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Vol. 1.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1891.

No. 22.

FURNITURE
WEILER BROS.
 NEW LINES OF
 Bedroom, Office and Library
FURNITURE
 JUST RECEIVED.
CHINA AND PRINTED
DINNER & TEA SERVICES.
 Cutlery and Platedware
 OF THE BEST MAKERS,
 AND FULL LINE OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
 51 TO 55 FORT STREET,
 VICTORIA, - - B. C.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,
 Cor. Johnson and Government Sts.,
 VICTORIA, B. C.
 BRANCH AT KAMLOOPS.
 IMPORTERS OF
IRON AND STEEL,
HARDWARE,
 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
 Wagons and Buggies,
 LOGGERS AND CANNERIES SUPPLIED
 The Leading House in B. C.
 ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

COWAN & WILSON
 WHOLESALE GROCERS
 —AND—
IMPORTERS
 —OF—
 California - and - Tropical
FRUITS.
 —)o(—
 8 & 10 YATES STREET,
 VICTORIA, - :- B. C.

Victoria Rice Mills,
 STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
 —MILLERS OF—
CHINA AND JAPAN RICE
RICE MEAL,
 Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.
VICTORIA
ROLLER FLOUR MILL.
 Delta Brand Family Flour,
 Superfine Flour, Bran & Shorts.
NOS. 64 & 66 STORE ST.
 VICTORIA.

TURNER, BEETON & CO
Commission Merchants
 —AND—
Importers
 —
 H. C. Beeton & Co., 33 Finsbury Circus,
 London.
 —
 Indents executed for any description of
 European or Canadian Goods.
 —
 AGENTS FOR
GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO.,
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO., FOR MAINLAND.

BELL-IRVING :-
:- & PATERSON
 VANCOUVER
SHIPPING AGENTS
 Wholesale & Commission Merchants.
 —
 AGENTS FOR THE
 Anglo-British Columbia Packing
 Company, Limited.
 North China (Marine) Insurance
 Company, Limited.
BELL-IRVING, PATERSON & CO.,
 NEW WESTMINSTER.;

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated By Royal Charter, 1862.

Capital Paid up . . . (£600,000) \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund (£200,000) \$1,000,000

LONDON OFFICE:

60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C., LONDON.

Branches at

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

Agents and Correspondents:

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

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

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

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

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

THE BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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

LONDON OFFICE:

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

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

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

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

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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

Agents in the United States.

NEW YORK—H. Stikeman and F. Brownfield, Agents.

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

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

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers. Grant Commercial and Travelling Credits available in any part of the world. Drafts issued. Collections made at all points.

GAESCHE, GREEN & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

BANKERS,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

A GENERAL BANKING business transacted.

DEPOSITS received on liberal rates of interest.

DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS and LETTERS of CREDIT issued direct on over 19,000 Cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.

COLLECTIONS made at every point.

GOLD DUST purchased at highest market rates.

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo & Company.

CASEMENT & GREERY

BANKERS

And Financial Agents.

A General Banking business transacted.

Drafts issued on all points in Canada.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic exchange Money loaned on Notes, Real Estate,

Chattel Mortgages and all kinds Of Negotiable Securities. Interest allowed On time Deposits

Bankers, Bank of British Columbia.

OFFICE: COR. CAMBIE & CORDOVA STS., VANCOUVER.

—+ FOR +—

Real Estate, Insurance,

Exchange, Mortgages,

Stocks and Shares,

—GO TO—

A. W. MORE & CO.,

TURNER BLOCK, DOUGLAS STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

AGENTS:

The Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.

The California (Marine) Insurance Co.

The Traveler's Life & Accident Insurance Co.

—O—

Risks taken at Moderate Rates and Losses settled promptly and Liberally.

Findlay, Durham & Brodie

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AGENTS FOR

The Northern Fire Assurance Company of London,

The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool,

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London,

The British Columbia Canning Company (Limited) of London.

CANNERIES:

Deas Island, Fraser River,
Mas River Fishery,
Windsor Cannery, Skeena River,
Rivers Inlet Cannery.

Victoria Cannery, Rivers Inlet.
Victoria Saw Mills,)

—O—

London Office:
43 to 46 Threadneedle Street.

ROBERT WARD & CO.,

VICTORIA, B. C.,

Merchants & Importers,

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

ROYAL SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.

Execute Indents for every description of British and Foreign Merchandise, Lumber, Timber, Spars, Fish and other products of British Columbia.

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

GENERAL AGENTS:

Royal Insurance Company,
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Standard Life Assurance Co.
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
Union Marine Insurance Co.
London Assurance Corporation.

SOLE AGENTS:

Curtis' & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powder.
Joseph Kirzeman & Son's Gold Medal, Inventions Exhibition, 1885, Pianofortes.
J. & W. Stuart's Patent Double-Knotted Mesh Fishing Nets, Twines, Etc.

Importers of Havana Cigars, Oilmen's Stores, Tin Plates, Portland Cement, Etc.

Agents for the following brands of British Columbia Salmon:
Ewen & Co., "Lion"; Bon Accord Fishery Co., "Consuls"; A. J. McLellan's "Express."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

H. CARMICHAEL & CO.

VICTORIA;

Financial and Real Estate

BROKERS,

Have removed from 52 Government St.

—TO—

32 GOVERNMENT STREET

OFFICE OF THE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PAPER MANUFACTURING CO'Y.

THOMAS EARLE,
IMPORTER
 —AND—
Wholesale Grocer.

AGENT FOR
 ALERT-BAY CANNING CO.
 NIMPKISH BRAND.

Pioneer Steam Coffee and
 Spice Mills.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

P. F. RICHARDSON,

SUCCESSOR TO
 RICHARDSON & HEATHORN.

IMPORTER

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS'

AGENT.

P. O. BOX 107.

42 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

J. & T. BELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

WHOLESALE.

1667 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY.

M. R. SMITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CRACKER BAKERS.

VICTORIA. - - B. C.

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

T. B. PEARSON & CO

Manufacturers of Clothing,

OVERALLS, : SHIRTS, : &c.

Salesroom and Factory:

YATES ST., NEAR ORIENTAL HOTEL,

VICTORIA, - - B. C.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF

—DEALERS IN—

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

Coach, Car & House Painters Supplies

S. E. COR. YATES AND BROAD STS.

TELEPHONE 82.

P. O. BOX. 86.

VICTORIA. - B. C.

REPRESENTED BY
 Welch & Co., San Francisco.

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

R. P. RITHET & CO.,

(LIMITED.)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

WHOLESALE * MERCHANTS.

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

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

Moodyville Saw Mill Co., of Burrard Inlet.

SALMON CANNERY AGENCIES.

FRASER RIVER:

- Delta Canning Co's Maple Leaf Brand.
- Laidlaw & Co's Dominion Brand.
- Wellington Packing Co., Wellington Brand.
- Harlock Packing Co's Brand.

NORTHERN AND SKEENA RIVER:

- Warnuck Packing Co's Rivers Inlet Clipper Brand.
- Standard Packing Co., Skeena River, Neptune Brand.
- Skeena Packing Co., Skeena River, "Diamond C" Brand.
- Lowe Inlet Packing Co., Lowe Inlet, "Diamond C" Brand.
- Cascade Packing Co., Naas River, Cascade Brand.

Giant Powder Co., Works: Cadboro Bay, all grades of Giant Powder and Judson Powder manufactured and kept on hand.

Columbia Flouring Mill Co. of Enderby.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co's line of Steamers between Victoria and San Francisco

E. B. MARVIN & CO.,

Ship - Chandlers - and - Commission - Merchants

Importers and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Tarrad and Untarred Papers. Agents for Skidgate Oil.

Cable Address:
 MARVIN VICTORIA.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

A. J. Langley.

T. M. Henderson.

J. N. Henderson.

LANGLEY & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Wholesale Druggists

21 & 23 YATES STREET,

VICTORIA, B. C.

HEISTERMAN & CO. ESTABLISHED 1864
 INSURANCE, FINANCIAL &
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
VICTORIA, B. C.
 CITY PROPERTY, FARM LANDS ON V. I. & MAINLAND
 MONEY TO LOAN, CONVEYANCING & NOTARIES PUBLIC
 GENERAL AGENTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA
MUTUAL LIFE INS COMPANY of N. Y.

W. H. SOULE.

A. E. STEVENS.

ALEX. McDERMOTT.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA
 PIONEER STEVEDORING CO., LTD.**

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Estimates Furnished for all Ports in B. C. Complete Appliances for all kinds of Stevedoring.
 Cash security given if required, and satisfaction guaranteed.
 P. O. Box 307. Cable: Soule.

Vancouver, - - - - - British Columbia.

Jackson & Mylius,

-DEALERS IN-

**DIAMONDS,
 WATCHES AND
 JEWELLERY.**

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
 ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

76 GOVERNMENT STREET.

"COLONIST" BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.
 PRACTICAL OPTICIANS,

The above firm will shortly open a first-class Optical Store. All work guaranteed and done in Victoria, including the grinding of special lenses. Mr. Nolte, the well known American optician, will take the management and give his personal attention to the business.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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

Reports from all leading points in the Province do not tell of anything remarkably active or momentous. If there is a period during the entire year when we do not expect great things, and are consequently not disappointed, it is the present season. Never in the history of Victoria have so many contracts for buildings of an extensive character been in active movement. Bankers report very favorably of the manner in which the paper that matured on the 4th was taken up.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

This trade is very brisk just now. In fact, the business may be said to be at its height for this season. The shipments received by San Francisco steamers are considerably larger than what was received the same time last year. The first shipment of apples grown in the district came down from Chilliwack last week. They were fairly well packed, and though a trifle green, gave promise of being succeeded by a heavy and good crop. Importations of potatoes are falling off as the local supply is coming in freely. Quotations are: Peaches, \$1.40; apricots, \$1.25 to \$1.40; pears, (bartlett), \$2.25 to \$2.50; plums, \$1.00 to \$1.25; grapes, (white), \$1.75; apples, (green), \$1.40; apples, (red astracan) \$1.00 to \$1.75; Riverside oranges, \$1.25 to \$1.50; California Messina lemons, \$5.50; bananas, \$3.25; cantilopes, \$6.50; nutmeg, melons, \$6.50; tomatoes, \$1.25; cucumbers, \$1.25; sweet potatoes, 5c. per lb

FLOUR AND FEED.

The recent rain has greatly improved the outlook for the grain and root crop. Hay is all in. The crop is a very fair one, but not as heavy as was expected.

Advices received from Winnipeg state

that the crops never promised better than at present. A couple of weeks of fine weather now is all that is required, and the biggest and best crop yet raised in the Northwest will be safely harvested.

Quotations are: Enderby flour, for carload lots, Premier, \$5.75; XXX., \$5.45; Strong Bakers or XX., \$5; Superfine, \$4.

Delta, Victoria mills	.....	\$5 25 @ 0 00
Lion, " "	.....	5 25 @ 0 00
Premier, Enderby mills	.....	6 00 @ 0 00
XXX., " "	.....	5 70 @ 0 00
XX., " "	.....	5 25 @ 0 00
Superfine, " "	.....	4 25 @ 0 00
Manitoba Hungarian	.....	6 25 @ 6 35
Snowflake	.....	6 25 @ 0 00
Portland Roller	.....	6 25 @ 0 00
Royal	.....	5 90 @ 0 00
C & C	.....	5 50 @ 0 00
Oregon Superfine	.....	4 50 @ 0 00
Columbia Superfine X.	.....	4 40 @ 0 00
Wheat, per ton	.....	\$45 00 @ 50 00
Oats	.....	38 00 @ 00 00
Oil cake meal	.....	35 00 @ 40 00
Chop feed	.....	37 50 @ 00 00
Shorts	.....	28 00 @ 30 00
Bran	.....	26 00 @ 28 00
California oatmeal	.....	4 65 @ 00 00
Rolled oats	.....	4 75 @ 0 00
California rolled oats	.....	5 25 @ 00 00
Tacoma rolled oats	.....	4 50 @ 00 00
Corameal	.....	3 00 @ 3 25
Cracked corn	.....	50 00 @ 55 00

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote wholesale:

Japan rice, per ton	.....	\$30 00
China rice	.....	70 00
Rice flour	.....	70 00
Chit rice	.....	25 00
Rice Meal	.....	17 50

LUMBER.

The Hastings mills were again running last week, on account of having local orders to fill. They are also cutting 200,000 feet for shipment by steamer to Yokohama. The Leading Wind and Antonetta sailed from the Moodyville mills during the week, the former with a cargo for Mel-

bourne and the latter for Valparaiso. The Norwegian bark Saga goes on the berth at Moodyville to load for Australia. The situation of the foreign market is still depressed. Quotations are as follows for cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet, inclusive, \$9 per M feet; rough deck plank, average length 35 feet, \$19; dressed flooring, \$17; pickets, \$9; laths, 4 feet, \$2. Local trade is being cut fine for business, competition is keen and dealers are cutting prices to get trade. The Rock Bay Saw Mill quotes:

Rough lumber, per M	.....	\$12 00
Best quality dressed lumber, per M	.....	20 00
Second " "	.....	17 50
Laths, per M	.....	2 50
Shingles, " "	.....	2 50

with a discount of 5 per cent. if paid within 30 days.

SALMON.

A good portion of this season's pack has already been contracted for and from present indications it is exceedingly doubtful if the present contracts can be filled. The canneries on the Fraser have only made preparations to pack two-thirds as much as last year, but the indications are that only half of the cans prepared will be filled. The pack for the season, on the Fraser, is estimated will be about 85,000 cases. There was a very favorable run for a while last week, but it has again fallen off and it can be said that the sockeye run on the Fraser is practically over for the season. Cohoes are thick in the straits, and will reach the Fraser early in the week, but they will not be canned. On the Skeena, fishing has been fairly good this season, but the run ceased suddenly before all the cans were filled. It is expected the canneries there will average 11,000 cases each. From Rivers Inlet, former reports of a big run are confirmed, by late advices.

The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co.,

—IMMENSE STOCK OF—

Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Crockery,
Glassware and General

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:

66 to 68 Government Street.

FACTORY:

Laurel Point.

W. L. M. C. L. TACOMA,
1st Vice-Pres.

CAPT. JAS. CARROLL,
Pres't.

J. F. BETTS, VANCOUVER, B. C.,
2nd Vice-Pres.

PUGET SOUND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA STEVEDORING COMPANY.

INCORPORATED.

Doing business at all Puget Sound and British Columbia Ports. The only concern with a complete stevedoring plant. Head office: Port Townsend, Washington.

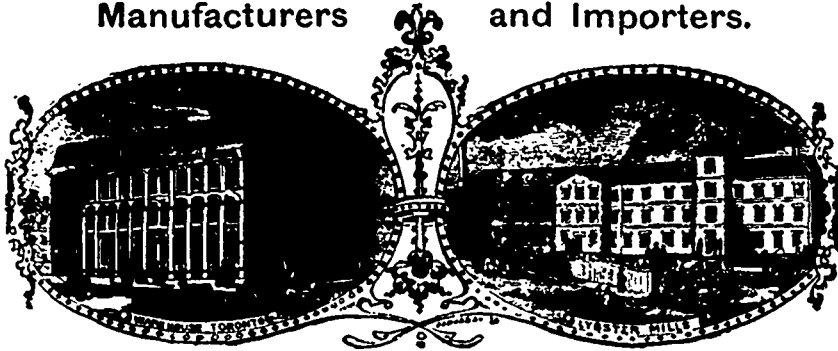
Capt. John Barneson, Sec'y, Manager, Port Townsend. R. Chilcott, Manager Seattle and Port Blakely. F. M. Yorke, Manager Victoria, Chemainus and Cowichan, B. C.

All communications to be addressed to the Sec'y at the head office, Port Townsend, Wash. Cable address: Barneson, Port Townsend.

CORDON, MACKAY & CO.

TORONTO.

Manufacturers and Importers.



REPRESENTED BY R. S. NORTON, WINNIPEG.

The pack there is estimated at 35,000 cases. Fishing, at Alert Bay and Gardiner's Inlet, has been a failure, and the same is said of the Naas, although late advices say that the run had improved. It is estimated that the pack on the Columbia river will be short some 75,000 cases this year, and the total pack will be about 375,000 cases. Reports say that the Alaska canneries are limiting their operations this season, and the pack is not likely to be as large as in former years.

Last Thursday's issue of the *B. C. Gazette* contained the memorandum of association of the Brackman & Ker Milling Co. (Ltd.), whose objects are to acquire the business of Brackman & Ker, in Victoria and elsewhere, and in connection therewith to erect grist mills and other buildings on a large scale. The capital stock is placed at \$150,000 in 100 shares, and the period of the company's existence at fifty years. The trustees of the company named are: H. H. Brackman, D. R. Ker, R. P. Rithet, R. J. Ker, T. A. Ker and W. H. Ker.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

O'Rourke & Jarvis have opened a liquor store in Vancouver.

Frank Sturt, fruits, etc., Vancouver, intends giving up business.

Richard O'Rourke succeeds Hodge & May, blacksmiths, Victoria.

Arthur Heathorn has erected a hotel at Gambier Island, Howe Sound.

A. D. Campbell intends opening a general store at Sardis, near Chilliwack.

Barker & Mackay, real estate agents, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

W. C. Loye, boots and shoes, New Westminster, has sold out to Chas. Blair.

Anthony Anderson has purchased the cigar and fruit business of Miss Izen, Nanaimo.

John C. Virtue, of Montreal, succeeds Mr. Gere as manager of the Hotel Vancouver.

Towle & Runnels, cigars, etc., Vancouver, had their stock seized under chattel mortgage.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.,

69 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE "CALIGRAPH"

AND

CALIGRAPH SUPPLIES.

Morrow, Holland & Co.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN.

46 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Macaulay, Higginbotham & Co., have started in the clothing and gents' furnishing business in Victoria.

S. T. Mackintosh has disposed of his interest in his Chilliwack business to Mr. Thos. Wallace.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., New Westminster, have sold out to Ewen, McCormick & Scott.

Chas. Tilley has been admitted as partner into the book and stationery business of S. T. Tilley, Vancouver.

William Williams, Glasgow Hotel, Vancouver, had his furniture and stock seized under chattel mortgage.

Messrs. Dunsmuir & Sons' general store at Wellington has been purchased by Mr. Simon Leiser for Mr. E. Cook.

W. E. Vaustone, plumber, New Westminster, has admitted R. F. Swall, under the firm style of W. E. Vanstone & Co.

McEenery & Billinghurst, wine merchants, Victoria, have dissolved. The business will be continued by McEenery & Co.

Chas. Dempster & Co., under the style of the Nanaimo Realty and Investment Agency, have opened a general real estate, financial and insurance office in Nanaimo.

J. F. Galbraith offers for sale the stock, fixtures and goodwill of the business known as the "Japanese Art Store," Vancouver.

G. F. Morgan has retired from the firm of Chipman, Morgan & Co., shipping and commission merchants, Vancouver and New Westminster. The business will be carried on under the same name. Mr. Morgan takes over the real estate business of the late firm.

Wm. Wolfenden and Geo. Wolfenden, grocery and provision dealers, New Westminster, have dissolved. The business will in future be carried on by Messrs. George Wolfenden and T. S. Annandale, under the style and firm name of Wolfenden & Annandale.

The ss. Parthia, Capt. John Paulson, R. N. R., from Yokohama July 29th arrived off Victoria Aug. 10. Her cargo consists of 3,000 tons, principally tea, of which 100 tons are for Victoria, 600 for Portland, and the remainder is for eastern points.



The Largest Factory of its Kind
in the Dominion.

LION 'L' BRAND Pure Vinegars,

Manufactured Solely under the Super-
vision of the Inland Revenue Dept.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies
and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

**Michel Lefebvre & Co
MONTREAL.**

Established 1849. Gold, Silver
and Bronze Medals. 20 1st
Prizes.

NANAIMO SAW MILL

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RARE METALS.

The rarest metal—and it is so rare that recent discoveries have thrown doubt on its elemental character—is didymium, and its present market price, if one may thus term the quotation of an article that never appears on the market, is £900 per pound. The next costliest metal is barium, an element belonging to the alkaline earth group; its value is £750. Beryllium or glucinum, a metallic substance found in the beautiful beryl, is quoted at £685. Yttrium, a rare metal of the boron aluminum group, so called because first noticed at Ytterby, in Sweden, is stated to be worth, at present, £450 per pound. Niobium, or columbium, a name suggestive of the American origin of the metal, it having been first discovered in Connecticut, is valued, to-day, at £400 per pound. The price of rhodium, an extremely hard and brittle substance, which owes its name to the rose red color of certain of its solutions, £400. Vanadium, deriving its title from one of the appellations of the Scandinavian goddess, Freya, and at one time considered the rarest of metallic metals, has been reduced in price to £375, at which value there will, no doubt, be many eager buyers. Iridium, a very heavy metal of the platinum group, so named from the iridescence of some of its solutions, and well-known in connection with its use for the points of gold pens, may be bought, to-day, at approximately £140 per pound. Osmium, another metallic element of the platinum group, is hard, infusible and the heaviest substance known. Its present value is £125 per pound. Palladium, a silver-white, fusible metal, used in the manufacture of certain parts of timepieces and occasionally applied in dentistry, is worth £100 per pound. The present price of platinum, the better known tin-white, ductile, but very infusible metal, is on a par with that of gold, viz., about £70 per pound.

BANK RESERVES.

The use of bank reserves has often been discussed. The general object is well understood. In ordinary times, when every-

thing is quiet and the machinery of credit works smoothly a large amount of cash held idle in the vaults of a bank seems like a waste of interest earning capacity. But it is this reserve supply, either existing or supposed to exist, that gives the confidence upon which the banking-business is based. It is often said that the reserve of cash is what enables the banker to meet all calls upon him from day to day. This, however, is not correct. The daily calls for cash payment are, in the ordinary condition of things, met by the daily receipts of cash; and if there were no fluctuations in credit, business might be as well conducted without a reserve as with it. But if it were known that there was no reserve, banks would be at the mercy of men who desire to profit by causing embarrassment. The public know, however, that a reserve of cash is kept by the banks; and therefore they feel secure that the ordinary demand for cash will be met. Recent financial events have attracted attention to this subject. In England, the embarrassment of the Barings and the action taken by the Bank of England brought to light the very small cash reserves upon which financial operations have been carried on there. It is evident that the governors of the bank would not have been able to induce the joint stock banks and the private bankers to guarantee the Barings, if they had not felt the inadequacy of their cash resources to meet the demand that would have ensued had the Barings been allowed to fail. Impressed with the necessity of the banks keeping on hand a larger proportion of cash resources, Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has recommended the issue in England of one-pound notes—which are current in Ireland and Scotland—to take the place of the sovereigns, the effect of which would be to add one hundred million dollars in gold to the reserves. —*Canadian Trade Review.*

The building used for the heating and cleaning of raw cotton in connection with St. Anne (Que.) Cotton mill, owned by the Dominion Cotton Mills company, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$9,000.

THE ESTIMATED LUMBER CUT.

Following is the estimated cut of the Lake of the Woods mills for the present season in feet:

Keewatin Lumber company.....	12,000,000
Minnesota & Ontario company.....	12,000,000
Cameron & Kennedy.....	10,000,000
Dick, Banning & Co.....	10,000,000
Western Lumber company.....	8,000,000
Ross, Hall and Brown.....	8,000,000

These are given as close figures, and may be exceeded before the season is over.

GLAD HER MOTHER WAS AT HOME.

"Well, Maggie," asked a teacher of a little girl, "how is it you are so late this morning to school?"

"Please sir," was the reply, "there wis a wee bairn cam' to oor house this mornin'."

"Ah!" said the teacher, with a smile, "and wasn't your father very pleased with the new baby?"

"No, sir, my father's awa' in Edinburgh, and dinna ken aboot it yet, but it was a guid thing my mither was at hame, for gin she had been away I wadna haec kent what to dae wi' it."

The small size of the screw, said a boiler maker to a representative of the New York Tribune, is not due to the perception of any inventor of its greater effect as compared with a larger one, but purely to accident. When I was first engaged in the machinery business, screws for steamers were made as large as possible, its being the theory that the greater the diameter the higher the speed. A vessel was placed on Lake Erie, with a screw so large that it was deemed best to cast each blade in two parts, and then weld them together. During a storm, all the blades of the propeller broke at the welding, reducing the diameter by more than two-thirds. To the surprise of the captain, the vessel shot forward at a speed such as had never been attained before. Engineers then experimented with small propellers, and discovered that they were much more effective than large ones.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The first agricultural exhibition was held at Georgetown, D. C., in 1810.

The Imperial Bank has decided to open a branch at Edmonton, N. W. T.

Henry Webber, collector of customs at St. Stephen, N. B., is dead, aged 74, after being twenty years in office.

The Brantford Furniture Company, (limited), of Brantford, is offering a compromise of 40c. on the dollar.

A new English line of steamers with a capital of \$2,500,000 has been organized to run between Toledo and other Lake Erie ports and Liverpool.

Owing to the Pope wanting to withdraw \$2,000,000 from the Bank of Rome, deposited to the credit of Peter's Pence, it is bank nearly suspended, but the crisis was averted owing to the Pope's delaying the withdrawal.

The Chicago and Minnesota Ore Company and the Chandler, Chippewa, Norma, Delaware and Canton Iron Company, as well as the Duluth Iron Range Railroad and the Minnesota Iron Company, will consolidate with a combined capital of \$17,000,000.

The Customs receipts at the port of New York has fallen off for the past seven months \$22,444,378, as compared with the same period of 1890. The receipts for July, 1891 were \$11,303,109, while for July, 1890, they were \$17,173,016, showing a falling off of nearly \$6,000,000.

A order-in-council has been passed providing that in future no person be appointed to the civil service entitling them to the benefits of the Superannuation act, unless at the time of appointment he furnishes a medical certificate showing that he is then in good health.

Not many people know the name of the lady whose profile graces the coinage of the United States. Her name was Miss Anna W. Williams, and she has long since passed away. She was the beloved of the skilled engraver who made the design and he traced her features. The design was accepted and she has become immortal.

According to the Toronto Merchant, the present circumstances of the wholesale shoe trade certainly point to better times. A dozen concerns that were in the race a year ago are now out and likely to remain out. This must necessarily reduce the over-production going on for some years past, yielding its annual fruit of insolvencies and bankrupt stocks. The effect of the withdrawal of so much competition, one would think, should have a decided effect upon shoe manufacturing interests.

The most elaborate, and at the same time the most beautiful, of modern flags, says the Scottish American, is that of the Dominion of Canada. Heraldically it is in perfect taste, and it tells a complete story is, in fact, a summary of its country's history, as all national flags should be. The various provinces are arranged according to precedence, and at the same time in a manner that gratifies the artistic tastes of the spectators, while over all is the British coat of arms, typifying the connection of the country with Great Britain, a connection of which Canada and Britain are justly and equally proud.

German crop promises a deficiency of 28 millions of wheat and 72 millions of rye.

The royalty upon lumber manufactured from burnt timber on licensed lands in Manitoba and the Northwest has been reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent.

The Commercial Colonization company of Manitoba, has gone into voluntary liquidation and its loans are being taken over by the Canadian Settlers' Loan and Trust company, limited.

Toronto capitalists, including H. A. Massey and Thos. J. McBride, of Winnipeg, are applying for incorporation as the Massey-Harris Co., for the purpose of manufacturing implements. Capital stock \$6,000,000.

Hon. Mr. Foster has given notice of a bounty to producers of raw beetroot sugar produced in Canada wholly from beets grown therein, between July 1, 1891, and July 1, 1893, of \$1 per 100 pounds, and in addition thereto, three and one-third cents per 100 pounds for each degree or fraction of a degree over 70 degrees.

The Calgary & Edmonton railway was handed over to the C. P. R. company Aug. 10th. Gen. Supt. Whyte inspected the line, and a regular freight and passenger service is established between Calgary and Edmonton. A mixed train has been placed on the road, making two trips a week each way, the same as obtained on the Prince Albert branch.

The leading pork packers of Chicago scout the idea that companies in Russia will be able to oust the American hog from foreign markets. They say that the plant which it is proposed to erect at Moscow at a cost of \$150,000, would be utterly incapable of competing with Chicago packers, because that sum would not furnish facilities of economical work. Aside from that, they say that there are not enough hogs raised in Russia to keep one Chicago house running a month.

The United States' treasury surplus, August 1st, aggregated \$57,018,504. The reduction in the public debt during July will be about \$4,500,000; customs receipts during the month will aggregate about \$15,500,000; internal revenue receipts about \$14,500,000; and miscellaneous receipts about \$4,000,000. This, with \$5,500,000 of repayments will swell the receipts of the month to about \$40,000,000, against which there will be \$35,500,000 of expenditures, including \$14,000,000 for pensions. This data points to an increase in the treasury cash of about \$4,500,000.

A new but dangerous manifestation of the genius of the Chinaman for effecting economies has just been discovered in San Francisco. On the tops of many of the buildings in the quarter occupied by the Celestials, wooden kitchens have been constructed. They are made of rough boards and the chimneys in them extend scarcely above the slab roofs. Here all kinds of culinary and laundry operations are carried on with a reckless disregard of the constant danger from fire. The space between the buildings on narrow alleys has been utilized in the same way. On the timbers reaching from one side to the other, these ramshackle kitchens have been constructed, some of them three stories high. Fires are blazing in them constantly.

INLAND REVENUE AND CUSTOMS.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Victoria Division—Comprising all of Vancouver Island:

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS

For the month of July, 1891:

WAREHOUSED.		EX-WAREHOUSED.	
Spirits.....	5,110.51 P. gals	5,098.15 P. gals	
Malt.....	126,735 lbs	126,735 lbs	
Tobacco.....	15,938 "	16,315 "	
Raw leaf.....	1,081 "	1,081 "	
Cigars.....	30,700	Nil	
Cigars manufactured.....			119,250
Balance remaining in warehouse July 31, 1891:			
Spirits.....		6,778.16 P. gals	
Malt.....		Nil	
Tobacco.....		3,330 lbs	
Cigars.....		100,250	

RECEIPTS FOR JULY.

Spirits.....	\$ 7,647 17
Malt.....	2,384 50
Tobacco.....	4,078 75
Cigars.....	555 00
Licenses.....	1,375 00
Petroleum Inspection.....	303 70
Total.....	\$16,368 12

Vancouver Division—Comprising the Mainland of B. C.:

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS

For the month of July, 1891:

Spirits in warehouse, July 1st....	8,031.65 pt gals
Spirits warehoused during month.....	
Total.....	8,031.65 pt gals
Spirits ex-warehoused during month.....	2,512.31 "
Balance in warehouse.....	5,519.34
Tobacco warehoused during month.....	7,976 lbs
Tobacco ex-warehoused during month.....	7,976
Raw Leaf Tobacco warehoused.....	1,081
Raw Leaf ex-warehoused.....	1,081
Malt in warehouse July 1st.....	7,534 lbs
Malt warehoused on importation.....	37,365 "
Total.....	44,919
Malt ex-warehoused.....	44,919
Cigars manufactured.....	940 30
Cigars paid duty ex-factory.....	940 50

RECEIPTS FOR JULY.

Spirits.....	\$ 7,708 56
Tobacco.....	1,904 00
Cigars.....	584 30
Malt.....	895 38
Licenses.....	900 00
Other Receipts.....	1 00
Total.....	\$ 8,194 24

Exports from Nanaimo for month of July, 1891:

	Tons.	Value.
Coal to United States.....	66,122	\$268,634
" Hong Kong.....	2,024	8,096
Total coal.....	70,146	266,730
Imports at Nanaimo for July, 1891:		
Value of dutiable goods.....		\$12,488
Value of free goods.....		4,739
Goods in bond from other ports.....		197
Total.....		\$17,424

Collections at Nanaimo for July, 1891:	
Import duty.....	\$ 5,798 79
Sick mariners' dues.....	347 22
Copyright.....	27 57
Miscellaneous.....	15 39
Total.....	\$6,179 97

A scheme is on foot, piloted by R. G. Mackay, to advertise the city of Vancouver in some of the great daily newspapers of the United States. A subscription is being taken up amongst the prominent citizens in that city to pay the expense of inserting an advertisement in the New York Herald, Boston Globe, Omaha Bee and Chicago Tribune, stating the natural advantages of the city. So far, the project has met with a liberal support.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY AT VICTORIA, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION - - \$2.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates on Application.

D. M. CARLEY EDITOR

L. G. HENDERSON BUSINESS MANAGER.

Office—No. 77 Johnston Street.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, AUG. 11, 1891.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

The advent of Prof. J. W. Robertson Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and his recent lectures in this Province, naturally attract one's attention to the subject of which he is full, and with respect to which it is his mission to enlighten the public. Not only has he informed his audiences as to the best methods of farming, but he tells them what he has seen, and gives his view as to what are the possibilities for this great industry, if the proper course of action be pursued. It is not so many years since that the writer read an advertisement in an Eastern paper of a farm for sale, one of whose special advantages was that it was traversed by a creek into which the manure could be directed and carried off with little or any expense. Now-a-days we do things differently. We prize property highly that is well watered; and we are accustomed to save the manure and give it to the land, in order to restore as much as possible those elements which have been taken away from it in the process of producing our farming crops. Moreover, where the farmers are not absolute fools or idiots they make it their business so to conduct their operations that the highest returns may be the results of their labors and outlay. The endeavor is to combine practice and science, and it is only in that way we can succeed. In the older sections of the country what is known as mixed farming is that which is the most successfully prosecuted, for the soil having lost many of its original elements can with judicious top-dressing, subsoiling, etc., be best invigorated.

The Governments of the Dominion and the Provinces seem to be also studying farm work, with a view to the best exercise in that department of industry, their paternal office. The Ottawa authorities are accustomed to issue bulletins, so as to convey to the interested public the latest and best ideas on this most comprehensive subject; and they have the experimental farms in full operation so as to determine what crops are the best suited to the soil and climatic conditions of the various sections. They have also their lecturers who travel the country and give to the farmers the benefit of their studies and of their experiences, which, provided the men are competent, are most important and interesting, because they have been reached by men who have not been hampered either by lack of resources or

the want of appliances, and who have not been cribbed and confined to a little plot of land—no one knows where—and the sole object of whose tillage has been the obtaining of the bare necessities of life for probably a settler who had previously known little or nothing of the avocation to which he had turned his attentions. Professor Robertson is one of these apostles of agriculture who knows or ought to know all that is known about his specialty, dairying, and much—very much—about agriculture generally. In addition to the valuable hints and suggestions which he has given in his lectures, he has supplied much information as to the general progress of agriculture in the country at large.

As for this Province—the mainland only so far—he says, he has observed that great changes for the better have taken place in many sections. The crops in the Okanagan district are thriving, and a heavy yield of all grains may be confidently looked for. All through the Fraser River Valley an abundant harvest is certain, and good times will prevail as a natural consequence. He added that in the future this Province promises to be the wealthiest per head of any Province in the Dominion. This is, indeed, encouraging, and should induce greater snap and vigor in the prosecution of this, one of the greatest of our natural industries—one which must precede many of our other pursuits and, at any rate, keep pace with all of them. Mr. Robertson has strongly recommended the British Columbia farmers, especially those of the Mainland, to go into mixed agriculture—that is not to confine themselves as many now do, to the direct products of the soil, but to pay more attention to the raising of live stock and to the cultivation of fruits. For these the market is an extensive one.

It is well known that the necessary supply of meats cannot be obtained from within our own boundaries. We were accustomed to import many beeves, sheep and hogs from Washington and Oregon until the Canadian tariff upon those home productions was raised. At that time it was complained by the local press that the incidence of this impost would seriously affect British Columbia—more so, indeed, than any other portion of the Dominion. Albeit the protests that were made had not the slightest effect, and, to use the words of the Scotchman, when speaking on another topic, "Bang went another saxpence!" Since that time heavy drafts have been made on Manitoba and the Northwest; nevertheless up went the local prices, with but scant probability of their being reduced, unless locally more attention be paid to cattle-raising and feeding. The freights over the C. P. R. are against us; but were more attention paid to this matter by our people the butchers and their customers would not be so much at the mercy of the almost all-powerful Canadian Pacific Railway monopoly, while in this way would be retained in the Province considerable sums, of which it is continually being drained. The circulation of this money would be most beneficial, and would encourage other local industries that might be made more prosperous than they at present are.

As sheep-raisers British Columbians

have thus far been nowhere, and that is because they pay but little attention to the matter, although there are, as has many a time been pointed out in these columns, and elsewhere, thousands of acres which are specially eligible for this purpose. We don't raise any hogs worth speaking of; there are several ranches on the Mainland; but we can consume far more of this description of food, both fresh and salted, than we are accustomed to produce.

But, to look at dairy products, in which Mr. Robertson is specially interested, and about which he has shed considerable light among us. We import by far the greater part of what we consume from Ontario or the United States. We hear talk of Oregon and California "rolls"; we see Ontario butter and cheese advertised; but of the British Columbia article, but very little is said. Why is this? Are our farmers' wives and daughters too careless about this their own department of agriculture, or are they above working in the dairy which is their legitimate sphere? If the farmer's wife is to be his helpmate, here is her place. There is considerable profit in it as there is also in the production of eggs and poultry for which this climate is very favorable. The storekeepers should encourage the farmers to produce the best articles in these lines; they can be raised here as well and with as much profit as in any place in the world and moreover, if the storekeeper specially encouraged this kind of enterprise, the farmer would, as a matter of course, have much more money to spend with him.

Where, it may be asked, is there a country that can and ought to be more successful as a fruit producer than ours? There are barrels of money in it. Everything is favorable, and, abroad, British Columbia canned fruits are spoken of as being fully equal to and more varied than those of Ontario or any part of the Pacific coast. There is an immense field here which has not yet been touched. Are we going to open it up in a manner the reverse of the perfunctiveness of the past which has allowed it to open up itself in despite of us? It may be said that these are questions more for the consideration of the farmer than of the merchant. The latter, however, depends upon the former for very much of his trade. The former is a consumer as well as a producer, and the true economy is to carry out a really national policy and manufacture and grow as many things as it is possible for us to produce.

"HEW TO THE LINE!"

Premier Abbott, in referring to the Baie de Chaleurs scandal, in which Provincial Premier Mercier is said to be concerned, is reported to have said: "I ask the Opposition to join with the Government in their efforts to find out all the facts of the alleged rascality, and to give their talent in dealing with those matters so that justice may be dealt to all and dishonesty punished wherever it may be found, be it in high or low, rich or poor, great or small circles, for such is the policy of the Government." This declaration has about it the right ring. It is true that it is a prominent Liberal who is supposed to be at fault in this particular matter, but, having once set to work, the present leader of the

Government is hardly likely to do other than "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." The honor of the Government is pledged to such a course of action. In the McGreevy and other cases, Conservative as well as Liberal nominees have come under the knife of the executioner. In several instances, there has appeared to be a disposition to temper justice with mercy; but we fail to find any reason for its exercise.

Some of the most deliberate steals have been perpetrated in a systematic manner by the servants of the people. These rascalities have been winked at, if not encouraged, by men high in office. Let all the parties have their deserts. Our public service must be purged. We have been accustomed to boast of our public morality, yet rascalities have been brought to light that throw into the shade, the Credit Mobilier and other scandals on account of which we have been accustomed to twit our American neighbors. In cases of this kind, it must be shown in the most effectual manner that example is better than precept. Our course towards the offenders should be to constitute of them a terror to evil doers so that we should the more strongly emphasize our praise of them that do well.

CANADA'S CREDIT ABROAD.

A recent issue of the *Draper's Record*, of England, has the following reference:

"The helpless position of British creditors towards insolvent customers who are domiciled in Canada, is a cause of recurring complaint against bankruptcy arrangements in the Dominion. The bankrupt arranges things comfortably with his creditors at home, and then, it seems, notifies those abroad that if they choose to accept his offer, they can draw upon the trustee for the amount of their claims, say, at the rate of 42½ cents per dollar, on condition of their unreservedly assigning their claims to him, and so giving an unqualified discharge to the bankrupt. This so-called offer may be translated into an order to take it or leave it: risks of trade must be detrimental to the general credit of the Dominion. Surely, then, a strong reason exists for affording greater protection to creditors, and there can be no insuperable difficulty in effecting the necessary reform. Some sufferers, on this side, go to the length of declaring that we cannot trade with the Dominion while the actual state of the law obtains. But this is to assume that a large amount of the Canadian trade is insecure, and that commercial immorality is there paramount. This, of course, would be somewhat hyperbolic, and we cite the exaggeration merely to illustrate the strength of dissatisfaction and distrust occasioned. Ample ground, however, exists for our colonial brethren's striving after remedial measures; and we ask whether it is not possible to form a trade protection society on the spot for the purpose of making the reserved rights of creditors who withhold release a reality instead of a sham?"

There are those among us who will be disposed to ask, "What have we to do with or how can we be affected by malpractices of this kind, or the measures that may be taken in Great Britain against the offenders?" We in British Columbia are not, it may be said, parties to such things as are here complained of. But we are a part and parcel of Canada, and, except so far as individual houses are concerned, fall under the general category. Our Province, comparatively speaking, it is true, is free from business failures and

commercial scandals, nevertheless we are both directly and indirectly affected by them, and on that account it becomes advisable for our people to defend themselves from the reflection. As a matter of course, our local houses have their British and foreign connections, by which they are regarded upon the strength of their well established record. It is very true that a virtuous woman has no need to proclaim her purity, nor, as a rule, has an honest man to announce his integrity. Still, when we are associated as we are nationally with the parties who offend, we can show our sympathy with and, in that way, assist those who are only protecting themselves against them. In the first place, the commercial law of the land requires in many respects, to be recast and modified, and in this sense our merchants can very easily and effectively make their voices heard. We require and ought to have uniform legislation for the distribution of insolvent estates and for the punishment of commercial highwaymen. In these and other ways, we can strive for remedial measures and, there can be little doubt that we shall get them. But, on the other hand, it must be said, that, to a considerable extent, the British merchants are much to blame for the way in which they have been prepared to flood our market with their goods, and that without any consideration of the requirements of the trade or the financial ability of their customers. They have only been too ready to sell, and this remark specially applies to the dry goods trade of the more easterly provinces. The complainants should not, therefore, make such strong denunciations without taking a fair amount of blame upon their own shoulders.

THE G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

Recent reports have announced the possibility of a better understanding between the two great railways of Canada, while some have gone as far as to say that they may unite and form one immense corporation which would in all certainty be the most powerful one of the kind on the continent. In our opinion this union is not possible, stipulations against such an amalgamation having been among the most prominent features in recent legislation affecting each of the companies. The story has probably originated in the fact Mr. Duncan McIntyre, who used to be prominently connected with the old C.P.R. syndicate and the company which grew out of it, has had his name associated with the purchase of a considerable quantity of G. T. R. shares, and of his appointment as chairman of a Canadian Board of Directors. Throughout its career the Grand Trunk railroad has been very greatly disadvantaged from the fact of its having been managed by a Board of Directors in London, who could not be expected to have the clearest views as to the requirements of this country, or of the nature of the competition against which the road had to contend. If it is intended to have what is called a Canadian Board something more than in mere name, the authorities in London are to be congratulated upon having adopted an exceedingly wise course. If, too, it is the intention, as some have said, to elect Mr. Duncan McIntyre President in place of Sir Henry Ty-

ler, the feeling cannot be otherwise than that this is a wise course of action. Mr. McIntyre is a shrewd man of business, and a man who has been successful in the railway connections which he has made. He understands the wants of this country, and would not, in all certainty, be one who would needlessly antagonize the rival company. Indeed, he would doubtless be one of the best men to promote such a policy as would be to the greatest advantage of all parties concerned. For his part it is not likely that Mr. McIntyre would allow either prejudice or friendly proclivity to influence his policy. He would regard matters from the aspect of dollars and cents, and would not allow such considerations as those named to influence his line of action. The complete control of the Canadian Pacific by a resident directorate has proved to be of the utmost advantage, and under similar conditions the future of Canada's pioneer railway would be much more certain of success. There are substantial indications already that the Grand Trunk is desirous of cultivating the Northwestern trade, and it is more than an open secret that their idea is to reach the Pacific coast which, it is supposed, they will do either by way of Port Simpson or by the Seymour Narrows. This would constitute then a veritable Victoria railway. In any event, if it is not the Grand trunk and its connections, some other transcontinental line is sure to strike us, coming most, if not all, of the way through Canadian Territory.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SWEDEN has an area of 170,000 square miles, 65,000 of which are timber lands.

THE Dominion revenue for July was \$2,628,000, and the expenditure \$2,345,000.

THE Nanaimo Gas Light Company is enlarging its premises and extending the mains and service supply pipes.

THE statistics of the Dominion Government Savings Bank for the month ending July 31st, are: Deposits \$28,971; withdrawals, \$31,004.53; withdrawals exceed deposits by \$2,123.53.

THE average annual time of employment for mill hands, according to the United States' census report, is 7.11 months in Michigan, 6.43 months in Wisconsin and 5.72 months in Minnesota. Has the climate anything to do with making this result as shown?

DOMINION advices are more favorable. In the Province of Quebec the general trade outlook has improved and in Ontario the movement of staples has begun to increase. The wheat crop prospects throughout are excellent, and Bradstreet's advices are that the Canadian surplus for export will amount to 22,000,000 bushels. The Dominion reports 29 business failures this week against 20 last week and 25 this week last year. The total number from Jan. 1 to date is 1,140 against 966 last year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

The following is a summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Victoria for the month of July, 1891:

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
		\$ 800	\$ 198 00
Agricultural implements.....		833	323 25
Ale, beer & port wines.....	10,709	4,717	1,761 17
Animals.....		13,183	3,575 00
Books, pamphlets, etc.....		926	218 63
Brass & manuf's of.....		958	267 50
Breadstuffs, etc, viz			
Grain, of all kinds			
bush	1,960	2,032	264 83
Flour, brls	871	4,377	1,688 19
Meal, "	916	2,918	510 19
Rice and all other breadstuffs.....		6,886	3,414 38
Candles, lbs.....	1,250	125	31 25
Chicory, lbs.....	560	22	22 10
Coal and coke, tons.....	21,1320	362	19 02
Coffee, from U.S., lbs.....	10,382	2,187	230 20
Copper and m's of.....		278	87 30
Corlidge all kinds.....		279	61 62
Cotton, manuf's of.....		8,796	2,570 43
Drugs & medicines.....		29,961	12,083 61
Earthen, stone and Chinaware.....		287	88 93
Fancy goods.....		1,819	643 60
Fish.....		1,613	386 14
Fruit, dried.....		2,427	435 80
Green.....		11,862	2,011 00
Furs.....		89	23 25
Glass, glassware.....		1,566	325 61
Gunpowder & explosives.....		726	27 15
Hats, caps & bonnets.....		1,324	397 20
Hops, lbs.....		6	1 80
Iron and steel m's of.....		23,222	6,830 91
Jewelry & watches and m's of gold and silver.....		183	37 50
Lead and manuf's of.....		103	12 90
Leather and m's of.....		2,883	731 01
Marble and stone and manuf's of.....		92	18 87
Malt, bush.....	687	620	163 05
Metals, composition and m's of.....		257	65 76
Musical instruments.....		1,803	512 50
Oil, coal and kero.....			
senc, gals.....	17,793	3,750	1,281 12
All other, gals.....	3,281	3,680	636 92
Paints and colors.....		513	128 60
Paper and m's of.....		3,077	1,148 24
Perfumery.....		26	7 80
Provisions.....			
Bacon & hams, etc	11,506		3,218 00
Salt, not from Great Britain or British possessions, or for fisheries, lbs.....			
Seeds.....		72	4 33
Silk, manuf's of.....		1,893	540 75
Soap of all kinds.....		2,287	579 56
Spices of all kinds.....		185	48 65
Starch, lbs.....	3,369	84	67 37

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Spirits.....			
Of all kinds, gals.....	4,438	6,207	9,357 77
Wine, other than Sparkling, gals.....	1,844	1,517	1,063 73
Wine sparkling, doz.....	19	107	68 40
Sugar above No 11 lbs.....	28,153	1,573	225 23
Sugar, glucose and syrups lbs.....	646	25	9 09
Molasses.....			
Tea, from U.S., lbs.....	1,018	245	21 50
Tobacco and cigars.....	1,956	1,262	1,411 09
Wood and m's of.....			3,178 961 00
Woolen m's of.....		8,903	3,011 77
All other dutiable articles.....		32,893	8,758 34
Total dutiable goods.....		\$213,742	\$72,023 72
Free goods, all other.....		39,028	
Grand total.....		\$252,770	\$72,023 72

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of July, 1891—the produce of Canada:

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal.....	226	1,135
Gold bearing quartz, etc.....		34,488
Other articles.....		33
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions.....		4,907
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water.....		353,100
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Horses.....	1	100
Other articles.....		64,363
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Flour, wheat and rye.....	30	150
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron Pig and scrap castings, hardware, etc.....		0
Liquors, Spirituous and Malt, of all kinds, gals.....	84	338
Other articles.....		125
Miscellaneous Articles.....		700
Grand total.....		\$461,039
Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of July, 1891:		
Cottons, woollens, etc.....		268
Extract of hemlock bark.....		6
Liquors, Spirituous and Malt, of all kinds, gals.....	31	9
Sewing machines.....		80
Tobacco, snuff & cigars, lbs.....		1,446
Wood, m's all kinds.....		1,963
Other manufactures.....		485
Miscellaneous articles.....		
Grand total.....		\$ 4,157
Total exports of all kinds.....		\$464,196

MERCANTILE LAW.

SHARES IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Where the property is vested by charter or act of parliament in a body corporate, the shares of the individual corporators in the concern itself are personal, not real estate; for such shares are merely the rights which each individual possesses as a partner to a share in the surplus profit derived from the employment of the capital, which is a mixed fund, consisting in part of personal chattels, as well as lands and fixtures. In many cases of companies incorporated by special act, the shares have been expressly declared to be personal property. The rule seems to be that the question whether shares in undertakings are real or personal property turns upon the nature of the shares, that is, whether the holder can call for a specific part of the land itself or only a share of the profits.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.

An unpaid vendor may, in case of the

vendee's insolvency, stop the goods sold, *in transitu*; but this right may be defeated by negotiating the bill of lading with a *bona fide* indorsee. The right of an allowed vendor to stop *in transitu* is to prevent the injustice which would take place, if, in consequence of the vendee's insolvency, while the price of the goods was unpaid, they were to be applied in satisfaction of his liabilities, and so the property of one man disposed of in payment of the debts of another. This stoppage is not a rescission of the contract, but merely replaces the vendor in the same position as if he had not parted with the goods; hence the vendor's right of lien on the part stopped is re-vested and no more. Stoppage *in transitu*, as its name imports, can only take place while the goods are on the way; if they once arrive at their journey's end, and come into the actual or constructive possession of the consignee, there is an end of the vendor's right. Therefore, in most of the cases, the dispute has been whether the goods had arrived at the end of their journey. The rule to be recollected is, that they are *in transitu* as

long as they are in the hands of the carrier as such, whether he was or was not appointed by the consignee; and, also, as long as they remain in any place of deposit connected with their transmission. But that, if after their arrival at their place of destination, they be warehoused with the carrier whose store the vendor uses as his own, or even if they be warehoused with the vendor himself, and rent be paid to him for them, that puts an end to the right to stop *in transitu*.

THE SALIC LAW.

This is an ancient and fundamental law of the kingdom of France, usually supposed to have been made by Pharamond, or at least by Clovis, in virtue of which males only are to reign.

It is a popular error to suppose that the Salic law was established purely on account of the succession of the Crown, since it extends to private as much as to the royal family.

The Salic law had not in view a preference of one sex to the other, much less had it a regard to the perpetuity of a family, a name or the succession of land. It was purely a law of economy which gave the house and the land dependent on the house to the males who should dwell in it, and to whom it consequently was of more service.

In proof of this, the title of allodial lands of the Salic law may be thus stated:

- (1) If a man die without issue, his father or mother shall succeed him.
- (2) If he have neither father or mother, his brother or sister.
- (3) If he have neither brother nor sister, the sister of his mother.
- (4) If his mother have no sister, the sister of his father.
- (5) If his father have no sister, the nearest relation by the male.
- (6) No part of the Salic land shall pass to the females, but it shall belong to the males; the male children shall succeed their father.

From the mines of the United States comes \$100,000,000 worth of gold and silver every year.

The annual report of the president of the Dominion Millers' Association, which is in session in Toronto, estimates the wheat crop for the Dominion at 55,150,000 bushels, which would allow 22,180,000 bushels for export.

The official announcement of the completion of a telephone line from Victoria to Cape Beale has been published in the *Canada Gazette*. The flag station at Carmahall light station for communication with passing vessels will be conducted under the following rules and regulations: First, vessels exhibiting distinctive numbers will have their names transmitted to Victoria for publication only, free of charge; Second, dispatches to and from vessels within signalling distance by the international code by flags, will be duly delivered as addressed at tariff rates; Third, dispatches will be charged for at regular telephone rates, but there will be no charge for signalling between the flag station and vessels at sea; Fourth, dispatches may be delivered in cipher, otherwise they will be transmitted in ordinary language.

FALSE ALARMS.

From time to time reports continue to be circulated as to alleged poisoning from the consumption of tinned goods, and it would appear that if anyone dies suddenly, and there is no specific disease to account for death, in England, the question is usually asked, says the *London Times*: Have any canned goods been eaten? Should the reply happen to be in the affirmative, the whole mystery is at once considered to be explained, and, without any corroborative proof being required, the daily papers publish alarmist reports warning people against the consumption of "such unwholesome food!" In this way, a great deal of injury is done to a large and important branch of the provision trade; while consumers, especially those of the nervous sort, are often unnecessarily alarmed. Under these circumstances, it is pleasing to note that the Preserved Food Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has taken action in reference to a case of alleged poisoning by eating tinned salmon, which was investigated before the Marylebone Coroner recently. We have no hesitation in saying that there was nothing like conclusive evidence in this case on which to build up a charge of poisoning against tinned goods, and yet in all the large daily papers, from the *London Times* downwards, the usual sensational accounts have been published attributing all the mischief to the cause alleged. No wonder, therefore, that Mr. McAuslane, a canned goods dealer and broker, speaking at the meeting of the Preserved Food Section, said that the papers in which reports of the inquest had appeared had very large circulations, and such statements going abroad must seriously damage the canned goods trade; and he considered that was especially a question in which they should take some definite action. He thought they should be represented by somebody before the coroner when the adjourned inquest took place, and he also thought it would be only right for them to be in communication with the parties who had been poisoned, and with the doctor, to see whether there was any foundation for the allegation made. The action of the Preserved Food Section will surely meet with the cordial approval of many readers of THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL, and it has obviously had a salutary effect.

The verdict of the jury, however, at the inquest, regarded from a trade point of view, is unsatisfactory. Dr. Luff, who had been employed as analyst in the case, stated that he made an analysis of the stomach for mineral or organic poisons, but found none present. In reply to the coroner, he further said he found no tin poison present; he had never found in such food tin poison. On examining the empty salmon tin, he found it to be in good condition, and on afterwards examining a full tin of salmon of the same kind, purchased at the same shop, he found that it smelt fresh, looked in good condition and was absolutely free from any poison. There was no decomposition in the salmon, which was, in his opinion, a wholesome food. This evidence of a scientific expert was quite conclusive, and no attempt was made to controvert it in the slightest degree. Indeed, it was entirely corrobor-

ated by trade testimony of a most unimpeachable kind. Yet, in the face of all this, what is the verdict of the enlightened British jury? It is:

"That the deceased had died from the mortal effects of an irritant poison, and that such irritant poison—ptomaine—was probably conveyed in the tin of salmon eaten by the deceased. The jury further desire to say that the sample tins of salmon similar to that eaten by the deceased have been medically examined, and have been found sound and properly preserved, and that there is no blame to be attached to the vendor."

A more inconsistent verdict was surely never arrived at by a body of sensible men. They say that the poison "was probably conveyed in the tin of salmon," but such an assumption, unsupported by evidence, is unjustifiable, and is an unfair aspersion on the canned goods trade. If the jury were not certain on this point—and of course they could not be so—they should not have indulged their injudicious taste for probabilities, which, in connection with a serious inquiry of this kind, are quite out of place. Here we see how false reports are first industriously circulated, and, even when exposed, die very hard indeed. But in this case, happily, judgment has not, as usually happens, been allowed to go by default, and trade interests were admirably represented by the Preserved Food Section and the Metropolitan Grocers' Association.

AN EXPORT TRADE IN CANNED GOODS.

The conditions for doing an export trade in canned goods, particularly in fruits, are now realized. We have an abundance of small fruits, there is a demand for these fruits in the British market, our sugar is on the free list, and our tin plate is likewise duty-free. The fact that the United States duty on tin plate is 2 1/2c. per lb. handicaps our only competitor on this continent in the rivalry for British and European trade in the small fruits grown in this country. In other respects, we are on the same footing. Free sugar is enjoyed by the United States, and what tends probably to keep prices at a lower level than they rule here is the fact that raw up to No. 16 Dutch standard is also free, while raw is free here only up to No. 14 of the same standard. We have an advantage in the fact that there is a general disposition in Britain to foster a more strictly internal trade policy among the parts of the Empire, though of course not to the exclusion of trade with other nations. The first item in the programme of subjects suggested for consideration at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire for 1892, is "Commercial relations of the Mother Country with her colonies and possessions, with special regard to the renewal of European treaties, and recent commercial legislation in the United States."

Of course the United States canners will not feel at once the full force of the disadvantage the heavy duty on their plate places them under. The duty came into effect after several months' warning on the 1st of July, so that they had ample opportunity, that they did not neglect, to lay in large supplies in advance of present needs before the change in the tariff affected

them. But at the best their tin plate cost them 1 1/10c. per lb. more than ours, as prior to the 1st of July it had to bear a duty equal to that difference. But the difference in the comparative cost of tin plate to us and the United States is not balanced by adding an amount to our outlay for tin plate equal to an equivalent rate of duty. Our plate is cheaper to us by another circumstance. The necessity for buying before the 1st of July, recognized simultaneously by all United States' importers of tin plate, turned a very sudden and heavy volume of demand upon the English market which brought up the value of the tin plate. When that demand ceased, prices went down, and there was yet time for Canadians to do some business. The United States tin plate importers therefore bought on a rising market, while the Canadians bought on a falling one. When we come to sell our fruits, this advantage should tell very greatly in our favor.—*The Canadian Grocer.*

THE WHITE SILK STOCKING.

News comes from Europe that the white silk stocking is coming into fashion. For some time, speculation has been rife as to what would take the place of black when the craze for that color subsides. Some claim that red would again be the favorite color. In case it is true that white silk stockings are to be the fashionable thing, then it is probable that white will succeed in other lines, as the fad for any color or material always commences at the fashion centers among the elite.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

A correspondent writes THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL as follows:

The Kootenay Lake country is now recognized as a mining of the first magnitude. Mining men of vast experience have declared that the surface showings are the greatest of any mineral country they have ever seen. With the coming of capital, it must become one of the richest producing districts on the American continent. One great want, at present, is transportation facilities, but this obstacle is being gradually got over.

The principle districts are Toad mountain, Warm Springs and Trail Creek, in all of which most promising prospects have been opened up, and several rich mines are now in operation, notably, the Silver King, on Toad Mountain, which makes the greatest showing of any mine in the world, for the amount of work that has been done.

What little capital has come into the country is principally American, and the prospects are fair for more. If British capital could only be induced to come in here, it would not only be an enormous benefit to the country, but a rich reward would await those who have the courage and foresight to invest.

Trail Creek, July 30.

Thunder has never been heard more than fourteen miles from the flash of lightning. The report of artillery has reached much greater distances. The cannonading of the battle of Waterloo was heard at the town of Creil, in the north of France, about 115 miles from the field.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1890-91.

NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	SAILED.	FOR.	CASES.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark Wanlock.....	745.	Cooper.....	Victoria.....	Sept 17.....	London.....	11,000	.....	Feb 27.....
Br ship Titania.....	879	Norman.....	Westminster	Nov 19a.....	London.....	34,847	.....	Mar. 24.....
Br bark Mennoek.....	787	Robertson.....	Victoria.....	Dec 18.....	Liverpool.....	30,882	.....	May 17.....
Br bark Brodick Bay.....	753	Wakeham.....	Victoria.....	Dec 22.....	London.....	32,000	.....	May 7.....
Br ship Melville Island.....	1429	Ritchie.....	Tacoma.....	Jan 10b.....	London.....	42,138	.....	June 17.....
Am ship Henry Villard.....	1553	Perkins.....	Victoria.....	Feb 3.....	London.....	65,318	.....	June 17.....
Br bark Irvine.....	653.	Jones.....	Victoria.....	April 20.....	Liverpool.....	28,311	.....	.....

a--Sailed from Victoria Nov. 21. b--Sailed from Port Townsend Jan. 19.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER FLEET 1891.

NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	SAILED.	FOR.	CARGO FT	VALUE.	RATE.	ARRIVED
Br ship Stamboul.....	1248.	Weston.....	Vancouver.....	Jan 3.....	Callao.....	900,300	\$ 9,600	50s	April 2....
Chil Bark India.....	953	Funke.....	Moodyville.....	Feb 1.....	Valparaiso.....	751,396	8,348	65s	.....
Br bark Ninevah.....	1174.	Broadfoot.....	Vancouver.....	Feb 28.....	Sydney.....	855,352a	9,335	own'rs ac	April 24....
Br bark Formosa.....	915.	Kain.....	Vancouver.....	Mar 24.....	Arica.....	744,000b	6,000	55s	.....
Am bkt Catherine Sudden.....	368	Thompson.....	Moodyville.....	Mar 31.....	Tientsin.....	427,538c	5,177	77s	6d June 19..
Br ship Forest King.....	1602.	Morris.....	Vancouver.....	June 3.....	Callao.....	1,224,840d	14,224	47s	6d
Am ship Geo F. Manson.....	1353.	Crack.....	Moodyville.....	May 14.....	Sydney.....	868,154e	9,752	55s	.....
Am ship Exporter.....	1312.	Kezer.....	Vancouver.....	June 7.....	Melbourne w.....	890,132g	8,902	65s	.....
Am sch Olga.....	478	Atwood.....	Moodyville.....	May 22.....	Shanghai.....	534,133	5,990	65s	.....
Br ss Eton.....	1740.	Newcomb.....	Moodyville.....	May 15.....	Port Pirie j.....	1,765,714	15,891	Private	.....
Am bark Spartan.....	749.	Anderson.....	Vancouver.....	June 14.....	Melbourne w.....	502,000h	5,276	60s	.....
Am sch Golden Shore.....	964.	Henderson.....	Moodyville.....	June 3.....	Sydney.....	700,658f	8,063	55s	.....
Swed bark Svea.....	603.	Afzelius.....	Vancouver.....	July 5.....	Callao.....	438,913 i	4,709	47s	6d
Am Ship Great Admiral.....	1497.	Rowell.....	Vancouver.....	July 18.....	Melbourne.....	919,580 k	8,716	63s	9d
Br bark Ordovic.....	825.	Austin.....	Vancouver.....	Aug.....	Callao.....	013,300 n	6,546	50s	.....
Br ship Duke of Abercorn.....	1000.	McDougall.....	Vancouver.....	July 29.....	Adelaide.....	778,804 p	8,213	62s	6d
Chil bark Luisa Marta.....	715.	Meyer.....	Westminster.....	July 10.....	Sydney.....	554,780 l	5,276	52s	6d
Am bark Hesper.....	664.	Sodergren.....	Moodyville.....	July 4.....	Shanghai.....	088,544 m	8,365	62s	6d
Chil bark Leonor.....	801.	Harken.....	Westminster.....	July 22.....	Melbourne.....	028,000	.....	00s	.....
Nor bark Borghild.....	757.	Haugeland.....	Vancouver.....	July 25.....	Melbourne.....	564,556 o	6,000	65s	.....
Ger bark Cassandra.....	733	Stehr.....	Vancouver.....	Aug. 2.....	Iquiqui.....	545,019	6,917	47s	6d
Chil ship Hindostan.....	1543.	Welsh.....	Moodyville.....	.....	Valparaiso.....	.....	.....	own'rs ac	.....
Chil bark Antonietta.....	995.	Stack.....	Moodyville.....	Aug. 8.....	Valparaiso.....	643,244 q	6,519	own'rs ac	.....
Br ship Leading Wind.....	1280.	S. B. Savory.....	Moodyville.....	Aug. 5.....	Melbourne.....	703,443 r	7,326	60s	.....
Br bark H. B. Cann.....	1299.	Foote.....	Moodyville.....	.....	Sydney.....	.....	.....	50s	.....
Chilian bark India.....	953.	Funke.....	Moodyville.....	.....	Valparaiso.....	.....	.....	own'rs ac	.....

a--Also 360,000 laths. b--Composed of 45,000 ft telegraph poles, 440,000 ft rough lumber, 151,000 ft flooring, and 108,000 ft ties. c--Composed of 387,871 ft. rough lumber, 39,668 ft. dressed lumber, and 587 bundles of laths. d--composed of 1,144,286 feet rough, 80,560 feet T. & G. flooring, 21,000 ft box shooks (5,000 boxes). e--Composed of 23,355 feet dressed and 844,799 feet rough, also 22,916 feet pickets and 231,210 feet laths. f--Also 2,875 bds laths. g--Also 1,078 bds pickets and 1,466 bds laths. h--Also 1,715 bds laths. i--47,639 feet is on deck. j--arrived Newcastle June 17. k--of which 78,615 feet is on deck; also 11,925 ft pickets and 2,094 bundles laths. l--Also 3,116 bds laths. m--Also 68,078 feet T & G flooring. n--composed of 483,996 feet rough and 103,000 feet flooring; deck load 53,720 feet rough. o--Also 1,052 bds laths and 463 bds pickets; deck load 72,032 feet. p--Co.,prifing 62,000 ft dressed, 2,488 bds pickets and 1,634 bds laths. q--Also 139,164 T & G flooring, 1,429 bds laths and 47 spars, deck load 41,912 ft. r--Also 2,500 bds laths and 8,670 bds pickets, deck load 70,879 ft.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Norwegian bark Saga, 1431 tons, Capt. Ofstedahl was towed from Port Townsend to Moodyville on August 7. She will load lumber for Australia.

The Norwegian bark Lotos, 718 tons, Capt. Salvesen sailed from Callao June 27 for Burrard Inlet to load a cargo of lumber at the Moodyville saw mill for Melbourne.

The British ship Blair Athole, 1,697 tons, Capt. Taylor, from Cardiff March 13, arrived at Esquimalt August 6, 145 days out. She has a cargo of about 2,500 tons of coal for the naval storekeeper. She is chartered for grain to the U. K.

The Chilean bark Antonietta, 995 tons, Capt. Stack, sailed from Burrard Inlet August 8 with a cargo of lumber from the Moodyville Saw Mills for Valparaiso, consisting of 643,244 feet rough lumber, 139,164 feet T. & G. flooring, 1,429 bds laths, and 47 spars--valued at \$6,519. The deck load consisted of 41,912 feet.

Mr. F. M. Yorke, of the Puget Sound and B. C. Stevedoring Company, who has been the company's manager in this city for some time, has been transferred to Vancouver, where he will replace Mr. Betts, who goes to Tacoma.

The British Ship Leading Wind, 1,280 tons, Capt. S. B. Savory, sailed from Moodyville August 5 for Melbourne with the following cargo: 763,443 feet rough lumber, 2,500 bds laths, 8,679 bds pickets--valued at 7,326. Deck load consisted of 70,879 feet.

An important order has been made recently by the Peruvian government. On and after August 1, 1891, the work of loading and discharging vessels in the ports of that country will not be delayed by religious holidays. To owners of vessels and captains who trade in Peruvian waters, this news will be most welcome.

FREIGHTS.

The nominal rates for lumber char-

ters are quoted as follows: From Burrard Inlet or Puget Sound to Sydney, 50s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 60s to 62s 6d; Shanghai, 62s 6d; West Coast of South America, 50s. to 55s. For coal freights, present quotations are: Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco, \$2.50; to San Diego and San Pedro, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Grain freights are quoted from Puget Sound to U. K., 42s. 6d, to 45s; from Portland, 50s., and from San Francisco 40s. to 42s. 6d.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipmen's for the week ending August 8th:

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. SHIPPING.		
Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
3-	Sea Lion, ss., Port Townsend...	32
4-	Jeremiah Thompson, shp, San Francisco.....	2,301
5-	Tacoma, ss., Port Townsend.....	58
8-	J. C. Britain, ss, Whatcom.....	307
Total.....		2,996

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

NAME.	TONS	MASTER.	FROM.	SAILED.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES.
Br bark Wanlock.....	715.	Cooper.....	London.....	May 12h..	Victoria....	Turner, Beeton & Co.....
Br ss. Grandholm.....	871.	Masson.....	Liverpool..	May 21..	Vancouver..	Union Steamship Company.....
Br bark Lebu.....	723.	Worrall.....	London.....	Apr 20 j..	Victoria....	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L'td).....
Br bark City of Carlisle.....	823	Kendall.....	London.....	June 13..	Victoria....	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L'td).....
Br ship Morayshire.....	1428.	Swinton.....	Greenock..	Mar 8 o..	Westminster	Naval Storekeeper.....
Br ship Queen Victoria.....	1005.	Holmes.....	Bristol.....	Apr 18e..	Esquimalt..	Hastings Saw Mill.....
Ger ship Ellise.....	1348.	Rowehl.....	Sydney.....	s	Vancouver..	D. McGillivray.....
Br bark Noddleburn.....	1053.	Hall.....	Glasgow....	May 18t..	Westminster	H. B. Co and Bell-Irving & Paterson.....
Br ship Rothesay Bay.....	750.	L. Veysey..	Glasgow....	April 30l.	Westminster	R. P. Rithet & Co.....
Br ship Titania.....	879.	T. W. Selby..	London.....	July 16 f.	B. C. Pcrts	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....
Br bark Callao.....	978.	James.....	Honolulu..	July 18..	Victoria....	Moodyville Sawmill Co.....
Br ss Empress of China.....	3003.	A. Tillet.....	Liverpool..	July 15..	Vancouver..	Moodyville Sawmill Co.....
Nor bark Lotos.....	718.	Salvesen....	Callao.....	June 27 n	Moodyville..	Hastings Saw Mill.....
Ger bark Katinka.....	816.	Kohler.....	Rio Janeiro	May 13c..	Vancouver..	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L'td).....
Nor bark Flora.....	766.	Anderson..	Newcastle..	y.	Victoria....	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L'td).....
Br bark Lizzie Bell.....	1036.	Adam.....	Liverpool..	June 23..	Victoria....	British Columbia Sugar Refinery.....
British bark Glenbervie.....	800.	Groundwater	London.....	July.....	Vancouver..	Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co.....
Br bark Hawthornbank.....	1288.	Porter.....	Java.....	July 25 h.	Chemainus..	Moodyville Saw Mill Company.....
Am bark Colorado.....	1030.	Gibson.....	New York..	June 26..	Royal Roads.	Moodyville Sawmill Co.....
Br ship Argyleshire.....	708.	LePage.....	Glasgow....	w	Moodyville..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....
Peruvian bark Pisagua.....	653.	Collie.....	Pisagua....	July 20..	Vancouver..	F. C. Davidge & Co.....
Nic bark Don Adolfo.....	1740.	Newcomb..	Callao.....	Aug. 1..	Victoria....	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....
Br ss. Eton.....	2035.	Panton.....	Yokohama..	Victoria....	Vancouver..	F. C. Davidge & Co.....
Br ss. Parthia.....	1560.	Edwards....	Yokohama..	Vancouver..	Victoria....	F. C. Davidge & Co.....
Br ss. Zambesi.....	3003.	Lee.....	Hong Kong..	Victoria....	Vancouver..	F. C. Davidge & Co.....
Br ss. Empress of Japan.....	1628.	Hill.....	Hong Kong..	Victoria....	Vancouver..	F. C. Davidge & Co.....
Br ss. Batavia.....						

h-passed Dover May 13 passed Portland May 15; spoken May 17, lat. 47 N., long. 7 W., June 9, no lat. long 27 W.; will be loaded at Victoria by Turner, Beeton & Co. for U. K. j-Chartered to load salmon for U. K. o-Sailed Falmouth March 23 with water works supplies; spoken April 8, lat. 27 N., lon. 20 W., April 25, lat. 8 S., lon. 31 W. s-to load lumber for Melbourne. t-Supplies for Westminster water works, spoken May 23, lat. 40 N., lon. 10 W. spoken May 29, lat. 33 N., long. 15 W. e-Spoken April 21st, lat. 47 N., lon. 14 W., spoken April 25th, lat. 38 N., lon. 12 W. May 13th, lat. 41 N., long. 27 W. f-Chartered by Bell-Irving & Paterson to load salmon at Fraser River. n-Chartered to load for Melbourne. c-Via Santa Barbara to load for Melbourne, A or P P rate 62s 6d, May 18th put into Sydney leaking, sailed May 24 y-August loading. l-to load a return cargo on owner's account. i-Chartered for salmon to U. K., direct port, 43s 0d. b-Cargo of blacksmiths' coal for San Francisco. w-September loading for Geo. Wills & Co., Australia.

THE COAL FLEET.

NEW V. C. CO'S SHIPPING.

Am. bark Gen. Fairchild, 1,426 tons, Capt. Boud, loading Northfield coal.
Am. ship John A. Briggs, 2,033 tons, Capt. Balch, loading.
Am. ship Ericson, 1,568 tons, Capt. Reed, waiting to load.
Br. bark Robert S. Beuard, 1,200 tons, Capt. Andrews, loading.
Am. bark Oregon, 1,364 tons, Capt. Boyd, waiting to load.
Am. ship Commodore, 1,976 tons, Capt. Davidson, loading.
Am. ship Wilna, 1,463 tons, Capt. Slater, waiting to load.
Am. ship Louis Walsh, 1,497 tons, Capt. Gammons, waiting to load.
Am. ship J. B. Brown, 1,551 tons, Capt. Cameron, waiting to load.
Am. ship America, 1,952 tons, Capt. Harding, waiting to load.
SS. Taichow loading.

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Br. ship Thermopylae, 948 tons, waiting to load for Hong Kong.
Am. ship J. C. Potter, 1,182 tons, Capt. Meyer, waiting to load.

EAST WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Bark Aureola, 735 tons, Capt. Sawyer.
UNION SHIPPING.
SS. San Mateo, Capt. Smith, loading.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTES.

W. P. Sayward, the Rock Bay Saw mill, received a schooner load of shingles from Howe Sound, lately. The cargo consisted of 6,000 bundles, being, in all, 1,110,000 shingles.

The Dominion government has granted the Imperial authorities power to govern the anchorage in Esquimalt harbor for the use of Her Majesty's ships. The case of the barque J. H. Husted started the trout.

The steamer Louise returned Monday afternoon from Northern ports with 40 white and 150 Chinese and Indian passengers. She also brought down the following consignment of salmon: 300 cases from River's Inlet; 300 Balmoral and 300 North Pacific. The weather is splendid all along the coast, and the salmon run on the Naas is improving. All the canneries on the Skeena have closed down. The

steamer Caledonia has finished her season's work, and has been placed on the ways where she will pass the winter.

Arthur Robertson, late secretary to the commissioner of the H. B. Co., Winnipeg, has opened an office at 6 Bastion Square, Victoria, as commission broker and general agent.

The bores now being put down on the New Vancouver Coal Company's estate, Nanaimo, are progressing satisfactorily. The Harewood bore is down 150 feet, the one near the beach, at Departure Bay, is down 500 feet, and the one in Mountain District, between Northfield and Departure Bay, 250 feet. The electric plant which is being put in No. 1 shaft is expected to be in running order by September 20th. The plant is an expensive piece of machinery, costing in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and by the time it is introduced into all the mines in conjunction with coal cutters and electric lights, it will cost the company about \$150,000. So far, no contract has been made for the latter, but it is thought it will shortly be arranged. There will be three motors to the present plant, and it is anticipated it will prove a great success.

JOHN DOTY ENGINE CO., LTD.

520 CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Triple Expansion, Compound and High Pressure, Marine

ENGINES AND BOILERSCorliss Engines, Armington & Simms' Engines, Hoisting Engines, Gas Engines,
(1 to 10 h. p.), Vertical Engines and Boilers.**A COMPLETE STOCK OF ENGINEERS' AND MILL SUPPLIES.**Belting, Brass Goods, Globe Valves, Packing, Rubber Hose, Safety Valves,
Steam Fittings, Rubber Valves, Signal Lamps, Black and Galvanized
Iron Pipe, all sizes up to 6-inch.

Estimates for Marine and Stationary Engines furnished on application.

P. O. Box 174. Telephone 368.

O. P. ST. JOHN, Manager.

THE WM. HAMILTON MFG. CO., (L.D.)

OF PETERBOROUGH.

Saw : Mill : Shingle, : Planing : and : Mining : Machinery.

Mill Supplies always on hand.

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METROPOLE

Headquarters of the Theatrical Profession.

31 & 33 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA.

The very best moderate priced Hotel in the City

Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per Day.

THOS. TUGWELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL

Cor. Seymour and Georgia Sts.,

Close to New Opera House, VANCOUVER,

PRIVATE AND FAMILY HOTEL.

Choice Wines, Etc. JOHN WHITTY, Prop.

JOYCE & MEYER,

REAL ESTATE,

Financial and Insurance Agents,

Room 6, Bank of B. C. Building.

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W. G. CAMERON,

The Original and only One Price

CASH CLOTHIER,

55 Johnson Street.

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Just received a full line of choicest
Brands of Tea. Try them.

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Insurance and General Agents.

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Town, Suburban Property and Farm Lands
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AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

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Commercial Union Assurance Co., of
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York.

Accident Insurance Co. of North America.

R. B. McMICKING,

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P. O. Box 357. VICTORIA, B. C.

Electrician and dealer in all
classes of Electrical Goods.**H. G. WATERSON,**

- PRINTER, -

130 1/2 : GOVERNMENT : STREET,

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H. A. LILLEY,
CITY : CANDY : FACTORY.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,

Also Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domes-
tic Fruit, Nuts, Cigars, &c.105 Douglas St. bet. Johnson & Pandora, Victoria.
P. O. Box 556.**PAGE & MacGREGOR,**Real Estate, Financial and Life
Insurance Agents.

Commission - Brokers.

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-: CENTRAL :-

BOOK & STATIONERY COY,

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CELEBRATED

Spectacles : and : Eye : Glasses.

No Fancy Prices.

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Importers and Dealers in all kinds of

Furniture, Upholstery, Carpets,

Linoleums, Etc.

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DOUGLAS ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

C. GARDINER JOHNSON

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Henry & Albert Submarine Wrecking and Min-
ing Divers. Complete outfit always on hand.
Prices on application.Union Marine Insurance Co.
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NOTICE.

The Committee of Lloyd's beg to call the attention of merchants to the fact that, in all cases when they may have to make claims for loss or average on their Policies, it would very much facilitate a settlement by their Underwriters if they would instruct their consignees, in the absence of special provision in the Policy, to call in Lloyd's Agent at the port of arrival, with a view to his conducting the necessary surveys and assessing the damage sustained.

It is believed that a clause, insisting on the employment of surveyors appointed by Underwriters, has been inserted in the policies of most American and Continental Marine Insurance Companies. While English Underwriters do not make this measure compulsory, consignees should be aware that claims will probably be settled in this country with greater readiness if they are properly supported by the certificates of a Lloyd's Agent.

LLOYD'S, London, February, 1891.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE NO. 13. To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday, May 9th, 1890. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Table with columns for GOING SOUTH (READ UP), GOING NORTH (READ DOWN), STATIONS, and departure/arrival times for various routes including Victoria, Esquimalt, and Nanaimo.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a Single Fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents. Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, JOSEPH HUNTER, President, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Union Steamship Co., B. C., (Ltd.)

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver and Nanaimo Daily.

SS. CUTCH Leaves C. P. R. Wharf at 1:00 p. m., returning from Nanaimo at 7 a. m. Cargo received at Union Co's wharf, Vancouver, until noon.

TOURISTS' TICKETS

Are issued for round trip from Vancouver and return via Nanaimo, Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway to Victoria, and return by E. & N. Ry. by C. P. N. Co's steamers from Victoria to Vancouver. Fare, Round Trip, \$5.00.

VANCOUVER AND PORTLAND, ORE.

Carrying Freight and Passenger.

SS. TAICHIOW (1300 tons). This steamer makes fortnightly trips between Vancouver and Portland, via Victoria, Sound ports and Astoria.

Small steamers and scows always available for excursion, towing and freighting business. Ample storage accommodation on Co's wharf. Contracts taken. All particulars on application to office.

Union S.S. Co., B. C., Vancouver.

William Webster, Manager.

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W. J. PENDRAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA SOAP WORKS.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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

DEALER IN

CAUSTIC SODA AND ROSIN. CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 14.

Taking effect June 23, 1891.

Fraser River Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer connects at New Westminster with C.P.R. train going east. For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Chilliwack and Way Landings, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Burrard Inlet Route.

Leave Victoria for Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m. For Moodyville, Saturday at 2 o'clock. Steamers "Premier" and "Eastern Oregon," for all Sound ports, connect daily at New Whatcom with train leaving Vancouver at 9 o'clock.

Leave Vancouver for Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Company leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer, trips will be extended to Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves for Alberni, Ecole Uclulet, and Sound ports, the 27th of each month.

Bute Inlet Route.

Steamer Rainbow leaves every alternate Friday for New Westminster, Burrard Inlet, Nanaimo and Logging Camps, extending trips to Bute Inlet when inducements offer.

JOHN IRVING, Manager. G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Rock Bay Saw Mill,

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

32 Constance St., Victoria, B. C.

WM. P. SAYWARD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ISLAND LUMBER AND SPARS.

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

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Lumber & Manufacturing Company.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHEMAINUS SAW MILL.

E. J. PALMER, Manager.

x + x + x + x + x + x + x + x + x

Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON. Victoria Route.

8:00 a.m. Lv Tacoma Ar. 5:15 a.m. 10:15 a.m. " Seattle Lv. 3:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. " Pt Townsend " 12:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. Ar Victoria " 8:30 p.m.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF SEATTLE. Whatcom Route.

6:00 p.m. Lv Tacoma Ar. 4:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. " Seattle Lv. 2:30 p.m. 12:15 a.m. " Pt Townsend " 11:30 a.m. 2:45 a.m. " Anacortes " 9:00 a.m. 6:15 a.m. " Fairhaven " 7:30 a.m. 6:15 a.m. " Schone " 6:30 a.m. 4:30 a.m. Ar Whatcom " 6:00 a.m.

Snohomish River Route.

7:00 a.m. Lv Seattle Ar. 2:00 p.m. 8:45 a.m. " Edmonds Lv. 12:30 p.m. 10:30 a.m. " Muckeltee " 10:45 p.m. 12:00 m. " Marysville " 9:30 a.m. 2:00 p.m. " Lowell " 8:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m. Ar Snohomish " 7:00 a.m.

STEAMER EDITH.

Pt Townsend Mail Route.

11:00 p.m. Lv Seattle Ar. 5:00 p.m. " Kingston Lv. 12:30 p.m. 12:30 a.m. Lv Pt Madison " 4:10 p.m. 3:00 a.m. " Pt Gamble " 1:00 p.m. 4:00 a.m. " Pt Lullow " 12:00 m. 6:00 a.m. Ar Pt Townsend " 10:00 a.m.

For further information apply to C. G. CHANDLER, G. F. & P. A., Tacoma, Wash. E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt., 82 Gov't Street.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL.

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL.

(Steam Fuel.)

THE : NEW : WELLINGTON : COAL.

(House and Steam Coal.)

ARE MINED BY THIS COMPANY ONLY.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL

Gives a large percentage of Gas, a high Illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL

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

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL,

Which was introduced early in the present year, has already become the favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market. The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all stages of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SUGAR REFINING CO. LIMITED.

PARIS LUMPS + POWDERED + GRANULATED AND YELLOW SUGARS

ALL OF VERY FINEST QUALITY AND ABSOLUTELY UNADULTERATED.

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