivy	1181	Lovell	April 22	Vancouver.	Wilmington.	791,911	10,497	.....	Private...
Br bark.	Assel	739	Gilmour.	March 6	Moodyville.	Antofagasta	631,169	6,577	.....	35s
Br. ship.	Natuna	1166	Graham	April 20	Vancouver.	Port Pirie	914,808	7,718	.....	42s 6d
Am. bark.	Lorry Morse.	1313	Hughes.	April 19	Moodyville.	Shanghai.....	928,219	8,400	.....	45s
Haw. bark.	John Eua	2600	Schnauer	June 2.....	Cowichan.	Port Pirie.....	2,500,797	19,500	.....	40s
Br bark.	Barthovle	124	Gray	June 1	Vancouver	Sydney.....	913,684	7,804	.....	31s 3d
Br bark.	Mary Low	818	Robertson	May 21	Vancouver	Prague.....	668,000	5,290	.....	35s
Nor. bark.	Sigurd	149	Aase	May 21	Vancouver	Port Pirie.	1,426,000	10,69	.....	40s
Chil. ship.	Atacama	1253	Caballero	May 13	Moodyville	Valparaiso	867,361	7,762	.....	owners ac
Br bark.	Wythop	1218	Edwards	May 26	Vancouver.	Sydney.....	1,019,667	8,36	.....	31s 3d
Br ship.	Gryfe	1029	Robertson	June 25	Vancouver.	Antwerp.....	86,228	11,730	.....	50s
Ger bark.	Heinrich	923	Heine	June 7	Vancouver	Holland.....	57,555	4,988	.....	55s
Br bark.	Doehra	923	McJerron	June 26	Vancouver.	Adelaide.....	719,244	5,320	.....	38s 9d
Br ship.	Kinkora	1732	Lawton	.....	Vancouver.	Callao.....	.....	.....	.....	30s
Am schr.	Carrier Dove	672	Brandt.	.....	Cowichan	Adelaide.....	.....	.....	.....	30s
Am bark.	Seminole	1139	Weeden	.....	Moodyville.	Santa Rosalia.	.....	.....	.....	Private...
Am schr.	Paritan	581	Warner	.....	Moodyville.	Tientsin.....	.....	.....	.....	55s
Am bark.	Sonoma	993	Anderson	.....	Vancouver.	Iquiqui.....	.....	.....	.....	30s
Br ship.	Gunford	2108	Wier	.....	Vancouver.	Port Pirie.....	.....	.....	.....	37s 6d

(Continued from Page 5.)

July 1. J. S. McConnell, Vancouver, a British Columbia wholesale merchant, was in the city, and speaks well of improving trade in the Pacific province. He says there is a larger traffic between the coast and Winnipeg than between Montreal and Toronto. There were a greater number of out-of-town buyers here this week than for some time. All report crops very promising, and country stocks low. They are buying job lots and sorting."

LUMBER.

There have been four arrivals under charter since last review. American bark Seminole, 1,139 tons, loading at Moodyville, for Santa Rosalia, on private terms. American schooner Paritan, 581 tons, loading at Moodyville, for Tientsin at 55s. American bark Sonoma, 993 tons, loading at Hastings Mills, for Iquiqui, at 30s. British ship Gunford, 2,108 tons, to load at Hastings, for Port Pirie, at 37s 6d. The British ship Earl of Dunmore, will load on Puget sound. The Chil bark Eritrea, 779 tons, will load at Moodyville shortly for the West Coast South America, on owners account. The following new charters are reported chartered by Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd., American schooner Robert Searles, 570 tons, Hastings Mills to Port Pirie, at 37-6d. American schooner King Cyrus, 657 tons, for Port Pirie, at 37s 6d. American schooner Golden Shore, 614 tons, for Port Pirie, at 37s 6d. There

have been no clearances since the beginning of the month. The Kinkora for Callao will probably finish in about ten days.

These are at present six vessels loading at British Columbia ports for foreign. At Burrard Inlet—Br. ship Kinkora, 1,799 tons, for Callao; Am. bark Seminole, 1,139 tons, for Santa Rosalia; Am. schooner Paritan, 581 tons, for Tientsin; Am. bark Sonoma, for Iquiqui; Am. ship Gunford, 2,108 tons, for Port Pirie. At Cowichan—Am. schr. Carrier Dove, 672 tons, for Adelaide.

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 10 feet inclusive, per M feet.	\$ 3 50
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet	
per M.....	19 00
Dressed T. and G. flooring, per M.....	17 00
Pickets, rough per M.....	9 00
laths, 1 feet, per M.....	60

The local quotations established by the Victoria lumber dealers are as follows, including delivery to any part of the city: Rough lumber, per M feet, \$10.00; shiplap, \$12.00; rustic, 6 & 8 in, \$18.00; 6-in flooring, \$18.00; 4-inch flooring, \$20.00; do, edge grain, \$22.50; dressed lumber, four sides, \$17.00; second quality flooring and rustic, all kinds, \$14.00; shingles, \$2.25; \$2.25.

The Fraser River Fishermen's Protective and Benevolent Association of British Columbia, has been incorporated.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

A. F. Adams, hotel, Kaslo, sold out to H. Giegerich.

Vaughan & Co., fruits, Vancouver, are giving up business.

Williamson & Campbell, builders, Vancouver, have dissolved.

John T. Pierre, tailor, Victoria, succeeds John T. & T. W. Pierre.

J. W. Fuller, butcher, Vernon, has assigned to G. A. Rendell.

The Driad Hotel bar was closed by Sheriff under distress warrant.

Postill Bros., ranchers of Vernon, have opened a butcher shop in Vancouver.

Dudgeon & Bryce, American hotel, Victoria, are succeeded by Bryce & Greaves.

William K. Tullock, Wilson Hotel, Victoria, sold restaurant to Mary A. Eissner.

Gilbertson & Sharpe, tailors, Vancouver, have dissolved. A. J. Sharpe & Co., continue.

The Slovan Hotel Company, of Kaslo, have assigned to Geo. A. Bigelow. Liabilities \$12,000.

H. F. Hubbard & Marion Aubury, assayers, Kaslo, have dissolved. Marion Aubury continues.

W. H. Pennock has bought the lease and fittings of estate of Jackson & Mylius, jewellers, Victoria.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAY'S OUT.
Br ship	Blair Athole	1637	Lister	March 3	R Samarang	Vancouver	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co.	130
Br bark	Formosa	915	Kahn	March 16	H Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	117
Br bark	City of Carlisle	823	Hughes	March 1	K Newcastle	Victoria	Turner, Beeton & Co.	
Br ship	British General	1751	Tulloch		A Samarang	Vancouver	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co.	
Br ship	Candida	1222	Whettem	May 31	L London	Victoria	Turner, Beeton & Co.	40
Br ship	Drumcraig	1919	Swarring	June 5	F Liverpool	Vancouver	Evans, Coleman & Evans	33
Br ship	Rathdowna	2038	Morrisey	April 1	C Maryport, Eng	Vancouver	Turner, Beeton & Co.	101
Am ship	A. J. Fuller	1182	Wallnut		Y Yokohama	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	
Br bark	Ladstock	816	Williams	March 21	J Liverpool	Westminster	Bell-Ising & Paterson	103
Nor bark	Fortuna	1332	Mikkelsen	May 25	J Valparaiso	Vancouver	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.	47
Ger ship	Sirene	1137	Sauerbruch		T Yokohama	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	
Br bark	Archer	1789	Dawson		U Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	
Br ship	Dunboyne	1330	Neill		L London	Vancouver	Evans, Coleman & Evans	
Am bark	St. Katharine	1191	Frazier	June 22	Y Yokohama	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	19
Br bark	Jessie Stowe	615	Blanche		X Yokohama	Vancouver	C. P. S. S. Co.	
Br ss	Victoria	1992	Panton	June 17	V Hong Kong	Victoria	Dodwell, Carhill & Co.	arr July 10
Br ss	Empress of India	3063	Marshall	July 5	W Hong Kong	Vancouver	C. P. S. S. Co.	6
Am ship	Wm. H. Starbuck	1272	Reynolds	June 21	B San Francisco	Vancouver	Hastings Mill Co.	20
Chil bark	Bliza	779	Harken		N San Francisco	Moodyville		
Chil bark	Eritrea	779			D	Moodyville	Moodyville Saw Mill	
Am schr	Robert Searies	571	Piltz		G San Francisco	Vancouver	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.	
Am schr	King Cyrus	667	Christiansen		G San Francisco	Vancouver	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.	
Br ss	Mlowera	1911	Stott		Sydney	Vancouver		

R—Cargo of 2,300 tons raw sugar. Chartered to load lumber at Vancouver for Cork f.o. at 18s 9d. H—March 19 passed Holyhead. Chartered to load salmon for Liverpool or London. F—Via Seattle June 12 passed Tuscar. K—Via Santa Barbara. Chartered for salmon to Liverpool or London. A—Cargo of sugar. I—June 2 passed Dover. Spoken June 14 lat. 38° N., long. 12° W. Chartered for salmon from Victoria to London or Liverpool by R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. J—Via Honolulu. Chartered to load salmon for U. K. at 3s. C—Spoken April 27 lat. 2° N., long. 21° W. Cargo of steel rails for C. P. Railway. L—Chartered for lumber to Port Pirie at 36s 3d; option Sydney at 31s 2d and Melbourne Wharf at 37s 6d. T—Chartered for salmon to London or Liverpool, by Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., cancelling date Nov. 15. U—To sail July 10. V—Via Yokohama June 25. W—Via Yokohama July 11. X—Chartered for salmon by A. B. C. P. Co. B—Chartered for lumber to London at 52s 6d. N—Lumber to West Coast S. A. on owners' account. D—To load a return cargo of lumber on owners' account. G—Lumber to Port Pirie at 37s 6d.

VESSELS IN PORT.

VICTORIA.

(July 10, 1893.)

Br. bark Thermopylae, 991 tons, Capt. Winchester, from Hong Kong with paddy. Victoria Rice Mills consignees.

Br. ship Gunford, 2108 tons, Capt. Weir, to load lumber at Vancouver for Port Pirie.

VANCOUVER.

Haw. schooner Americana, 839 tons, Capt. McLellan.

Br. ship Kinkora 1,799 tons, Capt. Lawton, loading lumber for Callao.

Br. ss. Empress of China, 3,063 tons, Capt. Archibald, general cargo.

Br. ss. Warrimoo, 1,897 tons, Capt. Arthur, ar July 8, via Brisbane and Honolulu, general cargo.

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

Am. ship Puritan, 581 tons, Capt. Warner, ar July 9, loading lumber at Moodyville for Tient-en.

Am. bark Sonoma, 993 tons, Capt. Anderson, ar July 9, loading lumber for Iquiqui.

COWICHAN.

Am. schr. Carrier Dove, 672 tons, Capt. Berendt, arrived June 29, loading for Adelaide.

NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.
Am. bark Wiina, 1,409 tons, Capt. Slater.

Am ship Wachusett, 1,519 tons, Capt. Williams.
Nor. bark Urania, 1,267 tons, Capt. Jensen.

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Am. ship T. F. Oakes, 1,898, Capt. Reed.
Am. bark Alex. McNeil, 1,083 tons, Capt. Jorgensen.
Am. bark Highland Light, 1,265 tons, Capt. Hughes.

EAST WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Am. bark Melrose, 944 tons, Capt. Kalb.
UNION.
Am. bark Detroit, 1,438 tons, Capt. Darrah.

RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria.....	2	3,099
Vancouver.....	7	10,559
Nanaimo.....	8	10,823
Cowichan.....	1	672
Total.....	18	25,153
Previous week.....	10	10,391
Correspond'g week last year.....	13	16,929

Freights are decidedly firm, although rates are not quatably changed. The outlook, however, is brighter and owners are inclined to hold their vessels for improved freight.

Freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 27s 6d; Callao direct, 32-6-1; Sydney 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 36s 3d to 37 6d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 52s 6d; Shanghai, 45s; Tientsin 55s.

Grain freights from San Francisco to U. K., Cork for orders, 20s to 22s 6d; from Portland, 27s 6d; Tacoma, 25s.

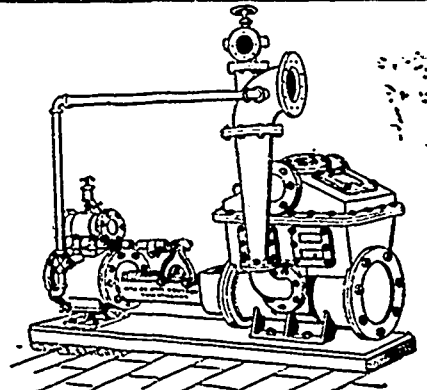
Coal freights are quoted: Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco, \$1.75 to \$2; to San Diego or San Pedro, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the week ending July 8—

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
2.	Mogul, str., Port Townsend.....	35
3.	Tacoma, str., Port Townsend.....	31
4.	Montserrat, ss. San Francisco.....	1,135
6.	Sea Lion, str., Port Townsend.....	42
6.	Occidental, ship, San Francisco.....	2,375
7.	Grandholm ss. San Francisco.....	1,638
8.	Tyce, str., Port Townsend.....	60
Total.....		5,793

P. J. Rice, physician, is dead.
Buse Milling Co., sawmill, Vancouver, foreclosed by chattel mortgage, \$20,000. Sheriff in possession.



ONE OF OUR

Independent
Condensers
and
Air Pumps
will help
Profits.

NORTHEY M'FG CO., LD.,
TORONTO, ONT.,
FOR PARTICULARS.

Wm. H. Cain, Colby Adams and Wm. McEachran, hotelkeepers, Kaslo, have assigned to Frank A. Wood.
Mackenna, Weatherly & Boyce, restaurant, Kaslo, have dissolved. C. C. MacKenna continues.



*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—

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