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Vol. IV.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY JULY 3, 1894

No. 17

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**"Bonnie Dundee"; Bon Accord Fishery Co's**  
**Consuls; Canadian Pacific Packing Co.**  
**"Flaship" brand.**



## TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,  
Tuesday Morning, July 3.

## VICTORIA.

Wholesale merchants report a noticeable improvement in the demand for goods from the towns along the line of the C. P. R. This is accounted for by the fact that large numbers of men have found employment with the company repairing damages caused by the floods. Trade is generally quiet during the summer months and this season is no exception to the rule. Money is as plentiful as ever in the banks, but outside somewhat scarce.

The Vancouver News Advertiser says: "Business during the past week has shown a further slight improvement, which is, no doubt, in part due to the close proximity of the coming holiday. Collections, however, still continue slow. The wet weather of the last few days has somewhat interfered with building operations and out door work, of which there is now quite a little in progress. There are consequently not many idle men to be seen around at present. The export lumber trade still continues brisk, two large carriers having just arrived to load here. The Hastings mill is still running day and night, while the Moodyville mill is running full time. Although this is the end of the month, wholesale merchants have been kept pretty busy, especially those in the fruit line, as retailers are getting in a stock for the holiday."

## DRY GOODS

The Toronto Empire remarks as follows: "The continued fine weather is having a stimulating effect on the dry goods trade. Travellers report that the retail merchants throughout the country have been doing a very satisfactory business since the advent of summer weather, and their statements are borne out by the sharp demand experienced by local jobbers for all lines of seasonable goods. The demand is now running chiefly on prints, sateens, art muslins, draperies of all sorts, summer silks, cottons, cottonades, tiblins, towelings, light summer suitings, serges, negligé suits, cricketing flannels, men's furnishings, neckwear, hosiery and gloves and small wares of various sorts. The woollen mills are now beginning to receive a few repeat orders for fall goods. This indicates that retail merchants have been asking for shipments of autumn goods, and that the fall trade is progressing. There is a unanimity of opinion, however, regarding the orders received so far. Jobbers have not ordered to the same extent as in former years. Fair selections have been made by clothiers of 1895 spring goods, but as yet

orders placed are light. Payments are fair."

## FLOUR AND FEED.

There is no change in the markets since last report. Business and quotations are both steady.

The Portland Commercial Review says: "Flour—There has been no appreciable increase in the volume of business. However, it must be admitted that the market has been in a more satisfactory shape at least, from a seller's point of view. The dull and sluggish conditions that have prevailed for several weeks, if not months, has given way to a more cheerful feeling. This, however, is more particularly applicable to well known brands, and shipments to China have practically stopped for the present, and flour cannot be sold at any price on account of epidemic. Quote standard brands \$2 55 per bbl."

The Ogilvie Milling Co. quote their celebrated brands of Manitoba flours in car lots, on wharf in Victoria, as follows: Ogilvie's Hungarian.....\$1 00  
" Strong Bakers ..... 3 80  
The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots on wharf in Victoria:

Premier.....\$3 90  
XXX..... 3 75  
Strong Bakers or XX ..... 3 30  
Superfine..... 3 05

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

Delta.....\$1 00  
Victoria XXX..... 1 00

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills.....\$1 25 @ 0 00  
Lion, " " ..... 1 25 @ 0 00  
XXX ..... 1 25 @ 0 00  
Premier, Enderby mills..... 1 25 @ 0 00  
XXX, " " ..... 1 10 @ 0 00  
XX, " " ..... 3 65 @ 0 00  
Superfine, " " ..... 3 40 @ 0 00  
Ogilvie's Hungarian..... 1 40 @ 0 00  
" Strong Bakers..... 1 25 @ 0 00  
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian.. 1 40 @ 0 00  
" " Strong Bakers 1 25 @ 0 00  
Oak Lake Patent Hungarian..... 1 40 @ 0 00  
" " Strong Bakers ..... 1 25 @ 0 00  
Regina Hungarian..... 1 40 @ 0 00  
" " Strong Bakers..... 1 25 @ 0 00  
Benton County, Oregon..... 3 75 @ 0 00  
Portland Roller..... 3 75 @ 0 00  
Snowflake..... 3 75 @ 0 00  
Wheat, per ton..... 27 50 @ 30 00  
Oats..... 30 00 @ 32 50  
Oil cake meal..... 35 00 @ 50 00  
Chop feed—California..... 30 00 @ 00 00  
Shorts..... 25 00 @ 30 00  
Bran..... 23 00 @ 27 50  
National Mills oatmeal..... 3 50 @ 0 00  
" " rolled oats ..... 3 00 @ 0 00  
" " split peas ..... 3 50 @ 0 00  
" " pearl barley..... 1 50 @ 0 00  
" " Chop feed..... 25 00 @ 27 00  
California oatmeal..... 3 75 @ 0 00  
California rolled oats..... 3 75 @ 0 00  
Corn, whole..... per ton 37 50 @ 40 00  
Peas, field ..... per ton 50 00 @ 60 00  
Cornmeal..... 2 75 @ 3 00  
Cornmeal-feed..... per ton 40 00 @ 00 00  
Cracked corn..... 40 00 @ 00 00  
Hay, per ton..... 15 00 @ 18 00  
Straw, per bale..... 1 00 @ 0 00

## RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote whole-

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

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of California fruit from San Francisco are keeping up well. Prices are reported fairly steady. Local strawberries are coming in freely and in good demand for preserving. Local cherries will probably arrive freely this week.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:

Oranges—California seedlings.... 2 50 @ 3 75  
Mediterranean sweets. 2 50 @ 3 50  
St. Michael's..... 3 25 @ 0 00  
Australian..... 1 50 @ 0 00  
Lemons—California..... 3 00 @ 1 25  
Australian..... 1 75 @ 0 00  
Pineapples..... 2 00 @ 3 00  
Bananas—New Orleans..... 2 75 @ 0 00  
" Honolulu..... crates 2 75 @ 3 00  
" ..... bunches 2 00 @ 0 00  
Cherries..... 90 @ 1 00  
Apples, Australian..... bxs 2 75 @ 0 00  
" California..... 1 75 @ 0 00  
Cocoanuts..... per 100 8 00 @ 9 00  
Strawberries, per crate of 21..... 1 50 @ 1 75  
Apricots..... 1 00 @ 0 00  
Peaches..... 1 25 @ 1 35

Vegetables are quoted:

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

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

American canned meats have advanced since last review. Quotations in other staple lines show no change.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:

"The receipts of butter during the past week were 3,764 pkgs against 3,503 pkgs for the week previous. Further sales of June creamery have been made at 19c to 19½c and 19½c at the factory, but as these purchases have been made for a future market they are no criterion for spot prices here, although to a certain extent they affect the market. A lot of 100 tubs, however, was sold at 19½c to 19½ for immediate shipment to Newfoundland. In dairy butter it is said that as high as 17c and 17½c has been paid in the Eastern Townships, which is about all it will bring here. Western has been placed at 15c for a fine lot. At these prices, however, it is contended that the English market will not take it. That is very true, as Canadian creamery is quoted in Liverpool at 80s to 85s, which means about 16c to 17c here. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, fresh, 18½c to 19c; Eastern Townships dairy, 16c to 17½c; Western, 14c to 16. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected. Cheese receipts during the past week were 78,793 boxes against 69,895 for the week previous. The market is irregular and lower, with sales of finest Ontario for shipment by this week's steamers at 9c to 9½c, and finest Quebec at 8½c to 8½. Now that the week's business is over, however, it is said that goods are available at ½c under



above prices. The way Napanee went yesterday does not bear this out, as 9 1-16c was paid there; so that while the market is lower, it is also very irregular and unsettled. The Liverpool cable yesterday declined 1s 3d to 45s, while private cables were lower still. Advices from the West report a full make going on, and state that in some sections factory-men are inclined to hold, in the hope that such action may steady the market; but it is said that such action will not be general enough to effect that object. It is also reported that quite a lot of cheese has gone into cold storage in the West, to await a better opportunity to dispose of them."

#### Jobbers quote:

Valencia raisins.....per lb	\$ 7	@	\$ 0
Malaga raisins.....per box	3 00	@	3 25
Currents (barrels).....per lb	5	@	51
" half bbls.....per lb	5	@	6
" (cases).....per lb	51	@	71
Sultana raisins.....per lb	8	@	10
Taragona almonds.....per lb	11	@	18
Grenoble walnuts.....per lb	14	@	18
Filberts.....per lb	11 1/2	@	14

#### Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs.....	21	@	25
Manitoba dairy.....	00	@	00
California creamery squares.....	25	@	00
California rolls.....	@	25	
Cheese—Canadian, #.....	14	@	15
California.....	14	@	14 1/2
Eggs—Canadian.....per doz	9	@	00

#### Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

Hams.....	131	@	161
" Per, California.....	17	@	171
Breakfast bacon.....	11 1/2	@	17
Short rolls.....	11	@	12
Dry Salt, long clear.....	10 1/2	@	11
Backs.....	131	@	131
White Label pure leaf lard, tins.....	0	@	121
" " " 50-lb tins.....	0	@	121
" " " 20-lb ".....	0	@	121
" " " 10-lb ".....	0	@	121
" " " 5-lb ".....	0	@	121
" " " 3-lb ".....	0	@	121
Lard Compound, 10 lbs.....	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).....	5
Extra C, China.....	41
China, yellow.....	41
Dry Granulated (B. C. Refinery).....	51
Extra C.....	41
Fancy Yellow.....	41
Yellow.....	41
Golden C.....	41
Cubes.....	61
Powdered.....	61
Syrups, per lb.....	5 30
" 1 gal. tin, American (10).....	5 50
" " " (16).....	5 25
" 1 " Vancouver.....	5 50
" 1 1/2 " ".....	7 00

Jobbers' quotations for Armour Pack-  
ing Company's brands per lb.:

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

#### SALMON.

The canning season opened on the Skeena and other northern rivers on the fifteenth ultimo, but word has not yet

been received as to the progress that the canners are making. The Fraser River season opens on the 10th inst., and most of the canneries have all preparations made—in the way of making cans, laying in supplies, etc. The canners generally have made extensive preparations, as a good strong run of sockeyes is expected this year. There are a number of new canneries on the river, with all modern improvements, and they are looking forward to a good pack. It is expected by many that the Fraser River pack for this season will not fall far short of last year.

#### LUMBER.

There have been two arrivals under charter since last review. The Nor. ship Drammen, 1,347 tons, Capt. Anderson, arrived from Honolulu and will load at Hastings mill for Queenstown, U. K. f.o. The British ship Verajean, 1,824 tons, Capt. Crowley, arrived June 26, from Shanghai, under charter to load at Hastings mill for Alexandria, Egypt, at 70s. One of the latest charters reported is the British ship Allerton, which is fixed for Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie at 38s 9d from Puget Sound and 40s if from Burrard Inlet. The American bark Hesper, 664 tons, Capt. Sodergren, has completed her cargo for Sydney, consisting of 444,604 feet of rough and 300,000 feet pickets. Total, 744,604 feet, valued at \$5,957. The Guardian, 1,037 tons, has completed her cargo of poles at Vesuvius Bay, for Santa Rosalia, and will clear during the week for her destination. The Grace Harwar, 1,750 tons, has finished loading for Queenstown, U. K., and will probably sail early in the week. The ship Corolia, which has been lying in Royal Roads for some time awaiting orders, has been chartered to load at Port Blakely, for Valparaiso.

The following vessels are loading lumber at British Columbia ports for foreign: At Moodyville mill—Am. schr. Wm. Bowden, 727 tons, for Sydney; Ital. bark Elisa, 915 tons, for Valparaiso; Br. ship Borrowdale, 1,197 tons, for Valparaiso for orders. At Hastings Mill—Br. schr. Grace Harwar, 1,750 tons, for Queenstown for orders; Am. bark Olympic, 1,412 tons, for Callao direct; Nic. bark Don Carlos, 694 tons, for Noumea, New Caledonia; Br. bark Villalta, 866 tons, for Adelaide; Am. bark Southern Chief, 1,219 tons, for Santa Rosalia. Nor. ship Drammen, 1,347 tons, for Queenstown, f. o. Br. ship Verajean, 1,824 tons for Alexandria. At Sayward Mill, Victoria—Br. ship Benmore, 1,460 tons, for Adelaide. At Vesuvius Bay—Am. ship Guardian, 1,073 tons, for Santa Rosalia. Total, 12 vessels, 14,484 tons.

The following are the current city

quotations, not 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 90

#### BUSINESS CHANGES.

Alex. B. Blythe, watchmaker, has opened in Victoria.

Dixie H. Ross & Co., grocers, Victoria, stock and premises damaged by fire.

Thos. Garvin, Nickle Plate Saloon, Victoria, has assigned to H. F. W. Behn-  
sen.

Mr. Ferris contemplates opening a general store at Hall's Crossing, near Chemainus.

The East Kootenay Bank (not incorporated) has been opened at Golden with S. Barker as manager.

The Point Comfort Hotel, Mayne Island, has been opened under the management of N. A. Mackenzie.

The plant, machinery and premises of the Victoria Iron Works Co., Ltd., are advertised for sale by tender by mortgagees.

J. Colclutt & Co., Vancouver, have taken over from T. R. Lane the agency for Moet & Chandon's dry imperial champagne from July 1.

Messrs. Stewart Brothers, formerly of Oakland, California, contemplate erecting a tannery at Port Moody. They are talking of importing hides from Australia.

A creditors meeting of the estate of Geo. Bevelockway, general merchant, Nanaimo, will be held at Nanaimo, on Wednesday afternoon, July 4, at 2 p. m.

O'Kell & Morris have secured the services of Mr. H. Price, who at the International Exhibition held in London, England, last October, won the gold and silver medal for excellence of jams, jellies and marmalades.

There were shipped from San Francisco to Japan, June 19th, 600,000 pounds of refined sugar, valued at \$16,500. Of the amount 400,000 pounds went on the steamer Walla Walla to Victoria, whence it will be transhipped to one of the Canadian Pacific line of steamers. The balance was shipped on the British steamer China which goes direct.



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Steam Pipes,  
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Manufacturers of

**Refined Sugars and Syrups**

Of the highest quality.

**PRICE LIST.**

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

SUGARS—Powdered, Icing and Bar, in bbls.....	6½c per lb.
Paris Lumps, in bbls. or 100-lb. bags.....	5½c "
Granulated ".....	4½c "
Yellows according to quality ".....	4½c to 4¾c
100-lb. kegs, ½c more; Half-bbls., ¾c more; boxes, ½c more.	
SYRUPS—30-gal. bbls.....	2½c per lb.
10-gal. kegs.....	2½c "
5-gal. kegs.....	\$2.00 each.
1-gal. tins.....	\$4.25 per case of 10.
½-gal. tins.....	5.75 per case of 20.

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

**NO CHINESE EMPLOYED.**

TO THE PUBLIC—We guarantee for our sugars absolute purity. Every dealer knows they are superior to any others in the market. Compare and decide for yourselves. When you ask for B. C. Sugar see that you get it.

## BURRARD INLET RED CEDAR LUMBER COMPANY, VICTORIA, - - - - BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles,  
British Columbia Red Cedar Lumber

—OUR SPECIALTY:—

**➤ BEVEL CEDAR SIDING. ➤**

This Company have special machinery for the manufacture of cedar lumber and shingles, and dealers will do well to call at their office and get prices. Their shingles will lay more roof to the M than any other shingles made, the packs being tight and no vacant spaces in bundles

Mills at Port Moody, B. C.

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

The London *Financial Times* says: Cement manufacturers in this country will be sorry to hear that we have entirely lost a good market for the product in Austria-Hungary. According to our Consul at Trieste, a number of cement works have of late been established in Austria, the impetus to the manufacture being given by the high price of the English article. To such proportions has the industry grown that not only have the imports entirely ceased, but Austrian cement bids fair to be exported in the near future to both England and France. The folly of charging exorbitant prices in the belief that a monopoly is enjoyed is well exemplified by this development.



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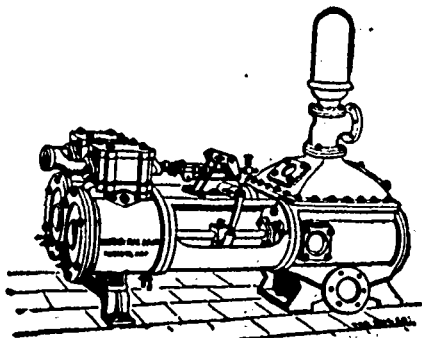
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## Elbow. - THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

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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THE LEADING BRANDS IN THE DOMINION ARE

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## GENUINE ELEPHANT WHITE LEAD,

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Elephant Mixed Paints, Prism Mixed Paints.

Victoria Mixed Paints. Elephant Enamels,

Equal to any for decorating purposes.

Elephant Oil Wood Stains,  
Guaranteed superior to any brand made.

Manhattan Buggy Paints.

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

**BUY THEM ONLY—BECAUSE**

First, We guarantee the quality every time.

Second, they are always reliable.



## INSURANCE ACT AMENDMENTS

The bill amending the Insurance Act, as reported by the Committee of the House on Banking and Commerce, contains several important amendments. (1) The definition of "policy" is amplified. (2) Foreign companies are to be allowed to withdraw such amount of their deposits as are in excess of the reserves according to Dominion standard. (3) Annual statements of the general business of foreign companies are to be made up as at their usual balancing day, and those for Canada business, as at 31st December to be verified by the chief agent or other agents where they report direct to head office. (4) The usual "preliminary abstract" is to be sent to the superintendent on or before 1st February. (5) Authority is given to enable the superintendent to value the policies of foreign companies if it appears that the standard reserves are not made. (6) The amended provisions referring to co-operative or assessment societies are to be applied to Canadian as well as foreign concerns. (7) The clauses restricting the classes of business which companies may undertake and defining the conditions upon which foreign companies chartered to transact more than are now proposed to be allowed, are not to apply to those already licensed or for which applications were pending on 1st April last. (8) Policies are not to be invalidated by mis-statement of age if made without intention to deceive, but policy-

holders are not to be entitled to recover more than the proportion of the sum assured which the net premium paid would have purchased at the net rate for the true age. (9) Companies are to promptly furnish such information concerning their business as the superintendent may require of them for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act. (10) The proposed clause limiting the voting power of any one shareholder has been eliminated. Whilst we think that tampering with the Insurance law in a piecemeal fashion is to be deprecated, we believe that the present occasion should be taken advantage of to bring it up to date and make it thorough. — *Insurance and Finance Chronicle.*

Russian competition prevents any increase in petroleum exports from this side, and for three years they have been stationary. In the first four months of this year, American provision exports have increased \$14,200,000 and cotton exports \$10,400,000 over last year's.

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VICTORIA, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1891.

## MANUFACTURES.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL is in receipt of several letters from well known and enterprising people who heartily endorse what it has from time said on the subject of the advisability, nay the absolute necessity, of firmly establishing home manufactures in this city and Province. There are, we are assured, not a few people who are disposed to invest money in feasible enterprises; but, it is said, that the trouble is that many of the projects which have been presented have been those of mere speculators, who, having had the experience, have as their sole object the desire to exchange that experience for somebody's capital. To this end, then, inventive genius has been put extensively to work, the result being that in some cases so splendid a project have they presented that the exchange of the two important commodities involved has not unfrequently been effected. The result, however, has been such as to block the way for many undertakings that had been better thought out and presented on a basis better calculated to secure success.

But capital, after it has been bitten a time or two, begins to fight shy, determined to insist upon its right to consideration of a by no means secondary character. The only way nowadays in which a venture can be successfully floated is by holding out no expectations that there is no reasonable probability of being realized; by avoiding any extravagances either in the amount of capital demanded or of the plant and premises absolutely necessary to make the venture. It is very true that a concern on a limited scale cannot, on general principles, be worked as well as on large dimensions; but a comparatively small investment would be ample in most cases to make a test of almost any industry that is suitable to this Province and its conditions. Then, too, the personal demands of the individual who seeks to enlist financial assistance must be moderate. The comparatively high salaries which at one time obtained and the bonuses either of stock or cash to promoters which once were in vogue are not now possible, while the

record of the party concerned, no matter how meritorious his propositions may be, must be clear and unassailable.

Enterprise and economy in management are absolute requirements, and, these combined, there are not a few industries which might be cultivated and successfully built up. It must be remembered, too, that business will not voluntarily come in these days to any one or to any concern. It has to be sought out and solicited in every legitimate manner. The times must be kept up with, alike as to the cost and the quality of what is supplied, and a reputation of reliability and excellence of product has to be built up and maintained. Procuring and holding a business are two different things, the first being utterly useless without the other. This is a condition that must be ever present with every one, whether in trade or industry, and this ought to be ever forcibly kept in mind. British Columbia holds one of the keys to the continent as well as to the islands of the Pacific and the continent of Asia. She has markets in both for what she can herself produce as well as for what she can make herself the medium of exchanging for others. Her opportunities are golden, and small as may be the beginnings of her industries and of her foreign trade, there is no knowing to what an extent they may increase. It may be remarked in conclusion that if some people would take half as much interest in their own business as in subjects that don't concern them, they might become millionaires.

## LOAN COMPANIES.

Ontario appears to have been and to be at present the paradise of loan companies, whose number may now be said to be almost legion. Some of them are in good standing and, indeed, are prosperous, while others are not fit to live, and the sooner they are wound up the better for everybody concerned. The ones to which we refer possibly have mortgages on real estate in the North West Territories or Manitoba, but about which, indeed, its locality, those who in whose name it stands have but a very limited idea. Some of these properties have no realizable value and are producing nothing, while interest upon interest is accumulating. This may look very well upon the books of the loan companies. They have so much "valuable property" which is likely to be turned in and become a valuable asset. Meantime, however, they are making no returns to the company, the cost of whose management still continues heavy, the expenditures under this head eating up no small portion of the company's receipts. Companies in this condition should not be allowed to continue. Indeed, as has been said, "they are kept in existence because

the general interests of the shareholders are sacrificed to the greed or needs, or the vanity of officials, who will not let the joint go while any picking is left on the bones." Moreover, other people point out that it would be in the highest degree disastrous, were certain of these companies to collapse, as the developments of their innate rottenness and bad management would, when brought to light, cause such scandals as would seriously prejudice institutions which are sound financially. It is therefore suggested that it would be well were these establishments to be taken possession of and consolidated with some of the concerns which really have a substantial *raison d'être*.

## DON'T HAVE THE BLUES!

The *Grocers' Criterion* contains a timely article, in which it advises merchants never to look upon the blue side of the business situation however depressing it may be. It urges the keeping of a stiff upper lip and a determination to make the best of it in every emergency, adding that if one cannot say just where the money is to come from with which to liquidate obligations, it is not the time to sit down and feel like giving up the fight. Discussing the same subject, the *New England Grocer* deprecates the practice of talking about one's troubles to other people, as it will not help one's credit, in fact the situation is sure to be made much worse than it really is, and, besides, will prevent men who might otherwise be disposed to make monetary advances giving the subject the slightest consideration. Moreover, another matter is forcibly dwelt upon, and that is that if a merchant goes around among his clerks and employees with a wry face his influence is sure to be a depressing one. It takes the heart out of a clerk to feel that his employer is in a bad way financially, and that there is a probability of losing his own place. Clerks are very apt to lose their interest in their work when they feel that they have nothing to look forward to; but the man who is always cheerful, even in dull times, is a source of inspiration to those who work with him and for him.

In the big suit of Robert Croft, as trustee at Seattle for the Bank of British Columbia against Sutcliffe Baxter and others, for the foreclosure of four trust deeds and mortgages on about \$75,000 worth of real estate in King, Whatcom, Tiara and Skagit counties, Judge Langley, last week, gave the plaintiff a decree according to the prayer of the complaint. The judgment will be for almost \$50,000, principal and interest, on loans made to Baxter by the bank in the past two years.



## A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We notice the following excellent paragraph in an exchange: "One of our merchants thinks that the proper place to cure the evils of the deadly credit system is in the public schools. Let the children be taught that lesson at once, and a new generation of careful business men will arise to destroy the present ruinous paralyzing system. This seems to be sound doctrine, and is well worthy of elaboration in the text-books of the day."

The recommendation is one that will bear close thinking out and inasmuch as upon the Board of School Trustees are men who have been, and still are extensively engaged in business, their experience might lead them to tender to the teachers their views upon the topic. Teachers, as a rule, know nothing of business experiences, they teach arithmetic in its various branches, and book-keeping merely in the abstract, but did some of these experienced men only let the teachers and scholars know something of what they have felt and seen lessons might be taught that would be of incalculable practical benefit.

There is too much theory in much that is taught at school or rather in what the teachers strive to convey to their pupils, but there are lessons relating to home and to outside society which are completely lost sight of in the curriculum ofologies and sciences that can never be of any use to seven-eighths of those taught, and which, in fact, stand in the way of anything approaching thoroughness in what are really the essentials. At the ends of the various school terms, it may be from the teachers' point of view, be very fine to be able to show that so many pupils have successfully passed through all the details of a long, but to many outsiders, meaningless programme of studies; but what does the father or mother care about it except to be assured that the children have made satisfactory progress and have held their own with the rest of the scholars?

Were the programme changed and did the boys and girls, as they undoubtedly would, equally distinguish themselves they would be all the better satisfied with possibly less showing but nevertheless more substantial results. We do not want to degrade school instruction, but when it goes away above ordinary people's heads, it makes the more pupils feel just as awkward and disgusted as was the farmer's college taught son, who, on returning home was called upon to get a spade and dig out a drain or take a fork and besom and clean out the pig pen. Our girls, many of them, know nothing about the duties and requirements of home, their

school instruction having unfitted them to become wives and mothers in their station, while the boys having been taught too soon about hard work have no inclination to settle down to anything in which physical exertion is by no means the least important factor. We believe in the State supplying a really first-class everyday education, after which the one who has merit and ambition will, as in the past, succeed in forcing his or her way to the front.

## THE DESIRE FOR SPECULATION.

A contemporary has an article from which we take the following: "The curse of humanity is the tendency to gamble, which manifested itself first in the barter of eternal happiness for something that pleased the eye and tickled the palate. Men have gambled ever since, more or less, but never in the history of the race has the propensity been developed to the extent it is to-day. Speculation in land, crops, goods, and even in human life, make up the greater portion of our commercial system. It is this eternal gambling in values that is playing such havoc with social as well as trade conditions. The law of supply and demand, they tell us, rules everything. It is not the supply and demand, but what a lot of gamblers figure will be the supply and demand that regulates the market to-day."

A few days since the President of the Bank of Commerce referred at the annual meeting of his Bank to the losses sustained by Canadians in stock and grain speculations placing the amount at many millions of dollars, the most of it going to support the brokers of New York and Chicago. The *Montreal Gazette* remarks: "There is probably no town or city in Canada which does not contain some victims of the speculative desire to make money by a turn in wheat or stocks. There are not many who know the extent of the operations who will doubt the accuracy of the very large figures president Cox takes to describe the amount of the losses. There are not many but, like him, will regret the existence of so widespread a gambling spirit. But there are none who can suggest a remedy, other than the teaching of experience, which the great majority of such speculators refuse to take except at first hands"

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

MR. L. J. SEARANT, general manager of the G. T. R., said to a press representative recently that he had never authorized the statement that the closing of the shops was consequent on the coal strike. It had to a certain extent an effect, in that it reduced the volume of traffic, but apart from that it had no influence in the matter. As soon as

traffic improved the shops would be opened.

THE *Montreal Gazette* says: "The Northwest, however, with all it has had to contend against, has contributed a goodly amount to the growing volume of Canada's exports, which last year exceeded, and this year are keeping fairly up to the record. Canada cannot export, however, unless her customers are able to buy. She is not so small as to be independent of her neighbors. Their mistakes and misfortunes react upon her commerce. She has to look abroad as well as at home for the conditions that will bring about the return of greater business activity, and, it is fortunate, that both in great Britain and the United States, the chief outside consumers of her products, those who study the signs of the times see evidences of coming improvement, from which she will ultimately benefit."

THE *Montreal Star* contains the following: "When the first despatches about the British Columbia floods were coming in, it was hoped by those having large interests in Pacific Coast enterprises that the reports would prove to be exaggerated. Unfortunately, British Columbia papers to hand, while showing a natural disposition to minimize the damage done, confirm the previous reports and show that the Province has experienced a serious disaster. It is an awful thing to have a river like the Fraser on the rampage. The British Columbians are a plucky people, however, and know enough to get up when they are knocked down—an action in which they will have the sympathy and support of their fellow Canadians. It will not be long until 'the great flood' will be as fully forgotten in British Columbia as 'the great fire' now is in Chicago."

THE eastern papers have latterly been taking great interest in British Columbia matters not alone as regards the floods but the political contest which has for some time been progressing and is now almost concluded. The *Montreal Star* contains a portrait of Premier Davie and in its Vancouver correspondence thus refers to the administration of which he is the head: "The Government is winning golden opinions by the measures they are taking for the relief of the flood sufferers, as well as by the prompt manner in which relief steamers were sent to the scene of devastation by the turbid waters of the Fraser. On their record as plain, practical business men, who have understood the wants of the country and adapted themselves to its varying conditions the Davie Cabinet announce their determination to stand or fall. The prospects are that they will stand, though the Liberals profess to be very confident."



## TRADE IN CANADA.

A commercial report says that the feeling in wholesale trade circles is scarcely more cheerful than a week ago when not only the general and almost universal depression was felt intensified, as it has been for several months by dilly-dallying with tariffs, by the direct and indirect effect of labor disturbances, especially in the coal regions of the United States, of which we are by no means independent, but also by the greatest rainfall ever known in the month of May, which undoubtedly proved a great hindrance to the distribution of goods as causing a general fear that the crops and prospects of the Dominion would be very seriously impaired. Although we are now officially assured that the tariff will remain a little while as it is, and although reassuring reports are received from different parts of the country, British Columbia excepted, to the effect that we may still have very good crops, no evidences of a decided improvement in the consumption of manufactured goods have come to light during the current week. The most sanguine do not at present under existing circumstances, look for any great activity, but on the other hand, no panic or general paralysis is feared, with our great recuperative resources in the hands of our conservative merchants and bankers, as well as our frugal farmers and general citizens. The number of failures continues large as compared with recent years, but fortunately the average of liabilities is reduced, and there has been recently no change of consequence in the prices of products. The country seems to have adjusted itself to the present situation, and is producing no more than sufficient to supply current needs, which are greatly reduced in volume, nor are importers ordering as freely as formerly, which certainly will render the process of liquidation more comfortable for them, and eventually more satisfactory to all concerned. There is now a tendency on all hands to do business with smaller stocks, and sorting orders are receiving relatively more attention. The low level of prices that prevails renders Canada a favorite market, and consequently our exports continue large. The strength shown here, however, is not a matter of special qualification, as we are selling in many cases at less than cost. All these indications point clearly to one conclusion, and that is that business interests have been in a state of suspense because of a well settled feeling of uncertainty, which in some respects ought to be eliminated in the near future. As soon as the uncertainty has been removed there can hardly fail to be a revival in manufacturing, etc., for

the simple reason that the present stagnation is too pronounced for the causes underlying it in Canada to last long. There is nothing radically wrong with the country, and as soon as our best customers and patrons improve their own even more depressing financial and industrial condition, there is nothing to hinder a return to our usual prosperity. Consumption cannot continue on the reduced scale of the present time, and distributors' stocks are so depleted that they will have to be replenished. With the weather continuing unfavorable, which, in addition to the condition of the markets, interferes with farmers' deliveries in country towns, there is but little hope of immediate improvement in collections. The money market is unchanged, with a slight tendency to drop to 4 and 4½ per cent. in large centres. The annual reports of our banks fortunately give but a slight indication of having been affected by the depression. — *Shoe and Leather.*

## THE OVER-POPULATION OF CITIES

Many writers on economic subjects deplore the flocking of population to the cities and towns, and the consequent depopulation of country districts, says the *California Fruit Grower*. While there are unquestionably great evils resulting from the over-crowding of cities, not only in America but in most European countries also, it becomes a serious question what would become of the agricultural population if competition were made still more fierce by increasing very greatly the number of farm workers and producers. It is a very grave question, and cannot be settled merely by advising men to establish themselves upon farms. If we are already producing more than can be consumed, when only a part of our arable land is under good cultivation by less than one-half of the people, what could we expect with far more land under better cultivation by a great many more people? By greatly increasing the production, while at the same time decreasing the consumption and the number of consumers who are not also producers of farm products, it does not readily appear wherein the producer would be greatly benefited. But our economic writers generally content themselves with deploring the tendency to urban life, and urge the unemployed and penniless of the cities to buy farms and go to producing something which is already in excess of demand at reasonable profit to the producer. The single-tax men affect to believe that a realization of their pet theory would bring about a satisfactory solution of this question. Other political organizations, religious sects, temperance societies, etc., have each their own panaceas for this and other evils that afflict mankind; but the main trouble with each

and all is that they touch only one side of the question and perhaps not even that.

The abolition or mitigation of poverty is the greatest of all questions that confront mankind in these closing years of the 19th century of our Christian civilization.

## TRADE IN EUROPE.

There is an abundant supply of gold in all European countries, the aggregate being about \$80,000,000 more than a year ago, and while the U. S. continues to send some there each week, it is difficult to tell why it is wanted there, for money is abundant in the leading money markets and rates of interest in the open markets are not much better than nominal; especially is this so in London. General trade is reported to be slowly improving in Great Britain and on the Continent, but prices are exceedingly low for nearly all classes of goods, and it is evident that there can not be much activity in trade or there would be a better demand for money. Undoubtedly the manufacturers there are carrying many commodities which they expect to sell to the United States when the tariff is reduced, but the uncertainty of that matter makes it a poor thing to hang a hope upon. The condition of trade appears to be much the same the world over; there is nothing to attract any considerable movement of goods from one country to another, and whenever anybody wants to buy he can secure commodities of any kind at prices scarcely above the cost of production.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

It may interest those who have taken an interest in Hon. Mr. Baker's labor bill to learn that a plan for referring labor-strike difference to a national board of arbitration has been formulated by Representative Kiefer, of Minnesota, a member of the Congressional labor committee. He will first present his measure to the committee before introducing it in the House. Mr. Kiefer's bill provides for the appointment by the President of three commissioners of arbitration. The commissioner of labor is made an ex-officio member of the arbitration board. The Governor of a state in which a labor controversy occurs is also a member. The appeal for arbitration to the board can be made to the Governor by employers or employees. In the latter case the application must be in behalf of at least fifty employees of an organization having 1,000 members throughout the country. If the Governor is satisfied that a conflict exists which cannot be amicably settled, he applies to the national board of arbitration to take charge of the question.



## SAN FRANCISCO COAL TRADE.

J. W. Harrison, coal and metal broker, San Francisco, reports June 23 as follows: "During the week, there have been the following arrivals: From the coast collieries, 25,595 tons; from Newcastle, Australia, 12,856 tons. From this time forward, the famine in Australian grades will be relieved, as we shall have a generous supply all this year. The Br. ship Osborne, 47 days from Newcastle, with 4,800 tons, is just at hand—a very fast trip and a very large cargo; this is the only way in which ship property can be made available, by being very large carriers and speedy sailers. There is no change in the coal situation, prices remain unchanged; the supply coming in this week is liberal, but it has all been disposed of prior to arrival, hence values have not been disturbed. The tariff is yet in abeyance, the rate to go into effect we are almost assured of, but are simply guessing the time; the writer still feels assured that in August next foreign coal will be paying only 40 cents per ton duty. The department is about to order the war ship Monterey to Washington to have the captain give a thorough test to their leading coal products, with a view to have the Government utilize same for navy purposes, as though tests after tests, year after year, have not been already made by Government officers. But the amusing portion of the order is for Capt. Kempff to test the anthracite, bituminous and lignite. He cannot find the first there with a magnifying glass, the second he will seek for with a telescope, but the third he will have a generous supply of."

## TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

The *News-Advertiser* announces the fact that Messrs. Burns, Philip & Co., Ltd., Australian merchants, have opened a branch of their business in Vancouver, under the management of Mr. Frank Logan, who has been for many years with the firm.

The company, which has a capital of \$2,500,000, have numerous branches in Queensland, New Guinea and Western Australia and are large buyers of all kinds of merchandise suitable for the Colonies. Hitherto a large business has been done with the United States by Australia, and Mr. Logan considers that there should be no reason why Canadian manufactures and products should not find a ready market in the Colonies, especially now that regular steamboat communication has been established by the steamers of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Co., of which his firm are the managing agents in Australia. He is very sanguine that good will result from the conference shortly

to be held at Ottawa, and should a reciprocal tariff be arranged an extended trade must follow.

The firm will be buyers of Canadian produce and Mr. Logan will be pleased to see merchants and others who have goods suitable for the Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane markets, and the head office in Sydney will be pleased to take charge of any consignments which may be forwarded to them.

Mexico will suffer a corn famine this year, unless rain falls soon.

Washington is agitated over an alleged plot of anarchists to blow up the Capitol buildings.

Goodwin & Swift, railroad contractors and promoters, of New York, have failed, with liabilities of nearly \$750,000.

The U. S. Senate amendments as adopted places a duty of 40 cents a ton on coal and shale, and 15 cents a ton on coal slack or culm.

In a paper read at the Colonial Institute in London recently, Bishop Selwyn advocated the extension of British protection to western Pacific islands.

A by-law has been presented in Hamilton to compel the street railway company to provide shelters for the motormen. If the company fails to do so the city may provide the shelters and tax the company for the expense.

On the Fraser, fishing will most likely begin on July 5th and the probabilities are that there will be a larger number of boats out than ever before. It is satisfactory also to be able to state that more white fishermen will be employed this season on the river, than on any other occasion.

Whenever a dealer is tempted by the falling off of his sales to be more liberal in extending his credits, he should carefully review the situation of the business in his neighborhood and ascertain whether there are not sufficient causes for the decrease in his sales other than what he may attribute to his extreme caution in crediting.

A new remedy for green aphids is reported in the *Ranch* of North Yakima, Wash., as follows: Dissolve one pound of Gold Dust washing powder in a gallon of hot water, and then dilute with 10 or 12 gallons of cold water. A spray of this mixture is found to destroy the insects, while it leaves the trees in good condition.

Isn't it rather a remarkable trait in the average business character that when approached on the subject of advertising in a trade journal, he thinks you can do him no good; but when the smallest item reflecting on his business appears, he lets out a leonine roar about his business being injured. His motto is: Consistency is the virtue of fools.

## COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, has declined to veto the ordinance closing certain stores on Sunday.

It is understood at Ottawa that Mr. Huddart has failed to see his way to the successful financing of his fast line scheme, and that the subsidy of \$750,000 a year, although it may be discussed in the House, will not be pressed. This will probably be a relief to the Government, which could not regard without some dismay the prospect of such a heavy undertaking. As to the Canadian people, there is no evidence so far that they will cry because of the disappointment.—*Winnipeg Nor' Wester*.

The gross debt of Canada, according to last *Official Gazette*, was \$304,294,786, of which \$205,333,076 is payable in England, \$7,409,134 in Canada and \$2,433,333 is a temporary loan, the balance of \$89,059,243 is made of Savings Bank funds; \$41,595,342; \$9,548,102 is Dominion notes; \$16,407,359 Province accounts; and the rest banking, trust and other balances. The sinking funds invested amount to \$31,846,244 and \$32,438,614, making a total of \$64,284,858, of assets, which leaves a net debt of \$240,009,927. This is \$3,029,648 in excess of the net debt at same date, 1893. This increase was caused by an expenditure of \$4,069,618 on capital account, chiefly for railways and canals. The receipts on consolidated fund account up to 1st May were \$4,773,000 in excess of expenditures on that account, so a surplus of some magnitude is assured for current year.

Sir George R. Dibbs, Premier and Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, has recently submitted to the premier of Victoria a scheme for Australasian unity. He suggests that the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales should first unite, and that afterwards the colonies of South Australia and Queensland enter the union. The plan suggested by the premier of New South Wales provides for one viceroy and a parliament composed of two chambers. In addition, it is suggested that the united colonies should have the same customs tariff, excise duties, land revenue, land law, arrangements for defence and the same administration of the postal and telegraph department. A high commissioner is to be established in London, and there is to be a supreme court and a provincial government for both the colonies mentioned as being the first to unite. The title of this union of the colonies, it is further suggested, should be first the United Colonies, and, eventually, when the union is completed, the title is to be the Dominion of Australia. In other respects, the political system is proposed to be modelled after that of Canada.



# THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

## B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Br bark	Geo. Thompson.	1125	Young	Jan. 13.	Westminster.	Sydney	806,938	7,814	March 21	owners ac
Br bark	Mark Curry	1256	Liswell	Jan. 4.	Vancouver	Plymouth	923,058	9,882	May 20	52s 6d
Nor bark	Fritze	1078	Holfsen	Jan. 10.	Vancouver	Callao	879,260	8,031	March 3	36s 3d
Am bark	Colorado	1036	Gibson	Jan. 19.	Cowichan	Valparaiso f.o.	832,657	7,077	April 27	37s 6d
Br bark	Highlands	1236	Owen	Jan. 26.	Vancouver	Montreal	886,663	15,537	June 23	Private
Chil bark	India	933	Funke	Jan. 11.	Moodyville	Valparaiso	798,782	7,169	March 30	owners ac
Br bark	Bittern	329	Stronach	Jan. 20.	Vancouver	Fremantle, Au	302,950	4,201	May 16	owners ac
Ger ship	Katharine	1630	Spille	Feb. 7.	Moodyville	Iquiqui	1,328,879	14,058	May 6	35s
Br ship	County of Yarmouth	2151	Swanson	March 23.	Vancouver	Cork	1,628,530	17,500	July 27	50s
Chil ship	Hindustan	1512	Welsh	March 6.	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,196,826	10,242	July 14	owners ac
Am bark	Seminole	1139	Weeden	March 19.	Moodyville	Santa Rosalia	1,040,913	7,906	April	Private
Am ship	Ivy	1181	Lovell	April 22.	Vancouver	Wilmington	791,914	10,497	Aug. 28	Private
Br bark	Assel	735	Gilmour	March 6.	Moodyville	Antofagasta	631,165	6,577	June 21	35s
Br ship	Natuna	1106	Grahn	April 20.	Vancouver	Port Pirie	964,868	7,718	Sept. 22	42s 6d
Am bark	Harry Morse	1313	Hughes	April 19.	Moodyville	Shanghai	128,219	8,500	July 18	45s
Haw bark	John Ema	2600	Schnauer	June 2.	Cowichan	Port Pirie	2,580,797	19,500	Aug. 7	40s
Br bark	Blairhoyte	1291	Gray	June 1.	Vancouver	Sydney	913,685	7,804	Aug. 16	31s 3d
Br bark	Mary Low	813	Robertson	May 21.	Vancouver	Pisagua	663,000	5,296	Aug. 26	35s
Nor bark	Sigurd	1530	Aase	May 21.	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,426,000	10,638	Aug. 31	40s
Chil ship	Alacama	1245	Calabero	May 13.	Moodyville	Valparaiso	967,264	7,762	Aug. 19	owners ac
Br bark	Wythop	1218	Edwards	May 26.	Vancouver	Sydney	1,019,667	8,365	Aug. 15	31s 3d
Br ship	Gryf	1029	Roberts	June 25.	Vancouver	Antwerp	786,228	11,790	Nov. 29	50s
Ger bark	Hennrich	921	Henne	June 7.	Vancouver	Holland	577,537	4,908	Oct. 4	55s
Br bark	Dochra	966	McJerrrow	June 26.	Vancouver	Adelaide	740,234	5,920	Sept. 16	38s 9d
Br ship	Kinkora	1739	Lawton	July 29.	Vancouver	Callao	1,436,128	12,465	Oct. 29	30s
Am schr.	Carrier Dove	672	Brandt	Aug. 7.	Cowichan	Adelaide	886,989	7,982	Oct. 14	39s
Am bark	Seminole	1139	Weeden	Aug. 1.	Moodyville	Santa Rosalia	1,045,008	7,896	Aug.	Private
Am schr.	Puritan	581	Warner	Aug. 4.	Moodyville	Tientsin	725,954	8,625	Sept.	55s
Am bark	Sonoma	935	Anderson	Aug. 16.	Vancouver	Iquiqui	811,183	9,289	Nov. 27	30s
Br ship	Gunford	2108	Wier	Sept. 6.	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,971,050	12,831	Dec. 8	37s 6d
Am ship	Wm. H. Statbuck	1272	Reynolds	Sept. 1.	Vancouver	London	921,551	10,300	Jan. 20	52s 6d
Nor bark	Fortuna	1332	Mikkelsen	Aug. 23.	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,286,192	10,288	Nov. 17	36s 3d
Br bark	Gainsborough	985	McPhail	Sept. 7.	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	792,153	5,524	Dec.	33s 9d
Chil bark	India	933	Funke	Sept. 10.	Moodyville	Valparaiso	799,257	7,000	Dec.	owners ac
Chil bark	Elisa	915	Harken	Sept. 2.	Moodyville	Antofagasta	577,204	6,000	pr Nov. 30	owners ac
Am schr.	King Cyrus	667	Christiansen	Sept. 12.	Cowichan	Port Pirie	911,716	5,916	Nov. 28	37s 6d
Am bktn	Chas. F. Crocker	813	Land	Sept. 29.	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia	783,548	7,076	Oct. 25	Private
Am bktn	Hilo	612	LeBallister	Sept. 23.	Westminster	Sydney	688,632	6,649	Nov. 18	28s
Am schr.	Laman D. Foster	725	Dreyer	Oct. 11.	Cowichan	Sydney	871,305	7,614	Jan.	27s
Am bark	Hesper	661	Underwood	Oct. 12.	Vancouver	Adelaide	779,398	5,886	arrived	37s
Am schr.	Wm. Bowden	728	Fjerem	Oct. 18.	Victoria	Adelaide	861,692	6,031	arrived	37s 6d
Br bark	Elizabeth Graham	578	Anderson	Oct. 21.	Moodyville	Melbourne	521,681	3,969	Jan. 6	Private
Am brig.	Genexa	471	Nelson	Oct. 15.	Vancouver	Sydney	541,228	4,157	Dec. 19	27s 6d
Am schr.	Aida	507	Anderson	Oct. 14.	Moodyville	Shanghai	677,974	6,060	Dec. 14	40s
Am bktn	Robert Sudden	355	Ulberg	Oct. 25.	Vancouver	Port Pirie	714,808	4,646	Jan. 23	37s 6d
Am schr.	Salvator	411	Wells	Oct. 29.	Westminster	Port Pirie	527,000	4,216	arrived	37s 6d
Am schr.	Louis	829	Hatch	Nov. 8.	Vancouver	Iquiqui	863,445	8,604	Jan. 28	40s
Am schr.	John D. Tallant	533	Henderson	Nov. 19.	Victoria	Sydney	765,802	5,992	Jan. 21	28s
Nor ship	Germanie	1269	Sunde	Dec. 29.	Vancouver	Cork, U.K. f.o.	910,483	9,973		60s
Am schr.	Reporter	233	Mackie	Nov. 24.	Vancouver	Nagasaki	366,294	10,000	Feb. 12	Private
Am bark	Snow & Burgess	1578	Mortenson	Dec. 30.	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia	1,075,000	7,113	Jan. 30	Private
Am ship	Berg Sewall	1361	Sewall	Dec. 28.	Vancouver	Cork, U.K. f.o.	1,021,624	13,135		55s
Am bark	Colorado	1391	Gibson	Jan. 1.	Vancouver	Shanghai	707,000	5,656	arrived	37s 6d
Am bark	Templar	910	Lee	Dec. 26.	Vancouver	Callao	567,001	4,911	prior Apr 20	35s
Am schr.	W. H. Talbot	776	Blum	Dec. 28.	Vancouver	Cape Colony	804,183	6,031	April 17	75s

A—Also 100 spars.

## B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1894.

Any ship.	Eclipse	1336	Peterson	Jan. 20.	Vancouver	Greenock	1,072,820	10,720	June 7	60s
Nor ship	Beaconfield	1459	Bastiansen	Feb. 5.	Vancouver	Cork, U.K. f.o.	1,055,411	13,491		Private
Am schr.	Pioneer	357	Hughes	Feb. 28.	Victoria	Santa Rosalia	57,714	461		Private
Am schr.	Aida	507	Anderson	March 25.	Moodyville	Shanghai	686,562	6,562		40s
Br bark	India	933	Funke	April 7.	Moodyville	Valparaiso				owners ac
Br bark	Thompson	918	Winchester	May 2.	New Westminster	Shanghai				37s 6d
Chil ship	Hindustan	1512	Welsh	May 12.	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,307,552	9,278		owners ac
Br ship	Astoria	1355	Dagwell	June 24.	Vancouver	Antwerp	710,684	17,115		63s 9d
Ger bark	Gutenberz	627	Zeppen	May 12.	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	591,766	5,392		42s 6d
Am bktn	Modoc	657	Bosch	May 5.	Victoria	Santa Rosalia	101,211	2,240		Private
Am bktn	Katie Fickinger	119	McLae	May 5.	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia	329,148	3,258	May 29	Private
Br ship	East Croft	1312	Rammer	May 25.	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	1,058,081	9,067		40s
Br ship	Benmore	1160	Scott		Victoria	Adelaide				40s
Br schr.	Grave Harwar	1750	Hunt		Vancouver	Queenstown fo				62s 6d
Br bktn	Nantippe	929	Falconer	June 14.	Vancouver	Queenstown fo				Private
Am bktn	Chelatis	628	Watts	May 31.	Vancouver	Adelaide	72,163	6,197		40s
Br ship	Largo Law	1567	Furcaux	June 20.	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	1,358,471	12,477		37s 9d
Br bark	Gainsborough	985	McPhail	June 21.	Moodyville	Melbourne	710,860	5,630		37s 6d
Am ship	Guastan	1073	Marden	July 3.	Victoria	Santa Rosalia				Private
Am bark	Olympic	1112	Gibbs		Vancouver	Callao				36s
Nor bark	Don Carlos	621	Tobey		Vancouver	Noumea				40s
Br ship	Borrowdale	1197	Bolderston		Moodyville	Valparaiso				40s
Am bark	Hesper	661	Sodergren	June 30.	Vancouver	Sydney	741,604	5,957		30s
Br bark	Vallarta	863	Harland		Vancouver	Adelaide				37s 6d
Am bark	South of Chet	1219	Svensen		Vancouver	Santa Rosalia				Private
Am schr.	Wm. Bowden	728	Fjerem		Moodyville	Sydney				30s
Ital bark	Elisa	915	Harken		Moodyville	Valparaiso				owners ac
Nor ship	Drummen	1317	Anderson		Vancouver	Queenstown fo				Private
Br ship	Vergaan	1524	Crowley		Vancouver	Alexandria				70s

A—Also 68,613 lineal feet of props valued at \$1,020. B—Also 20 cords of slabs and 100 poles. C—Lineal feet of poles

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations are steady and mostly nominal. Grain freights from San Francisco to Cork, U. K., for orders, are quoted at 25s for immediate loading, and 28s 9d for new crop

### September loading.

Lumber freights from B. C. or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 32s 6d; Sydney, 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 38s 9d to 40s; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 60s to 62s 6d; Shanghai,

42s 6d; Tientsin 55s; South Africa 60s; Noumea, 40s. The last three rates are purely 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.



# 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.	38,809	\$201,875	March 25.
Ger ship.	Sirene.	1137	Saermich.	October 19.	Victoria.	London.	56,538	282,790	April 1.
Br ss.	Grandholm.	871	Masson.	October 19.	Victoria.	Liverpool.	31,707	158,535	January 13.
Br bark.	Jessie Stowe.	615	Blanche.	October 14.	New Westminster.	London.	30,000	137,112	April 22.
Br bark.	Ladstock.	816	Williams.	October 19.	New Westminster.	Liverpool.	33,773	178,845	March 20.
Br bark.	Formosa.	915	Kain.	November 18.	Victoria.	London.	38,126	191,880	April 25.
Br bark.	City of Carlisle.	823	Hughes.	November 21.	Victoria.	Liverpool.	37,381	185,905	May 30.
Br ship.	Candida.	1222	Kee.	December 22.	Victoria.	Liverpool.	A 50,318	219,523	May 12.
Br bark.	Harold.	1307	King.	January 18.	New Westminster.	Liverpool.	61,021	321,511	May 26.
Br bark.	Primera.	597	Gardner.	December 17.	Victoria.	London.	B 24,000	124,350	

A—Other cargo value \$1,316. B—At Talcahuana, March 13.

### VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAYS OUT.
Br ship.	Ballachulish.	1806	Gowdey.	March 19.	Passacrocian.	Vancouver.	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co.	106
Br ship.	Eaton Hall.	1779	Lourison.	April 2.	K. London.	Vic and Van.	Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd and Evans, C. & E.	92
Br ship.	Lismore.	1598	Ferguson.	March 17.	J. London.	Victoria & Van.	Turner, Beeton & Co.	168
Chil. ship.	Atacama.	1235	Caballero.		F. Valparaiso.	Moodyville.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	
Br ship.	Clan Robertson.	1625	Lane.		H. Higo.	Vancouver.	C. P. R. Co.	
Br ship.	City of Glasgow.	1168	Tannock.	March 5.	A. Cardiff.	Esquimalt.	Naval Storekeeper.	120
Br bark.	Ladstock.	816	Williams.	May 26.	B. Liverpool.	Victoria.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	38
Br bark.	Corryvreckan.	1299	Abbott.	April 26.	B. Cardiff.	Esquimalt.	Naval Storekeeper.	68
Ger bark.	Senta.	1637	Thiemann.	March 20.	O. Liverpool.	Westminster.	A. B. C. P. Co.	105
Am bark.	Colorado.	1036	Gibson.	May 25.	C. Hakodate.	Victoria.	Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co.	39
Br ss.	Empress of China.	1893	Tillett.	June 13.	G. Hong Kong.	Victoria & Van.	C. P. S. S. Co.	20
Br ss.	Warrimoo.	1857	Ferry.	June 17.	E. Sydney.	Victoria & Van.	C. A. S. S. Co.	16
Br ss.	Empress of India.	2003	Marshall.	June 19.	D. Hong Kong.	Victoria & Van.	C. P. S. S. Co.	
Br ss.	Victoria.	1992	Perkes.	June 19.	H. Hong Kong.	Victoria.	Dodwell, Carrill & Co.	14
Am ship.	W. F. Babcock.		Graham.		Yokohama.	Vancouver.	C. P. R. Co.	

K April 6 passed Dungeness; April 8 passed Brixham. Spoken April 26 lat 22° N., long 25° W. F—To load a return cargo of lumber. J—Passed Deal March 18; Dungeness March 21; Prawle Point March 22. Spoken April 15, lat 8° S., long 40° W. A—Spoken March 26 lat 49° long 9° W. Chartered for salmon by Turner, Beeton & Co. B—Chartered for salmon to U. K. at 36s 3d, by Robert Ward & Co., Ltd. C—Via Honolulu. Chartered for salmon to U. K. at 36s 3d, September loading. D—Via San Francisco. G—Via Yokohama June 22. E—Via Suva and Honolulu June 30. H—To sail July 1. Via Yokohama, July 13. H—Via Yokohama June 30.

#### VESSELS IN PORT.

(July 2, 1901.)

##### VICTORIA.

Am. bark Wrestler, 417 tons, went ashore during a gale on White Rock.

Br. ship Benmore, 1,460 tons, Capt. Scott, loading lumber for Adelaide on account of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd. Was partially stranded and is now repairing on Marine Railway, Esquimalt.

Am. ship Guardian, 1,073 tons, Capt. Marden, loaded with mining props for Santa Rosalia on account of Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd.

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

##### VANCOUVER.

Br. schr. Grace Harwar, 1,750 tons, Capt.

Hunt, arrived April 22, loading lumber for Queenstown f. o.

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

Nic. bark Don Carlos, 691 tons, Capt. Tobey, arrived May 25, loading lumber for Noumea.

Br. bark Villalta, 806 tons, Capt. Harland, arrived May 27, loading lumber for Adelaide.

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

Am. schr. Wm. Bowden, 728 tons, Capt. Ejerem, arrived June 1, loading lumber at Moodyville for Sydney.

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

Br. ship Borrowdale, 1,197 tons, Capt.

Bolderston, arrived May 27 from Liverpool with general cargo. Chartered to load lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

Nor. ship Drammen, 1,316 tons, Capt. Anderson, arrived June 25, from Honolulu, loading lumber for Queenstown, f. o.

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

##### NANAIMO.

Bark Rufus E. Wood, 1,016 tons, Capt. McLeod, waiting to load.

##### UNION SHIPPING.

Am. ss. San Bonita, 2,811 tons, Capt. Smith.

##### RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria.	4	4,201
Vancouver.	10	11,951
Nanaimo.	2	3,857
Total.	16	20,009
Previous week.	16	20,022
Correspond'g week last year.	10	10,301
1902.	7	7,614



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# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

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## COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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IS THE UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED

Leading Trade and Commercial Paper West of Toronto.

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As an Advertising Medium  
To Reach the B. C. Trade  
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## THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

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WHOLESALE

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Furnishings.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FALL TRADE, 1894**

*Merino and Woollen Underwear, Scarfs,**Ties, Shirts, Collars and Waterproof Coats.*

WAREHOUSE:

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

MONTREAL.

*The Largest Factory of its Kind  
in the Dominion.*

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

## LION 'L' BRAND Pure Vinegars,

Manufactured Solely under the Super-  
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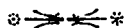
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