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Vol. IV.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY AUGUST 21, 1894.

No. 24

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Fruit Jars!
Fruit Jars!

Mason's Patent Reliable Fruit Jars,
Pints, Quarts, Half-Gallons.

Nicely packed in one-dozen partition boxes
without straw, no dirt, no breakage.
Get your order in before prices advance. The
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—ALSO—

Tin Top Jelly Glasses, Stone
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**Montreal Smelting and
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G. Langwell's Babbit Metal.

This Babbit, or anti-friction metal, is the
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stamped, "G. LANGWELL'S BABBIT".

A trial will convince users of its superiority.

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Metallurgists and M'frs, Montreal, P. Q.

N. B. Order through your wholesale house-
ONLY.

**THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
SUGAR REFINERY.**

PRICE LIST.

Granulated, in Bbls. or 100-lb Bags.....	4 1/4 per lb
Yellow, according to quality.....	3 7/8 to 4 1/4 "
Paris Lumps in Bbls. or 100-lb. Bags.....	5 1/2 "
Powdered, Iceing and Bar, in Bbls.....	6 "

Payment by spot cash. All prices subject to change without notice.

The Company guarantee their Sugars to be absolutely pure.
Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.
Consumers do not obtain more weight of inferior sugar for the dollar than they do of the
British Columbia product, then why not have the best and at the same time support native
industry.

When You Ask for B.C. Sugar, See That You Get It

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

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COMPANY,

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**British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles,
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—OUR SPECIALTY:—

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This Company have special machinery for the manufacture of cedar lumber and shingles, and
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and no vacant spaces in bundles

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BRAN, SHORTS.

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CHOPPED FEED AND GRAIN.

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SALMON CANNERY AGENCIES.

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Delta Canning Co's Maple Leaf Brand.
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Harlock Packing Co's Harlock Brand.

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Wannuck Packing Co., Rivers Inlet, Clipper Brand.
Standard Packing Co., Skeena River, Neptune Brand.
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Lowe Inlet Packing Co., Lowe Inlet, "Diamond C" Brand.
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Curtis & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powder.
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J. & W. Stuart's Patent Double-Knotted Mesh Fishing Nets, Twines, Etc.
Importers of Havana Cigars, Oilmen's Stores.
Tin Plates, Portland Cement, Etc.
British Columbia Salmon:—Ewen & Co., "Lion,"
"Bonnie Dundee"; Bon Accord Fishery Co's
"Consuls"; Candaian Pacific Packing Co.
"Flagship" brand.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,
 Tuesday Morning, Aug. 21.
 VICTORIA.

Trade is moving steadily along in a quiet way, and while houses report business generally slow, they state that the aggregate compares very favorably with previous seasons. Advices from the country districts continue favorable, a very fair trade being reported. Money continues tight; an improvement is, however, looked for, when the returns of the season's operations in sealing and salmon canning are received.

The Vancouver *News-Advertiser* says: "There is but little change in the local business situation. Trade continues fairly steady, though merchants as usual growl about collections. Amongst the local industries there is, however, a slight improvement. The lumber trade continues depressed, but the big run of salmon has continued all the week and the canneries have been working night and day, and it is estimated that half the pack has by now been put up. There is also some improvement in the coal trade, while the final returns of the season's sealing catch have now been received, and show very satisfactory results. During the past week tenders have been invited for two new blocks, which will be erected this season, so that altogether a fair average amount of building will have been done this year. In wholesale there is nothing very special to comment on this week. As mentioned above, trade continues about the average, and the only complaint is as regards the slowness of collections."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Quotations are the same as last week. Island potatoes are reported coming in slowly. Being generally small, farmers are not desirous of marketing them yet. Australian lemons and New Orleans bananas are out of the market.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:

Oranges—Australian.....	1 50 @ 0 00
Lemons—California (Johnson's) ..	5 25 @ 5 50
" "	3 00 @ 0 00
Pineapples..... per doz	2 00 @ 3 00
" sugar..... per doz	4 25 @ 0 00
Bananas—Honolulu..... crates	2 25 @ 0 00
" "..... bunches	1 75 @ 0 00
Apples—California.....	1 25 @ 1 50
Cocoanuts..... per 100	5 00 @ 9 00
Apricots.....	90 @ 1 00
Peaches.....	1 00 @ 0 00
Plums.....	90 @ 1 10
Pears.....	1 25 @ 0 00
Nectarines.....	1 15 @ 1 25
Grapes.....	1 50 @ 1 75
Watermelons..... per doz	4 20 @ 6 00
Mangoes..... per box	1 00 @ 0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Onions—Silverskins..... per lb	1 @ 11
Cabbage..... per lb	2 @
Potatoes..... per ton	20 00 @
Tomatoes.....	90 @
Cucumbers..... large boxes	2 25 @

FLOUR AND FEED.

Jobbers report that there are no changes in quotations. Cable advices report an advance of 15 per cent. in the Japan rice market, and a rise in the local market is quite probable.

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

Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	\$1 10
" Strong Bakers.....	3 90

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

Premier.....	\$0 00
XXX.....	0 00
Strong Bakers or XX.....	0 00
Superfine.....	0 00

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

Delta.....	\$3 75
Victoria XXX.....	3 75

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills.....	\$ 1 00 @ 0 00
Lion, ".....	3 75 @ 0 00
Premier, Enderby mills.....	0 00 @ 0 00
XXX, ".....	1 10 @ 0 00
XX, ".....	0 00 @ 0 00
Superfine, ".....	0 00 @ 0 00
Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	1 50 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	1 35 @ 0 00
B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian.....	1 50 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	1 35 @ 0 00
Oak Lake Patent Hungarian.....	1 50 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	1 35 @ 0 00
Regina Hungarian.....	1 50 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	1 35 @ 0 00
Benton County, Oregon.....	3 75 @ 0 00
Portland Roller.....	3 85 @ 0 00
Vashon, Washington.....	3 90 @ 0 00
Snowflake.....	3 75 @ 0 00
Wheat, per ton.....	25 00 @ 0 00
Oats.....	30 00 @ 32 50
Oil cake meal.....	35 00 @ 50 00
Chop feed—California.....	30 00 @ 00 09
Shorts.....	25 00 @ 30 00
National Mills oatmeal.....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " rolled oats (80 lbs. sks.).....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " " 10 7s. baled.....	3 00 @ 0 00
" " split peas.....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " pearl barley.....	1 75 @ 0 00
" " Chop feed.....	25 00 @ 27 00
California oatmeal.....	3 85 @ 0 00
California rolled oats.....	1 15 @ 0 00
Corn, whole..... per ton	37 50 @ 10 00
Peas, field..... per ton	09 00 @ 00 00
Cornmeal.....	2 50 @ 3 00
Cornmeal-feed..... per ton	10 00 @ 00 00
Cracked corn.....	40 00 @ 00 00
Hay, per ton.....	15 00 @ 18 00
Straw, per bale.....	1 00 @ 0 00

RISE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote wholesale:

Japan rice, per ton.....	\$ 75 00 @ 80 00
" " (polished).....	90 00 @ 00 00
Best China rice ".....	80 00 @ 100 00
China rice No. 1 " (mats).....	65 00 @ 00 00
" " (sacks).....	63 00 @ 00 00
Rice flour.....	70 00
Broken rice.....	30 00
Rice Meal.....	17 50

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Cured meats continue firm, with a tendency to advance. Jobbers' quotations for hams are 1c higher than last week,

and other lines are firm. Canadian eggs are 1c lower per doz. The British Columbia Sugar Refinery have reduced their quotations on dry granulated and yellows 1/2c per lb. The importers of China sugar have also lowered their prices 1/2c. Jobbers' quotations are also reduced in sympathy.

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

Granulated, in bbls. or 100-lb bags.....	41
Yellow, according to quality.....	37 to 41
Paris lumps, in bbls. or 100-lb bags.....	54
Powdered, lump and bars, in bbls.....	6

Jobbers quote:

Valencia raisins..... per lb	\$ 7 @ \$ 0
Malaga raisins..... per box	3 00 @ 3 25
Currants (barrels)..... per lb	4 1/2 @
" half bbls..... per lb	5 @
" (cases)..... per lb	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sultana raisins..... per lb	8 @ 10
Taragona almonds..... per lb	11 @ 18
Grenoble walnuts..... per lb	11 @ 18
Filberts..... per lb	11 1/2 @ 11

Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs.....	21 @ 24
Manitoba dairy.....	18 @ 19
Cheese—Canadian, lb.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Canadian Stilton.....	17 @ 18
Eggs—Canadian..... per doz	15 @ 00

Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

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

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

Dry Granulated (China).....	42 to 44
Extra C, China.....	44
China, yellow.....	3 1/2
Dry Granulated (B. C. Refinery).....	42 to 44
Extra C.....	44
Fancy Yellow.....	44
Yellow.....	44
Golden C.....	3 1/2
Tubes.....	6 1/2
Powdered.....	6 1/2
Syrups, per lb.....	3
" 1 gal. tins, American (10).....	5 50
" " " (16).....	5 25
" 1 " Vancouver.....	5 50
" 1 1/2 " ".....	7 00

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

Helmet brand sugar cured hams, medium	0 15 1/2
" " " heavy.....	0 14 1/2
" " breakfast bacon.....	0 15
Fancy Gold Band hams.....	0 16 1/2
" " breakfast bacon.....	0 17

Jobbers quote as follows:

Liverpool salt, coarse, in 100 lb bags, per ton.....	12 00
Liverpool salt, fine, in 50-lb bags, per ton.....	18 00
Portland cement, White's (best) per bbl.....	3 00
White mottled soap, English, in 112-lb bxs.....	8 75
" " " quarter boxes.....	9 00
28 lbs, per cwt.....	9 00
Malt vinegar, English, 25-gal. bbls.....	11 25
" " octaves.....	6 50
" " cases of 3 doz., per cs.....	5 50
Matches, block, in tins, Victoria.....	1 25
" " California.....	1 30
Macaroni, No. 1, 10-lb bxs.....	90

Vermicelli, 10-lb bxs..... 90
 Coal oil, per case..... 2 80
 Nails, per keg—1d, \$3.10; 6d, \$3.20; 8d,
 \$3.05; 10d, \$3.00; 12d, \$3.15; 20d and
 30d, \$2.95; 40d, 50d and 60d, \$2.85.

SALMON.

There was a good run on the Fraser during the first half of the last week and the pack was considerably increased. The latter part of the week fishing fell off. Friday night the fish are said to have averaged about 40 to the boat, and for Sunday night telegraph advice reports 25 fish to the boat. It is believed by some that there will be another spurt on the river before the end of the season, while others state that they believe the run is practically over. Estimates place the pack to date on the Fraser River at 300,000 cases; Northern rivers, 120,000 cases; making a total of 420,000 cases to date.

The Westminster Board of Trade have requested the Fisheries Department to extend the sockeye season from the 25th to the end of the month, in consequence of the unusual lateness of the run this season.

LUMBER.

The American bark Newsboy, 559 tons, Capt. Mollstedt, from San Francisco, arrived in Royal Roads, Aug. 20, under charter to load at Hastings Mills for Sydney at 31s. 3d., with option of Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie. The Lake Lehman, reported last week, is loading at Tacoma. There having been no clearances, but the Nor. ship Drammen, has nearly completed her cargo and will sail shortly for Amsterdam, Holland.

The following vessels are loading lumber at British Columbia ports for foreign: At Hastings Mill—Nor. ship Drammen, 1,347 tons, for Amsterdam. Br. ship Verajan, 1,824 tons for Alexandria. American bark Newsboy, 559 tons, Captain Mollstedt, for Sydney. At Moodyville—Am. schooner Aida, 507 tons for Shanghai. At Vesuvius Bay—Am. ship Occidental, 1,470 tons, loading mining props for Santa Rosalia. Total 5 vessels, 5,707 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 Merchantable, 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 30

Postill Bros., butchers, Vancouver, have dissolved. W. Postill continues.

PATENT RECORD.

The following list of United States patents granted to Canadian inventors July 17, 24 and 31, 1894, is reported expressly for this paper by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Pneumatic tire, Robert S. Anderson, assignor of one-fourth to J. T. Beatty, Toronto, Ont.

Ticket punch, Job Dudley and R. E. Gibson, Toronto, Ontario.

Ore crusher, James R. Gordon, Sudbury, assignor of one-half to A. W. Fraser, Ottawa, Ontario.

Stop-cock for air-brake systems, James C. McNab, Montreal, Quebec.

Pump, Thomas Parker, Wingham, Canada.

Thill coupling, George N. Pearson, Huntsport, Canada.

Metal driving belt, Henry Sewroy, Barrie, Ontario.

Band cutter and feeder for threshing machines, William Taylor, Carman, Canada.

Riding attachment for plows, William E. Stafford, Shedden, Canada.

Sheet metal pulley, Oliver W. Ketchum, Toronto, Ontario, design patent for 14 years.

Fruit cleaning machine, Thomas H. Bell, Brampton, Canada.

Boiler tube cleaner, Richard T. Brooke, Paris, Canada.

Chair cot, Colin C. McPhee and L. E. Brock, Chatham, Ontario.

COOS BAY OUTSIDE BAR WHISTLING BUOY.

Notice is hereby given that on July 21, 1894, Coos Bay Outside Bar Whistling Buoy, off the entrance to Coos Bay, was moved about 5-16 mile sw. by s., and is now in 90 feet of water about 1 1/4 miles outside the bar.

Left Tangent Jetty wharf, Ene. 3 E.
 Guano Rock, Ene. 3 E.
 Cape Arago light-house, Sse.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the two weeks ending August 18:

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
11.	Tacoma, str., Port Townsend....	36
13.	Holyoke, str., Port Townsend....	55
14.	Holyoke, str., Port Townsend....	44
14.	Pioneer, str., Port Townsend....	69
14.	Sea Lion, str., Port Townsend....	67
16.	Crown of England, San Francisco..	3,535
18.	Carrollton, bark, San Francisco..	2,430
	Total.....	6,236

J. J. Grant, has sold the Riverside Hotel, Courtney, to W. Sharp, who formerly was lessee of the Elk.

The Quesnelle River Hydraulic Gold Mining Company, Ltd, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$600,000. Trustees: J. B. MacLaren, of Westminster, and F. S. Reynolds and W. C. Fry, of Quesnelle. New Westminster is the principal place of business.

BUSINESS NOTES.

J. T. Burrows, tailor, Victoria, burned out.

Mrs. Nelson, Dominion Hotel, Kamloops, is dead.

John Paulson, Mount View Hotel, Nanaimo, has assigned.

Mrs. A. Dockstader, general store, Port Haney, loss by fire.

W. R. McKenzie, tailor, Wellington, has removed to Nanaimo.

Janey & Crossan, general merchants, Northfield, have assigned.

H. S. Rowling and Arthur Milton, loggers, have dissolved partnership.

S. O'Neal & Co., have purchased the Vernon soda water works, Vernon.

The Bogy Mercantile Co., general merchants, have opened at Now Denver.

B. and C. Phillips, clothing, Victoria, have dissolved. B. A. Phillips continues.

R. E. Lemon has purchased the property known as the Grand Hotel, Nelson.

C. H. Barker and J. H. B. Potts, bar-risters, of Nanaimo, have entered into partnership.

Col. Forester has opened his new hotel at Sicamous, which replaces the one recently burned.

Wm. Field has removed from the Standard Saloon, Victoria, and opened the Osborne House

John R. Radke, formerly of the London Saloon, Victoria, has re-opened the Nickle Plate Saloon

The Vernon News says that Genelle's sawmill will be removed from Tappen Siding to Sicamous this fall, and that another mill will probably be located at Enderby.

W. F. Wilson, of Vancouver, has been appointed agent of the Burrard Inlet Red Cedar Lumber Co. for Manitoba and the Northwest with headquarters at Winnipeg.

F. G. Turner & Co., and Barwick, Hart & Co., both insurance agents, New Westminster, have amalgamated under the style of Turner, Hart & Co., of which the partners are F. G. Turner, F. J. Hart and J. D. B. Thompson.

A San Francisco dispatch of August 20 says: "It has been rumored of late that the catch of the sealing fleet in northern waters this season has been far ahead of the catch at the same date last season. By advices received on the steamer China from Yokohama, however, it is learned that the catch this year is below the catch of last and in consequence sellers believe there is a good chance for the price of skins to advance. The sealing vessels have made every effort to increase the total catch; but their efforts have not been rewarded."

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Boilers

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SOLICITING FAMILY TRADE.

The differences in the surroundings and location of retail groceries creates naturally radical differences in the capture of sales, says the *Philadelphia Cash Grocer*.

There are the retailers of large cities like this who locate their stores upon the principle down-town business streets, a location where rent is high and sales must be large to insure a profit. This enterprising class advertise largely, often in the daily press, and, in addition, keep a window display certain to attract attention of the passer-by, many ingenious devices in the way of show cards or tersely-worded announcements being also employed.

Then there are the grocers of the rich-residence districts, and then, following them, the family grocers of the less pretentious residence portions of the city and the more modest ones beyond, till one gets to the suburban, and finally, the country store, where groceries may be in the majority, but are not alone in stock.

Many or all of these classes being established have steady, regular customers, but there are often times when the best of them, because of the removal of good customers or the activity of a competitor, find their regular trade diminishing and the receipts from transitory custom getting less.

Then something must be done. Advertising of special drives or newly-arrived specialties, if done promptly and worded briefly and to point, whether on a circular or in a newspaper that reaches one's customers, is one of the things to do. But there is also another effective manner of getting trade. It is frequently used by new stores desiring to establish custom, and may be as well employed by older firms. It is canvassing.

The *Cleveland Ohio Merchant* tells of a retail grocer, who, finding his business growing less and less from some unknown cause, decided to personally canvass for orders every other day, delivering the goods on the intervening car. He found it of great convenience to the families

visited, a matter of profit to himself, and it now takes three clerks all day to pack the goods represented by their employer's orders thus taken.

Personal solicitation is not a new thing, by any means, but it is becoming more and more necessary every year as an adjunct to most business and even some professions. A dozen years ago, such a thing as sending out canvassers to obtain students for an educational institution would have been considered highly undignified. To-day, the most powerful institutions of learning in the country are compelled to send out canvassers during the summer to prevent the smaller institutions from getting them all at the fall term, the latter having a few years ago adopted the plan, and thus forced larger and older institutions to do the same. Even the leading members of the faculty have been known to canvass.

Canvassing for custom has therefore reached quite a dignified summit, and it is becoming more and more of a necessity each year.

If your business is falling off, and you have not already adopted the plan, try it.

WELL SOLD.

"Wouldn't it be a good idea," said the disinterested friend, "to put a high grade bicycle in your window and mark it \$50, or some such price? You'd lose some money on it, of course, but look at the advertising you would get out of it. Everybody in town would be talking about it inside of twenty-four hours, and your store would get a reputation for selling good machines cheap that would be worth hundreds of dollars to you."

"That's not a bad scheme," said the bicycle dealer, after thinking it over. "John," he called out to one of the boys, "put that Greased Lightning racer in the front window, and mark it \$50."

"But" -

"Never mind arguing the matter. I know what I am doing."

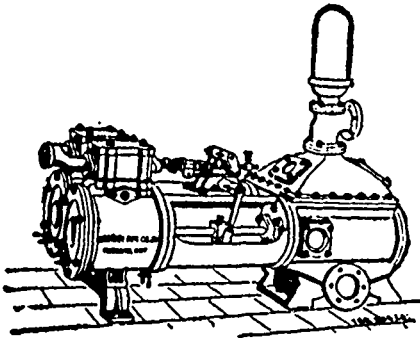
The Greased Lightning racer was placed conspicuously in the show window, with the \$50 tag appended.

"Now," said the disinterested friend, "that looks something like it. You'll see a crowd gathering there inside of five minutes. By the way, you may just consider that machine sold. I'll take it off your hands. But I'm no hog," he added cheerfully. "I'll let it stay in your window till to-morrow morning."

"Wasn't that rather an unhandsome trick?" asked the silent partner after the disinterested friend had gone away.

"No," reflected the dealer. "That machine has been on hand two years, but it's worth every cent of \$47.50."

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CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

STARTING IN BUSINESS.

There is a universal desire on the part of young clerks and employees in general to get into a business of their own at the earliest possible time. Of every three who leave a salaried position in the store or shop, two would have done better by remaining on salary; and the third doesn't find his business career leading through a pathway strewn with roses. No; far from it, in many cases. Some find themselves burdened with responsibilities and cares they had never dreamed of in building their air castles of a future business.

We do not wish to discourage the young man who can see his way clear, and whom community needs in some business calling, but there are many to whom it never certainly occurs that there are a few things as much needed as capital. One of the few is a thorough and practical knowledge of the business to be entered into; one is industry; one is firmness; another is quick and correct judgment of human nature in all its phases; and still another is the capacity of making innumerable friends. If you possess all of these requisites, then your success in business is assured.

We have on various occasions known men—good clever men—to go into a new

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town among strangers, open a store of new goods, and after running several months or a year or two sell out at a heavy loss, or pull up stakes and shift to some other town at a still heavier loss and try it over. Often the same results would follow after removal to another town. In the majority of such cases, it is self evident that something is lacking, and it can almost invariably be traced to the absence of some one or more of the above mentioned qualifications.

Starting a new business is too often equivalent to building another fence around the farm ten feet outside of the old fence, which already answers every purpose for which it was built. This is a condition which exists throughout the greater part of the west—business in nearly every line is over-crowded. The evil of the situation, or the lack of economy we might say more correctly, in the rental of two stores, when one would answer double the amount of capital tied up that is actually necessary, and double work of keeping two stocks in order instead of one.

If you possess the ability to conduct a business of your own, by remaining with

A Friend at Your Elbow.—THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

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

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

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

**THE DRY GOODS REVIEW,
TORONTO.**



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VICTORIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1891.

OUR INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

The farmers of Manitoba evidently have little faith in the reported prophecy of President Van Horne—which he has, it will have been noticed, seen fit to materially modify and to have surrounded with a number of hypothetical conditions. They have unquestionably realized that present prospects do not look that way, and in fact that prices of wheat are unprecedentedly low. They are many of them looking to the more general establishment of creameries and cheese factories which will involve the grazing of some portion of the land that has been devoted to grain, thus giving it in the course of a few years new heart, and resorting to it those chemical elements which have been taken away from it in the raising of cereal. It is possibly well that necessity should have compelled the Manitobans to adopt this course, otherwise their lands might very soon be run out and exhausted, as is the case with much of the aforetime fertile wheat land of the United States. This will involve more work on the part of the farmers and their families. Milch cattle will require attention, and unless cheese and butter factories be the order of the day, the women folk will find that they have more to do than to keep house, while machinery ploughed the land, sowed the seed, reaped the harvest, thrashed the product and made it ready for the market.

Farming conditions in the Northwest as well as elsewhere must be materially modified ere long, and in this Province the comparatively lazy existence termed living on a ranch will have to give way to farming that is farming, in which the highest exercise of both brain and muscle will make the lands of British Columbia something more nearly *proving* what they might and what they ought to be. With most people here, farming has not been that serious, studied avocation which it should have been, and which it must be before its best results can be obtained. As we have many times said, there is no reason why we should purchase the greater part of the butter we consume in Montreal, Toronto,

Winnipeg or in the United States, or why we should be dependent on the same sources for our cheese. As for eggs and poultry, with the open winters we enjoy, it is ridiculous that we should procure the bulk of them from sections of the Dominion which have from five to seven months of cold, often bitter, weather. As for the vegetables we consume, what we do not get from California are in a large measure the product of the Chinese ranches, and we may almost without an exception make similar remarks regarding each individual article of farm and garden production generally. Then, let the farmers answer, if they think they are doing their duty by their orchards, either in the shape of proper cultivation or in the destruction of the fruit pests which appear to be annually increasing in numbers, if not in varieties.

In connection with manufactures, what might there not be said? Some people, when spoken to, pretend that these are not the times in which to undertake such enterprises. They say that the times are too hard and that the prospects are not sufficiently promising. But granting, for the sake of argument, that the conditions of which they speak actually exist, what are they doing to remedy them? Some of these parties have no hesitation in putting up margins for "deals" in produce, silver, or stocks in Seattle, San Francisco, Montreal and even as far away as New York, leaving their interests in the hands of people who are comparative strangers to them and who may at any moment seriously jeopardize the resources with which they are entrusted. Invested here, those margins would amount to a considerable sum, and would all the time be under their own control. But in these "deals" of which we speak are the parties concerned creating anything or doing anything by which any material advantage would be gained? Decidedly not. They occupy pretty much the position of the Chinaman who plays his game of fan tan or the professional gambler who preys upon the innocent and confiding customer whom he can induce to try his hand at Black Jack or some other equally honest and reputable diversion. They are financial anarchists; their profits are made out of the losses of others and not out of their legitimate demands.

On the other hand, the man who honestly embarks his capital in manufactures or in legitimate farming knows that he is trying to create something, to increase the value of an article which has actual existence. He knows, too, that he is at least endeavoring to augment the prosperity of the community, to give employment to honest, hard-working people, to increase the value of property—his own, possibly, and that adjoining to it; to produce an article by which the seller will

profit and the consumer will be advantaged. In fact, while seeking to turn his capital to account, he is benefitting some one else and without robbing any one, which cannot be said of much of the speculative business that in many quarters is so popular. There is such a thing as overdoing manufactures, but we have a long way to go before we shall reach that stage. Witness the manufacturers on the Island and Mainland who have been getting rich, although a tremendous quantity of manufactured articles have been and are still being brought in from the outside. The subjects of British Columbia manufactures as well as of agriculture only require thinking over a little for one to be convinced as to their perfect feasibility.

THE DEPRESSION.

There can be no disguising the fact that so far as general business is concerned the recent depression has not been an un-mixed evil. In the parable of the sower about which the good book tells us, we find of that seed which not having deepness of earth sprang up quickly and rankly, but soon died out. But, as every one is aware, such products take the place which would be occupied by others of a more permanent character, and in fact prevent the other growing or attaining a state of fruition. This worthless stuff has to be got rid of before the rest of the crop can prosper. So is it in business. There are numbers of people who start out, but have no bottom financial, moral or as the result of experience. These are in the way of other people, whose business they run, besides most effectually bringing about their own downfall. Times of depression tell on such people, and have the effect of weeding them out. Thus, as has been said, they are not an un-mixed evil, since they the sooner bring matters to that climax when the issue is that of the survival of the fittest.

The *Monetary Times* has the following: "A few years ago the trade of British Columbia was an inconsiderable factor to the Dominion. But with the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway this ceased to be the case, and the commercial and industrial progress of this Province is carefully watched by the business community of eastern Canada. British Columbia has not escaped the depression so prevalent in old and new countries alike, and the depression has been even the more intense since many districts throughout the Province have been struggling with the reaction that sooner or later follows every real estate boom. But the future of the Province is of great promise, and Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster are probably as good cities for investment as any in the whole Dominion."

WARNING.

"The boy Tupper" and "his man Friday," otherwise known as Wilmot, appear determined to do all they can to embarrass the B. C. canning industry. They have been shown the inutility of their patent—but by no means self-acting—official regulations, and at the same time the serious way in which their enforcement would interfere with the industry. Nevertheless they have insisted on the observance of the useless and objectionable mandate. On Friday last, eleven prosecutions for violations of wilful Mr. Wilmot's regulations were called in the district court at Westminster, it being stated that the licenses of the Britannia and Phoenix canneries had been cancelled for having repeated the offence of dumping their fish offal into the river. Commenting on this, the Westminster correspondent of the *News Advertiser* remarks: "Whether renewal on complying with the regulations will be granted or not is uncertain, but the loss from even a day's suspension at this season must be very serious for the canner."

And this, we may add, is saying nothing as to those who have been thrown out of work by the suspension of operations. If the Government do not pay greater attention to the demands, nay the necessities of those who know more about matters of this kind than Messrs. Tupper and Wilmot can possibly do and otherwise give more consideration to the conditions of British Columbia, they will discover some of these fine days changes in the division lists, which will show that the Pacific Province has gone solidly against them. Our people will not always put up with neglect and outrage.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

We observe that in Eastern Canada considerable stress is being laid on the fact that tuberculosis has been found among cattle in the vicinity of Vancouver. It is also reported that the herds of the Dominion Government in other parts of Canada have been found to be similarly affected, the disease being also found in different parts of the United States. It is not so long since it was announced that the disease had been found among the cattle belonging to the Ontario Government, and, if there, where may not the disease be found? The recommendations of the city council of Vancouver that, as a matter of precaution, all the milk be skadded before using is favorably commented upon, but it is suggested that inasmuch as tuberculosis in cattle is the mother of consumption in the human subject, beef is equally liable to spread the infection and it is inquired:

What guarantee have we that the meat packing establishments, and for

that matter the small butchers, never supply to the public meat which cannot be used as human food without great danger? Some system of inspection would seem to be necessary. A large establishment could be inspected if time were allowed; but the whole process of the killing and the preparation of the meat is so rapidly executed that efficient inspection would seem to be impossible, unless under a change of methods. The inspection of a number of small butchers would be difficult, but not impossible. But there is something more required, and that is, if possible, to stamp out the disease."

We notice that the subject was one of those discussed at the Agassiz convention and, moreover, that within the last day or two the subject of the exclusion of Canadian cattle has again been discussed in the British House of Commons, Mr. Gardner, chairman of the Board of Agriculture, announcing that there was no intention of removing the restrictions at present. Might it not be well to remind the British authorities of the old injunction "Physician heal thyself!" as it is to that source to which much of the pleuropneumonia among Canadian cattle has been ultimately traced. But that does not meet the situation: something has to be done. The disease must be got rid of and the most stringent measures must be resorted to. It is the health—the life—of our people which are imperilled and these are of greater importance than the loss to individuals or to the community which would be entailed by the vigorous carrying out of heroic measures.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

The statements made at the initiation of the Canadian-Australian steamship service that there were many articles in which a profitable business exchange might be made between the two countries, continue to receive additional confirmation. The papers and merchants of British Columbia were the first to set to work and ascertain the facts. A representative of a Victoria paper and several business men of this Province were passengers on the pioneer outgoing steamer, in order to put the matter to the proof, and later representatives of the eastern dailies and of the commerce of Ontario and Quebec found it advisable to make the venture. Their statements, which continually appear in print, only serve to confirm the testimony of the reliable witnesses which this Province had enterprise enough to send away while other people were thinking about it. The consensus of opinion is that there is a good business to be done, the evidence collected by Canadians confirming in the most important respects and details the glowing statements of the

Australasians and their delegates to the Colonial Convention. But Australia must first act in the direction of tariff modifications, and, the fiscal difficulties being removed, it will be found that the people of the Dominion are quite as willing and anxious as the colonials to do business. The sooner, we say, Australia takes the needed action, the better.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

As already noticed in these columns, tenders for the proposed Pacific cable under British (Canadian) auspices are asked for in three different forms. The first is that the cable be owned and constructed by the Government, worked under Government authority and kept in repairs by the contractor for three years; the second that the cable be owned, maintained and worked by a subsidized company; and the third that the company come in under a Government guarantee, and run and maintain the cable in that way.

IMPORTERS of tea say that so far the price of the fragrant leaf has not been affected by the hostilities between China and Japan. Unless the ports of the two countries are blockaded the war will have little effect upon the tea market. The thing most to be feared is that the Japanese will blockade the Straits of Formosa, as the French once did. At that time the supply of tea was almost cut off. It is not likely that this will occur. With, however, the great Chinese tea depots of Shanghai, Foo Chow and Amoy hemmed in by the Japanese and Yokohama and Niogo, in Japan, blockaded by the Chinese, the tea market would be demoralized. The season for the importation of tea is now at its height.

COMMENTING on the recent scarcity of fruits in Winnipeg owing to the railway troubles in the United States, the *Commercial* of that city says that British Columbia ought to be in a position to supply the market, adding that dealers would give B. C. fruit the preference if it arrived in proper shape, the quality being all right where attention is paid to the cultivation of desirable varieties. It is to be hoped that this suggestion will not be thrown away. Our contemporary observes that "British Columbia should be in a position to supply the Manitoba market with strawberries in season, as some very fine strawberries have come from Oregon, and as the berries can be shipped from Oregon, there should be even less difficulty in bringing the fruit from our own Pacific coast." But it is not strawberries alone in which this Province excels. There are numerous other fruits, big and little; but quality, condition and style of packing are matters of paramount necessity to the success of such a departure.

CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Beerholm's *London List* says. Very unsettled and stormy weather has prevailed in the United Kingdom during the past week, and there are complaints of hid crop in parts of the West, East and North. No serious harm may yet be done, but fine, settled weather is becoming very desirable. Wheat cutting in the earliest districts in the South is hardly expected to be at all general before the week after next. Many of our reports from the country are less brilliant in their expectations regarding the wheat crop than they were a few weeks ago, but there seems little doubt, with favorable weather, that the yield per acre will not fall short of 31 bushels, against 26 bushels per acre, according to the official returns of last year. The area sown is probably 1,850,000 acres, against 1,952,522 acres last year. In such a case, the total crop would be about 7½ million quarters, against 6,360,000 quarters last year.

In France, the wheat harvest is not yet commenced in the important districts of the North and Northwest, so that it is difficult to give any more than an approximate idea of the probable total crop. Meanwhile, with fine weather, a very large yield is expected in the North, and, if that be so, the total crop may not fall short of 40 million quarters, against 35 million quarters last year.

In Germany, the wheat crop is officially described, on July 15, as promising something between an average and a good yield, in which case it would not equal that of the previous year. In both Belgium and Holland, the crops have been deteriorated by the recent continuously wet weather.

In Hungary, according to the latest official crop report, the prospects have improved: the quality and natural weight of the new wheat and rye are unusually good, whilst as to quantity, the Minister of Agriculture estimates wheat to be about 17½ millions quarters, against twenty millions last year. In Austria, too, a better yield is being obtained than had been expected.

In Roumania, the dry, hot weather has favored the wheat harvest, at the expense of the maize crop; the former is now said to be very good in quality, but about 20 per cent. less in quantity than last year's yield of 7,300,000 quarters. The maize crop is, however, considered to be more or less a failure, owing to the prolonged absence of rain.

From Bulgaria, the latest reports say that the wheat harvest proves to be satisfactory in both quality and quantity, but barley and rye are both very poor crops, and maize promises to be an almost entire failure.

The Russian official crop reports are rather contradictory, the latest, which is

said to be based upon the reports of the various customs inspectors, indicating more serious injury from the unfavorable weather in June than had hitherto been acknowledged. The reports, however, add that upon the whole the crops will be very good, and probably above the average. As the average wheat crops of 1888 to 1892 in European Russia amounted to about 29½ million quarters, one might be taking an extreme view in assuming the present year's crop to be about 35 million quarters, against last year's abnormally large crop of 40 million quarters.

The Spanish wheat crop has turned out very well, but in Italy, although the quality is very good, the quantity is disappointing and certainly less than last year. Italy, in the first half of this year, only imported 865,000 quarters, against 1,572,000 quarters last year.

In Australia, according to a cabled report, copious rains have decidedly improved the agricultural outlook.

A MINING MOVE IN B. C.

A correspondent of the *Canadian Engineer*, writes:

News has been received of a move that will be of great interest to all who have mining investments in the Kootenay country. Several leading business men of British Columbia have joined forces with Eastern Americans in the promotion of one of the most extensive schemes known to the history of this rich mineral region. For a long time it has been known that one of the chief reasons for the comparative standstill in this section is the excessive tariff that all ores coming out of its mines have been made to suffer. Owing to a combination of inadequate transportation in the immediate vicinity of the mines, the long hauls necessary to convey the products to the smelters on the American side, and the tax at the line, only high grade ores could be handled to any advantage or profit. This necessarily left a large number of valuable medium and low grade properties idle on the hands of the owners. But American enterprise was not long to be baffled by such difficulties, and the solution of the problem appears to have been reached. As the result of the efforts of Andrew B. Hendryx, of New Haven, Conn., and Mr. Joshua Davis, of Victoria, B. C., a company has been formed to be known as the Kootenay Mining and Smelting Company, with a paid up capital of \$2,250,000, which has been subscribed in New Haven, Minneapolis, and Victoria, B. C. E. W. Herrick, a Minneapolis capitalist, is the president of the new company; R. P. Rithet, of Victoria, B. C., is the vice-president, and Joshua Davis, E. Crow Baker, W. H. Ellis, W. P. Sayward, W. J. Macaulay, James Hutcheson and H. Chapman, all of whom

rank high in the business circles of British Columbia, are associated with them in the enterprise. Pilot Bay is the geographical centre of the Kootenay country, commanding on the one hand the rich Slovan with its high grade silver-led ores, and on the other the copper, silver, and lead of Ainsworth and Nelson, with all their intermediate points. At Pilot Bay, and owned by the company, is the Blue Bell mine, one of the largest and most valuable deposits of fluxing ores in America. Such is the favorable location which the company has selected as the base of their operations. The plant as designed will accommodate four stacks each of 100 tons capacity. Seven large buildings have already been completed for the works and three others are under way. Over 200 tons of the most modern machinery has been received and is now being put into place, while several carloads more are on the way from the East. The plant will be the most modern and complete that money can buy. Extensive wharves are being erected along the water front, and apparatus will be placed for the handling of ores in large quantities.

The works will be in operation before the first of October next, with one 100-ton stack in full blast for the reduction of silver-led ores. The three other stacks will be added as fast as the district develops, and it is designed to give the treatment of copper ores the same attention as lead ores. In fact, all ores that can be handled to profit and advantage will be purchased and treated by the company.

In addition to the smelter proper, the works will include a 300-ton sampling plant, a 200-ton concentrator, a refinery capable of treating all the bullion produced, and the finest laboratory and assay office in the west.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says: Butter receipts during the past week were 4,282 pkgs, against 5,096 pkgs for the week previous. The market has had a depressed and tired appearance under large offerings and a very limited demand. There has, however, been a little more enquiry during the past few days of late made creamery on local and Newfoundland account, but it has not led to much business, as holders are still too exacting. We have just heard of one or two lots changing hands, but the figures paid were not mentioned. In Eastern Townships dairy, very little is reported outside of the local trade, prices remaining about as last quoted. Newfoundland buyers say that some of the offerings of Western dairy are very poor, and require close selection. We quote prices as follows

Creamery, fresh, 18c to 19c; Eastern Townships dairy, 16c to 17½c; Western, 14c to 16c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected. Cheese receipts during the past week were 50,367 boxes, against 57,702 for the week previous. The market during the past week has shown a more settled degree of strength, and we have to mark up prices fully ½c on the week, a considerable line of finest Western colored being placed on this market at 9½c. Finest Western colored has brought 9½c to 9½c, the price of white and colored getting nearer. There is quite a range in Western white, however, which has sold all the way from 9c to 9½c as to quality. Finest Quebec colored has fetched 9½c down to 9c for fine white. The French rail and boat cheese sold at 9c to 9½c at the beginning of the week. Quite a few undergrades sold at from 8½c to 9c. We quote: Finest Western, colored, 9½c to 9½c per lb.; finest Western, white, 9½c to 9½c; finest Quebec, colored, 9½c; finest Quebec, white, 9c to 9½c; undergrades, 8½c to 9c; cable, 45s."

AN ENTERPRISING COUNTRY.

New Zealand, that brilliant empire of the southern seas, is making experiments for the rest of the world, and preparing many a lesson for the rest of the world to learn. She is making a trial of the theory that taxes should be assessed chiefly on land. She guards in every way the rights of employees. Employers are liable for accidents to them. They must give them five holidays in the year with full pay, besides Saturday half holidays. In the construction of public works New Zealand has done away with the contractor, and gives the profits to the workmen. The government runs labor bureaus that supply men out of work with employment, even transporting the workman to his new place of labor if he is not able to pay his own way, and taking the cost from his first salary. The government builds the road and bridges; it manages the railways, post offices, telegraphs and telephones; it runs profitable and useful savings banks and life insurance companies. Under these and similar fresh ideas, New Zealand is wonderfully prosperous. As a new kingdom, she can make experiments that would be hazardous for others. We can all profit by her results, however.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOPS.

A reporter representing the *News-Advertiser* at the recent Farmers' Convention at Agassiz, took advantage of the proximity and paid a visit last Sunday to Mr. Sich's hop ranch in that neighborhood. Several other gentlemen were also of the party. This property is conveniently situated, only about a quarter of a

mile from the railway line, and on an excellent road. This particular ranch comprises 20 acres of the hop known as East Kent Goldens, and yields half a ton to the acre. One of the most annoying circumstances in connection with hop culture is the frequent visitation of the mould blight, for which there is only one effective remedy and the operation known as spraying. The machine by which this is effected, called the sprayer, costs about \$200, and is an ingenious contrivance. The spray itself is derived from quassa chips and whale oil soap. The mixture is contained within the sprayer, and is ejected through a series of holes in a series of projections from the body of the machine, and which can be fixed at any convenient angle. The sprayer is driven between the rows of hops and the spray thrown into the air in the form of a fine cloud which subsequently descends upon the hop cones and in time removes the blight.

Mr. Sich's premises are provided with a capacious drying kiln. The ground floor of this building contains a complete heating apparatus and the hops are placed in an upper chamber, the floor of which consists of wooden staves laid crosswise. When the hops are green, the lower chamber is kept at a temperature of 138 degrees.

Hop growing, Mr. Sich states, if properly managed, is a very profitable pursuit, though it is not advisable to make the venture without a little capital, together with a thorough knowledge of the subject itself.

ADVICE ON COLD STORAGE.

The temperature to preserve food substances by cold must be at or below the freezing point of fresh water, says a writer in the *American Agriculturist*. Substances so preserved should be gradually thawed before they are cooked, either by boiling or baking. Meats that are naturally tough are greatly improved by freezing, and when frozen may be kept as long as one desires. The preservation of meats in refrigerators on ocean steamers has been found very advantageous, not only for consumption on the voyage, but as a supply for foreign markets. The preservation of fruits of various sorts by cold storage, in what are sometimes called retarding houses, has been largely tried for a number of years. It is found to be a valuable method of keeping the fruit whenever there is a glutted market. But it is not desirable for a great length of time, as some of the fruits so preserved soon lose their fine flavors, and depreciate in value. The average temperature for success in cold storage is found to be between 32 and 40 degrees F. If peaches are kept in this degree of cold for a fort-

night they will lose their flavor. Pears like the Bartlett keep well at 33 degrees F. for three weeks, but are worthless if the time be extended to three or four months. The different varieties of both pears and peaches vary considerably in their keeping qualities, both in and out of cold storage. With the exception of peaches, experience indicates that the most delicate skinned fruits may be kept in cold storage all the time it is necessary, without perceptibly losing their flavor.

POURING WATER INTO A SIEVE.

It is really pleasing to watch an energetic retailer of no long standing reach for the trade that some other dealer has been catering for, but which the reformer has resolved shall be his own eventually. The resolute will, the sanguine disposition and the sheer audacity of some of these beginners, compel the admiration of the disinterested observer, the more so if the process resembles, as it often does, the pouring of water into a sieve. They forget, these sanguine, imperturbable, audacious beginners, and some of the old timers forget also that the getting and holding of trade are two different things, hence the frequent occurrence of phenomena which soon led to dissatisfaction on the part of the customer and finally to the transfer of his patronage to another establishment. If only business men—manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers—would spend as much energy and anxiety to retain old customers as they do to get new ones! Well, if this consummation is ever brought about, entrance into business will become almost synonymous with success in business. The palming off of inferior goods, the practical refusal to rectify mistakes, the overcharging and other more or less common tricks of trade, do we not all know how frequently they are practiced, and have we not all at some time or other been the victims of those that perpetrate them?

It is surprising how reckless some business men are in playing with their reputation, upon which their whole future must necessarily depend. If the raw beginner is blind to the importance of dealing honestly and honorably with his customers, he has the excuse of ignorance; he does not know perhaps how necessary is confidence of patrons, and cannot see that the water is running out of the sieve as fast as it runs in. But how explain or excuse the fatuity of the old established merchant who, for the sake of a small temporary gain, shatters the reputation which it has taken years to build up!

The Bank of Montreal has received advice that the Montreal \$2,000,000 loan was over subscribed for by \$1,000,000.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

SHIPPING LIST.

B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1894.

FLAG.	NAME.	TONS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Am ship.	Eclipse.....	1336	Peterson.....	Jan. 20.....	Vancouver.....	Greenock.....	1,072,820	10,720	June 7.....	60s
Nor ship.	Beaconsfield.....	1450	Bastiansen.....	Feb. 5.....	Vancouver.....	Amsterdam.....	1,055,411	13,491	July 8.....	Private...
Am schr	Pioneer.....	397	Hughes.....	Feb. 28.....	Victoria.....	Santa Rosalia, A.....	57,714	161	arrived.....	Private...
Am. schr	Aida.....	507	Anderson.....	March 23.....	Moodyville.....	Shanghai.....	686,562	6,562	June 10.....	40s
Chil. bark.	India.....	953	Funke.....	April 7.....	Moodyville.....	Valparaiso.....	761,104	5,935	July 2.....	owners ac
Br bark.	Thermopylae.....	918	Winchester.....	May 2.....	New Westm'r.....	Shanghai.....	581,833	6,112	July 7.....	37s 6d
Chil. ship.	Hindustan.....	1512	Welsh.....	May 12.....	Moodyville.....	Valparaiso.....	1,207,552	9,378	.....	owners ac
Br ship.	Astoria.....	1335	Bagwell.....	June 21.....	Vancouver.....	Antwerp.....	740,684	17,115	.....	63s 9d
Ger bark	Gutenberg.....	627	Zeplien.....	May 12.....	Moodyville.....	Valparaiso f.o.....	591,760	5,392	.....	42s 6d
Am bktne.	Modoc.....	452	Bosch.....	May 5.....	Victoria.....	Santa Rosalia, C.....	101,211	2,240	arrived.....	Private...
Am bktne.	Katie Flickinger.....	419	Meltae.....	May 5.....	Vancouver.....	Santa Rosalia, B.....	389,148	3,258	May 29.....	Private...
Br ship.	East Croft.....	1312	Hammer.....	May 25.....	Moodyville.....	Valparaiso f.o.....	1,058,084	9,007	.....	49s
Br ship.	Benmore.....	1409	Scott.....	Aug. 2.....	Victoria.....	Adelaide.....	1,086,429	8,710	.....	46s
Br schr	Grace Harwar.....	1750	Hunt.....	June 27.....	Vancouver.....	Queenstown f.o.....	1,898,871	12,190	.....	62s 6d
Br bktne	Nantippe.....	963	Falconer.....	June 14.....	Vancouver.....	Queenstown f.o.....	811,219	12,244	.....	Private...
Am bktne.	Chehalis.....	656	Watts.....	May 31.....	Vancouver.....	Adelaide.....	712,163	6,197	.....	40s
Br ship.	Largo Law.....	1597	Furieux.....	June 20.....	Moodyville.....	Valparaiso f.o.....	1,353,471	12,477	.....	37s 9d
Br bark.	Gainsborough.....	985	McPhail.....	June 21.....	Moodyville.....	Melbourne.....	740,860	5,630	.....	37s 6d
Am ship.	Guardian.....	1073	Marden.....	July 3.....	Victoria.....	Santa Rosalia, D.....	170,357	4,000	.....	Private...
Am bark	Olympic.....	1412	Gibbs.....	July 12.....	Vancouver.....	Callao.....	1,363,752	11,010	.....	35s
Nic bark.	Don Carlos.....	691	Tobey.....	July 14.....	Vancouver.....	Noumea.....	536,094	4,819	.....	40s
Br ship.	Borrowdale.....	1197	Bolterston.....	July 23.....	Moodyville.....	Caleta Buena.....	910,683	6,830	.....	40s
Am bark.	Hesper.....	664	Sodergren.....	June 30.....	Vancouver.....	Sydney.....	744,604	5,957	.....	30s
Br bark.	Vilhelta.....	866	Harland.....	July 9.....	Vancouver.....	Melbourne.....	656,795	4,820	.....	37s 6d
Am bark.	Southern Chief.....	1219	Syensen.....	July 12.....	Vancouver.....	Santa Rosalia, F.....	891,436	6,982	.....	Private...
Am schr	Wm. Bowden.....	728	Fjerem.....	July 8.....	Moodyville.....	Sydney.....	676,072	8,192	.....	30s
Ital. bark.	Elisa.....	915	Harken.....	July 16.....	Moodyville.....	Antofagasta.....	763,972	7,014	.....	owners ac
Nor ship.	Drammen.....	1347	Anderson.....	.....	Vancouver.....	Amsterdam.....	.....	.....	.....	Private...
Br ship.	Verajean.....	1821	Crowley.....	.....	Vancouver.....	Alexandria.....	.....	.....	.....	70s
Am schr	Aida.....	507	Anderson.....	.....	Moodyville.....	Shanghai.....	.....	.....	.....	42s 6d
Am ship.	Occidental.....	1470	Morse.....	.....	Victoria.....	Santa Rosalia.....	.....	.....	.....	Private...
Am bark	Newsboy.....	559	Mollested.....	.....	Vancouver.....	Sydney.....	.....	.....	.....	31s 3d
Ital. bark.	Cavour.....	1389	.....	.....	Vancouver.....	Callao.....	.....	.....	.....	Private...

A Also 68,043 lineal feet of props valued at \$1,020. B- Also 20 cords of slabs and 100 poles. C- Lineal feet of poles D- Mining props. E- Also 770 lineal feet spars. F- Also 225M shingles and 45 cords slabs.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(August 20, 1894.)

VICTORIA.

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

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

Br. ship City of Glasgow, 1,168 tons Capt. Tannock, arrived July 22, chartered for salmon to United Kingdom by Turner, Beeton & Co.

Br. ship Lismore, 1,328 tons, Capt. Ferguson, arrived Aug. 10, from London, with general cargo, Turner, Beeton & Co., consignees.

Am. ship Occidental, 1,470 tons, Capt. Morse, arrived Aug. 11, loading mining props at Vesuvius Bay for Santa Rosalia.

Ital. bark Cavour, 1,389 tons, arrived

Aug. 19, for orders. To load lumber at Hastings mill for Callao.

Am. bark Newsboy, 559 tons, Capt. Mollested, arrived Aug. 20, chartered to load lumber at Hastings mill for Sydney at 31s 3d.

Am. ship Iroquois, 2,025 tons, Capt. Nickels, arrived in Royal Roads Aug. 17, seeking.

VANCOUVER.

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

Br. ship Verajean, 1,821 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 108 days, with 3,080 tons raw sugar for B. C. Sugar Refinery.

Br. ship Clan Robertson, 1,540 tons, Capt. Lane, arrived Aug. 3, from Hiogo, with

tea. Chartered to load salmon on Fraser River to U. K.

Am. schr. Aida, 507 tons, Capt. Anderson, arrived Aug. 3, loading lumber at Moodyville for Shanghai.

Br. ss. Empress of Japan, 3,003 tons, Capt. Lee, arrived Aug. 17. To sail Aug. 27.

NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.

Am. ship India, 1,297 tons, Capt. Merri-field.

Nic. bark Bundaleer, 579 tons, Capt. DeCampos.

RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria.....	5	9,877
Vancouver.....	6	10,026
Nanaimo.....	2	2,176
Total.....	13	22,079
Previous week.....	13	18,681
Correspond'g week last year.....	12	17,307
1892.....	22	27,629

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

SHIPPING LIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CASES.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark	Routenbeck	930	Russell	October 9	Victoria	Liverpool	38,800	\$201,875	March 25
Ger ship	Sirene	1137	Sauermlch	October 19	Victoria	London	50,558	282,790	April 4
Br ss	Grandholm	571	Masson	October 19	Victoria	Liverpool	31,707	158,535	January 13
Br bark	Jessie Stowe	645	Blanche	October 14	New Westm'r	London	30,000	137,112	April 25
Br bark	Ladstock	816	Williams	October 19	New Westm'r	Liverpool	35,773	178,865	March 20
Br bark	Formosa	915	Kain	November 18	Victoria	London	38,128	191,880	April 25
Br bark	City of Carlisle	823	Hughes	November 21	Victoria	Liverpool	37,381	185,905	May 30
Br ship	Candida	1222	Kee	December 22	Victoria	Liverpool	A 50,318	249,523	May 12
Br bark	Harold	1307	King	January 18	New Westm'r	Liverpool	61,091	321,511	May 26
Br bark	Primera	597	Gardner	December 17	Victoria	London	B 21,666	123,350	

A Other cargo value \$4,316. B—Arrived in distress at Talcahuana, March 13. Sailed again April 25.

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.	111
Chil. ship	Atacama	1235	Caballero		N Valparaiso	Moodyville	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	
Br bark	Ladstock	816	Williams	May 26	A Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	87
Br bark	Corryvreckan	1299	Abbott	April 26	B Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper	117
Ger bark	Senta	1037	Thicmann	March 20	L Liverpool	Westminster	A. B. C. P. Co.	153
Am bark	Colorado	1036	Gibson	Aug. 10	C San Francisco	Victoria	Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co	11
Am ship	W. F. Babcock	2029	Graham	Aug. 2	C Yokohama	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	19
Br bark	Carnaney	1255	Smyth	Aug. 11	L Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	10
Br bark	Thermopylae	948	Winchester		H Hong Kong	Victoria	Victoria Rice Mill	
Br schr	Rimac	855	Warn		M Santos	Victoria	Findlay, Durham & Brodie	
Br bark	Alexandra	1357	Bartfield		N Honolulu	Vancouver	Hastings Sawmill	
Ger ship	Henriette	1705	Seemann	July 19	N Yokohama	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	33
Br ss	Sikh	1376	Rowley	Aug. 7	D Hong Kong	Victoria & Tac	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	14
Br ss	Warrimoo	1857	Perry	Aug. 18	E Sydney	Victoria & Van	C. A. S. S. Co.	3
Br ss	Empress of China	3003	Archibald		F Hong Kong	Victoria & Van	C. P. S. S. Co.	
Br ship	Cape York	2030	Mitchell	Aug. 8	F Nagasaki	Victoria & Van	C. P. S. S. Co.	13

K April 6 passed Dungeness; April 8 passed Brixham. Spoken April 26 lat 22° N., long. 25° W. Spoken May 11 lat 3° S. long. 20:02 W. F—To load a return cargo of lumber. B—Chartered for salmon to U. K. at 36s 3d. by Robert Ward & Co., Ltd. I—Via Honolulu. Chartered for salmon to U. K. at 36s 3d., September loading. M—Chartered for salmon, to London or Liverpool. 38s 9d. N—Chartered for lumber, to U. K. or Continent. A—Spoken June 27 equator 27° W. Spoken July 5 lat 5° S., long. 30° W. C—Awaiting orders. D—Via Yokohama Aug. 15. E—Via Honolulu Aug. 31. F—Aug. 6 went ashore at Shanghai. Scheduled. To sail Aug. 15. Via Yokohama Aug. 21

FREIGHTS.

Practically no change can be reported from last week, and the market is very dull.

Lumber freights from B. C. or Puget

Sound are quoted as follows:—Val paraiso for orders, 35s; Sydney, 28s 9d; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 36s 3d to 37s 6d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s; Shanghai, 42s 6d; Tientsin 55s; South Africa 60s;

Noumea, 40s. These rates are, however, mostly nominal. 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.

SAN FRANCISCO COAL TRADE.

J. W. Harrison, coal and metal broker, San Francisco, reports Aug. 11 as follows: "During the week, there have been the following arrivals. From the coast mines, 29,378 tons; from Newcastle, 2,586 tons. Coal is arriving too freely for our immediate demands; there is a large quantity at hand this week, much more than there is any call for. All the duty paying coal arriving within the past thirty days is in an uncertain condition, as it will have to subscribe 75 cts per ton to the government, and it cannot be all consumed or delivered prior to reduced duty having gone into effect. The verdict will soon be rendered whether our foreign bituminous coal will be admitted free of duty, or will have to contribute 40 cents per ton. In either case the result has not been brought about by any active or concerted movement of our coal merchants, manufacturers, or large consumers here, who seem perfectly listless and unconcerned about a matter which so deeply affects their welfare. In fact, one of our Senators, Geo. C. Perkins, made a forcible (?) argument in favor of retaining the full duty, as a protection for California coal, although he knows we do not produce annually in the State equal to ten days consumption and not a carload comes to San Francisco per annum. He finally admitted he had some coal interests in Oregon which he was showing a paternal solicitude for."

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QUEENSLAND TURTLE SOUP
A FINISHED SOUP
READY FOR THE TABLE
All Pure Turtle, made at Skinner's Kitchen from Finest Green Turtle.

FAT AND DIRECT FROM THE SEA



Murray Fraser & Co.

J. C. G. del.

Patronised by the Governors, Clubs, and leading Men of the Colonies for the last Ten Years.

Savoury Meats, Polled Dugons, and all kinds of Soups, Sausages, Prawns, Pineapples, Cape Gooseberries, Guavas, Peaches, Quinces, Rosellas, and Jams of these fruits; Beche de Mer Soup.

IN ½ PINT & PINT TINS

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A stock of the above goods always on hand. For prices and particulars, apply to

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Merino and Woollen Underwear, Scarfs,

Ties, Shirts, Collars and Waterproof Coats.

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Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the Inland Revenue Dept.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

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World's Columbian Exhibition,
Chicago, 1893.

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SEE THAT YOU GET OGILVIE'S FLOUR.

EACH BAG GUARANTEED. SEWN WITH OUR SPECIAL TWINE—RED, WHITE AND BLUE. TAKE NO OTHER.

OGILVIE MILLING CO., WINNIPEG.

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