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Vol. III.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1893.

No. 32

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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

BUY NO OTHER

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,  
Tuesday Morning, Oct. 17.  
VICTORIA.

Trade continues steady with a continued hopeful feeling among merchants. There have been but few failures during the past month. Business is picking up and although money is still tight there is an easier feeling. Dealers have learned to be conservative in their buying and are getting into better shape with the strengthening influence of the financial situation. The markets are getting firmer and an authority says: "Unquestionably the movement in prices all along the line is slowly but surely upward, and the merchant who is so situated as to take advantage of the market will be a winner."

The Vancouver News-Advertiser says business generally is reported as fair, but collections are unsatisfactory and hard to make. Two failures occurred at the end of last week, but none happily have been reported during the last few days. Wholesale business continues very fair, and were collections only a little more prompt, merchants state they would have no cause for complaint.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

There are no special features, but the general tendency of the markets are upwards. Case eggs are scarce and prices are quoted a little higher. The market is reported entirely bare of breakfast bacon, but stocks are expected shortly. The American meat market is reported firm and steady there have been no changes in quotations during the week. The sugar situation remains steady.

The Toronto Empire of Oct. 9, says: Retailers are purchasing Valencia raisins more freely now. Sales to arrive are numerous, traders seeming to have come to the conclusion that prices would be no lower. Oil stock is selling at 1 1/2 to 5c, and selects at 6 to 6 1/2c. New currants are expected daily. Stocks of old goods are low. New prunes are in fair demand at 5 to 5 1/2c. Green Rio coffee is scarce and firm. The statistical position is strong and present conditions favor higher prices. The Denia market for Valencia raisins is cabled strong at 15s to 16s cost and freight

for layers. The Peconic, with first consignment of new currants, has just arrived at New York. Prices there are 2 1/2c for barrels, and 2 1/2c for cases. Sales to arrive are made at rather lower prices.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "Butter receipts during the past week were 15,823 pkgs., against 4,553 pkgs., for the week previous. The market is somewhat quieter this week, although none the less firm when buyers find it necessary to replenish stocks. The great demand is, of course, for Sept. creamery, which is held at too high prices for buyers to stock up with. Certain factories, however, have sold their Sept. make at 23c, and 23 1/2c in the country, but not much has been sold at these figures. A lot of August creamery was offered to-day at 21 1/2c delivered here. Eastern Townships dairy is scarce, and sales have been made at 20c to 20 1/2c for lots of 20 to 40 tubs. Western is also firm with sales at 18c to 18 1/2c for selections, some holders demanding more money. As we before stated there has never yet been a fall in which 23c was paid for creamery that buyers did not lose money on it. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, September, 22 1/2c to 23c per lb., creamery, August, 21 1/2c to 22c. Receipts of cheese during the past week were 62,956 boxes, against 61,238 boxes for the week previous. The market, although as firm as ever, is quieter, for the reason that offerings have become considerably less, as stocks are pretty well concentrated in the hands of exporters and agents for English houses. On Monday, finest French cheese sold at the boat at 10 1/2c, about 4,000 boxes changing hands at 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c. It appears that 10 1/2c was paid at Peterboro, for September goods this week, which is equal to 10 1/2c here, and we quote 10 1/2c to 11c for finest. Western Septembers with the inside figure actually paid, but holders refuse to sell any more at that figure. There is no doubt that the make will turn out shorter than that of last year, and this, together with the short make in England, should have its effect later on, unless it is counteracted by the depression in trade in England, caused by the miners' strikes."

Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs.....	27	@	27 1/2
Manitoba creamery, 5-lb tins	27	@	28
" " dairy.....	17	@	20
Cheese—Canadian, lb.....	12 1/2	@	14
California.....	16	@	00
Eggs, case, per doz.....	00	@	22 1/2

Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

Hams.....	16	@	18
Breakfast bacon.....	17	@	18
Short rolls.....	14 1/2	@	15
Dry Salt, long clear.....	14	@	00
Pure Lard, 50lbs.....	15 1/2	@	00
" " 20lbs.....	15 1/2	@	00
" " 10lbs.....	15 1/2	@	00
Lard Compound, 10lbs.....	13	@	13 1/2

Sugar—Jobber's prices 1/2-barrels and kegs in each case being 1/2c higher:

Dry Granulated.....	6 1/2
Extra C.....	5 1/2
Fancy Yellow.....	5 1/2
Yellow.....	5 1/2
Golden C.....	5 1/2
Dry Granulated (China).....	6 1/2
Syrups, per lb.....	3
" 1 gal. tins, American.....	6 50
" 1 " " ".....	5 75
" 1 " " " Vancouver.....	5 50
" 1 1/2 " " ".....	7 00

FLOUR AND FEED.

A steady consumptive demand is reported by the jobbers. The Oregon Millers are pushing for business here. The Portland Commercial Review quotes standard roller brands at \$3.00, and possibly something less for good stock not so well known. Local agents for Oregon Milling Co's., quote standard brands at \$2.90 at Oregon points which enables importers to lay stock down at \$1.00 to \$1.10. The leading importers state openly that the Oregon Mills will sell below their regular quotations for it is one of the few places where their drafts are honored promptly. There was a rumor last week that Manitoba Hungarian Flour had advanced 10c a bbl., The rumor was sufficient to induce considerable sales both of Manitoba Hungarian and British Columbia flours. Inquiry of some of the best informed dealers does not reveal any grounds for an advance. On the contrary, it is said that the present state of the wheat market will not warrant any advance in the present price of flour. The Ogilvie Milling Co., report that they are constantly receiving new inquiries for prices and samples of their standard brands. Since the Winnipeg Mill was remodeled Ogilvie's Hungarian has met with increased favor from all classes, and is one of the most popular brands on the market.

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

Ogilvie's Hungarian .....	\$1 40
" Strong Bakers.....	1 10

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

Premier .....	\$1 40
XXX.....	1 10
Strong Bakers or XX.....	3 75
Superfine.....	3 40

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills.....	\$1 50 @	00 00
Lion, " ".....	4 50 @	00 00
Premier, Enderby mills.....	4 50 @	00 00
XXX, " ".....	4 35 @	00 00
XX, " ".....	4 00 @	00 00
Superfine, " ".....	3 65 @	00 00
Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	4 75 @	00 00
Strong Bakers.....	4 50 @	00 00
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian..	4 65 @	00 00
" " Strong Bakers	4 50 @	00 00
Oak Lake Patent Hungarian.....	4 65 @	00 00
" " Strong Bakers.....	4 50 @	00 00
Regina Hungarian.....	4 65 @	00 00
" " Strong Bakers.....	4 50 @	00 00
Benton County, Oregon.....	4 35 @	00 00
Portland Roller.....	4 35 @	00 00
Snowflake.....	4 35 @	00 00
Royal.....	4 35 @	00 00
Wheat, per ton.....	30 00 @	35 00
Oats.....	30 00 @	32 50
Oil cake meal.....	45 00 @	00 00
Chop feed.....	28 00 @	30 00
Shorts.....	28 00 @	30 00
Bran.....	25 00 @	27 50
National Mills oatmeal.....	3 50 @	00 00
" " rolled oats.....	3 50 @	00 00
" " split peas.....	3 50 @	00 00
" " pearl barley.....	4 50 @	00 00
" " Chop feed.....	25 00 @	28 00
California oatmeal.....	4 25 @	00 00
California rolled oats.....	4 00 @	5 00
Corn, whole .....	per ton	37 50 @ 40 00
Cornmeal.....	2 75 @	3 00
Cornmeal-feed .....	per ton	40 00 @ 00 00
Cracked corn .....	40 00 @	00 00
Hay, per ton.....	18 00 @	20 00
Straw, per bale.....	1 00 @	0 00

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote whole-ale:

Japan rice, per ton.....	\$ 77 50
Best China rice " .....	100 00
China rice No. 1 " .....	70 00
Rice flour " .....	70 00
Chit rice " .....	25 00
Rice Meal " .....	17 60

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Business is gradually being confined to fewer lines as the fall season draws to a close. Grapes, apples and pears are the staple lines of fruit now on the market. The market is about bear of Hawaiian bananas and pineapples and of Australian oranges and lemons on account of the Milwaukee being so long overdue. Large shipments of Concord grapes have been received by local jobbers, who report a good demand. They sold at 75c a basket. Potatoes are quoted from \$17 to \$20 per ton.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:—

Oranges—Australian.....	2 50 @ 3 00
California seedlings ..	3 25 @ 0 00
Lemons—California.....	4 50 @ 5 00
Australian.....	2 50 @ 0 00
Bananas.....	75 @ 1 25
Apples.....	bxs 1 15 @ 1 35
Pears.....	1 25 @ 1 65
Small .....	1 10 @ 0 00
Grapes, California .. ..	1 00 @ 1 25
Concord, baskets.....	75 @ 0 00
Cocoanuts.....	per 100 8 00 @ 9 00
Pineapples—sugar.....	per doz 4 50 @ 5 00
Hawaiian.....	per doz 2 00 @ 0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Potatoes—Local.....	per ton 17 00 @ 20 00
Onions—Silverskins.....	per lb @ 2

SALMON.

The British bark Jessie Stowe, 645 tons, Capt. Blanche, sailed from the Fraser River Oct. 14 for London with a cargo of 30,000 cases salmon valued at \$137,112. The German ship Sirene, 1,437 tons, Capt. Sauermilch, cleared at Victoria Oct. 16 for London with 50,558 cases salmon valued at 282,790, also a quantity of returned naval stores valued at \$65,508.

The Steveston Enterprise says: "Most of the salmon being shipped by the syndicate for the English market is going unlabelled, as the long voyage spoils many of the labels. They will, of course, be immediately labelled upon arrival in England."

LUMBER.

There have been four clearances since last review. The American bark Hesper, 661 tons, sailed Oct. 12, from Vancouver, with a total cargo of 779,398 feet valued at \$5,886, of Adelaide, composed as follows: 755,042 feet rough lumber, 10,841 pickets and 45,090 laths. The American schooner Lyman D. Foster, 727 tons, sailed from Cowichan, Oct. 14, for Sydney, with a total cargo of 871,305 feet valued at \$7,614, and composed of 755,160 feet rough lumber, 29,914 feet dressed flooring, 66,800 laths and 10,098 feet of spruce. The American schooner Aida, 507 tons, sailed from Moodyville, Oct. 14, for Shanghai, with a cargo of 657,974 feet valued at \$6,060, composed of about 62,000 feet rough and 55,000 feet flooring. The American schooner Wm. Bowden, 725 tons, has cleared from Victoria, for Adelaide, with a cargo of 861,692 feet valued at \$6,031, from the Sayward Mill, and composed of 825,877 feet rough and 35,815 pickets. She is expected to sail about the middle of the week. The

American schooner Louis, 820 tons, Capt. Hatch, arrived Oct. 12, and is loading at the Hastings Mills, for Iquiqui, at 40s. The Salvator is loading at the Brunette Mills. There are two new charters to report. The American ship Eclipse, 1,539 tons, Capt. Peterson, from Vancouver, to Cork U. K., for orders, at 60s by Hastings Mill Co., and American schooner John D. Tallant, 533 tons, Capt. Henderson, from Victoria, to Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, at 38s, option Sydney, at 28s, by Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

There are at present five vessels aggregating 2,018 tons, loading at British Columbia ports for foreign.

Br. bark Elizabeth Graham, 598 tons, for Melbourne. American brig Geneva, 471 tons for Sydney. American barkentine Robert Sudden, 585 tons for Port Pirie. Am. schooner Louis, 820 tons, for Iquiqui. At Westminster. Am. schr. Salvator, 444 tons, for Port Pirie.

Quotations for Douglas Fir Lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association:

Rough Merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M feet.....	\$ 8 50
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet per M.....	19 00
Dressed T. and G. flooring, per M.....	17 00
Pickets, rough per M.....	9 00
Laths, 4 feet, per M.....	00

The following are the current city prices; quotations are at the mill and subject to the usual discounts: Rough, \$7 per M ft; rough clear, \$11; ship lap, \$10; flooring and rustic, No. 1, \$14; do., No. 2, \$12; shingles, \$1.60; lath, \$1.60.

FAILURE RECORD.

The following is Bradstreet's report of business failures in the Dominion of Canada for nine months of this year and last year:

	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Assets.	\$ 1,185,331	\$ 2,556,062	\$ 1,253,701	\$ 4,253,701	\$ 2,155,707	\$ 4,253,701	\$ 2,155,707	\$ 4,253,701
Liabilities.	\$ 1,636,231	\$ 1,427,291	\$ 4,033,692	\$ 217,640	\$ 4,033,692	\$ 217,640	\$ 4,033,692	\$ 217,640
Failures.	568	555	58	65	58	65	58	65
Ontario.....	411	424	58	65	58	65	58	65
Quebec.....	119	131	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Brunswick.....	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia.....	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. E. Island.....	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manitoba.....	50	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. W. T.....	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brit. Columbia.....	50	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland.....	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	1923	1927	123	127	123	127	123	127

The British ship Brodick Castle, 1,743 tons, Capt. Ferguson, cleared from Vancouver, Oct. 14, for Tacoma, to load wheat for the U. K.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Williamson & Jones, hotel, Kaslo, have dissolved.

H. Harris & Co., jewellers, have opened at Nanaimo.

Wm. Byers, blacksmith, has opened at Mission City.

Roadley & Guthrie, real estate, Kaslo, have dissolved.

C. B. Rabson has opened a livery business at Courtenay.

A. McFie, manager for B. C. of the Federal Life, is dead.

D. McIntyre, logger, Duncan's, has assigned to P. C. Butts.

Beegan & Williamson, general store, Revelstoke, have dissolved.

Langman & Sills, general store, Vernon, advertise giving up business.

Sullivan & Savage, general store, Kaslo, are out of business and away.

The Paragon Safety Oil Co. contemplates opening a branch in Vancouver.

Geo. E. Powell, barrister and solicitor, has opened an office in Victoria.

Chas. Nelson, druggist, Vancouver, has opened a branch at Mission City.

McDowell & Tudhope, carriages and supplies, have opened at Nanaimo.

G. A. Richardson & Co. intend opening in dry goods in Victoria on Nov. 1.

McQuillan & Gilmore have bought out John W. Fraser, livery, Courtenay.

Hampton & Hopkins, general store, Kaslo, have failed and left the place.

B. Van Volkenburg, has opened a meat market and packing house in Victoria.

A winding up order has been issued in the case of the Point Comfort Hotel Co.

Holman & Loewen, real estate, Vancouver, have dissolved; Chas. J. Loewen continues.

B. C. Fruit Canning and Coffee Co., small loss by fire, which is fully covered by insurance.

The remainder of the dry goods stock at the Albion House, Victoria, is advertised for sale by auction.

Wm. Urquhart, groceries and liquors, Vancouver, has sold out grocery business to Robertson & Campbell.

Bear Lake City, West Kootenay, B. C., wants a general store. G. West and E. B. Harper, are advertising the fact.

The Josephine Mining Company, foreign capital, \$600,000, has been registered. Nelson is the place of business.

Simon Leiser, wholesale grocer, Victoria, contemplates admitting Emanuel Bloomindale, of San Francisco, into partnership.

The Northern Countries Investment Trust, Ltd., foreign capital £500,000, has been registered in B. C. Vancouver is the place of business.

Cope & Young, Vancouver, formerly in the retail dry goods trade and then in wholesale commission, are now opening as provision brokers.

The East Kootenay Exploration Syndicate, Ltd., foreign capital, £80,000; has been registered in B. C. Wild Horse Creek, East Kootenay, is their place of business.

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

A late issue of the *Sydney Mail* contains the following: "During the past eighteen months probably not many less than 6,000,000 sheep have been slaughtered in New South Wales, either for local consumption, export or boiling-down purposes. The culling which has been going on in nearly all districts, and the change which many of the more experienced breeders have made in determining for the future to breed only from 4-tooth instead of only from 2-tooth ewes as heretofore, cannot but have the effect of elevating the standard of our flocks. By such measures, the constitution of the sheep and the quality of the wool will be improved, and, in addition, the quantity of wool grown will be larger, and a class of sheep better suited for the frozen meat trade will be produced. There is a deep-rooted conviction that we are very far from having reached the limits of profitable production in this colony, but, in the future, production will undoubtedly be slower than it has been in the past, as further progress will be largely dependent upon improvements. The existing obligations of pastoralists are such that the capital needed for sinking artesian wells, irrigation and the subdivision of paddocks is not likely to be readily forthcoming, especially while the reconstruction schemes are being carried out by the banks and financial houses affected by the recent panic. The forthcoming crop appears likely to be sound and well grown, and equal in bulk to its immediate predecessor; and, although breeding has not been carried on so extensively as usual this season, the lambing is reported to have been good in nearly all districts, except Riverina, where feed and water have been scarce. The cheapness of wool has apparently given a tremendous fillip to consumption, as evidenced by the ready manner in which the enormous output of the past few years has been absorbed without leaving a trace behind it; and it seems not unlikely that for some time to come growers will be less liable to lose, not only from the ruinous folly of overstocking badly watered runs, but from over-estimates being made of the supply of wool whenever a good average season is enjoyed in Australia. Paradoxical as it may appear, the pastoral industry in this colony has hitherto invariably emerged from times of trial and difficulty benefited rather than otherwise by such checks as have been given to its development. Crises, resulting from various causes, have often been experienced in the past, but each has been like the casting of his antlers by a stag—only the preliminary to a new and more splendid adornment. This fact, which cannot be gainsaid, affords solid ground for the anticipation that the three years of reverses just witnessed will ere long be followed by an era of more general prosperity, both in the wool trade and in pastoral circles."

## WHEAT TRADE CHANGES.

In reviewing the wheat trade, the *Liverpool Corn Trade News* says: "The change in the locale of the campaign of 1892-91 is daily becoming more apparent. The sales of Russian cargoes and parcels during the

past few days is indicative of the change that has occurred. Steamers, of red winter wheat, that were freely offered at this period of the season, in 1892, are hardly quoted now, and it would seem only a matter of a few weeks waiting when the enormous volume of wheat that for the last four months has been pouring out of the States, will wane, and if there be any truth in the official estimates of the new crop, eventually almost cease, then the difference will be felt between filling the metaphorical wheat bucket at a full flowing stream and attempting the same task at a number of comparatively diminutive rivulets."

## LEGAL TENDER SILVER IN THE LATIN UNION.

M. de Loville, head of the statistical department of the French ministry, has written a paper on the present position of the Latin Union, chiefly considered from the point of view of legal tender silver circulation in France. He has arrived at conclusions differing radically from those put forward at the monetary conference by other authorities. He estimates the total legal tender silver circulation in France at \$420,000,000, including \$255,000,000 of silver held in the Bank of France. Of this amount, \$280,000,000 consists of French five franc pieces, about \$70,000,000 of Belgian coins, about \$65,000,000 of Italian coins, and the balance in Greek and Swiss silver money. Adding in the silver token money, the total silver money of France is estimated at about 500,000,000. These estimates differ radically from those of other experts, especially from those of the Belgian Minister of Finance. The latter at the conference estimated the total legal tender silver in circulation in the Latin Union at \$800,000,000, which would mean a circulation of \$380,000,000 outside of France. M. de Loville's estimate is probably the most accurate of the two. Under these circumstances dissolution of the Latin Union would entail unpleasant consequences only upon Italy which would have to find \$32,500,000 in gold at once to take back one-half its silver coinage. Under present conditions this would be a practical impossibility. Notice of dissolution, however, must be given one year ahead, dating from January 1. Consequently the union must endure at least to the close of 1895.

## MODERN RETAIL STORES AND THEIR METHODS.

As we have previously pointed out in these columns, the growing tendency of retail trade to-day, especially in cities, is in the direction of multiplying large general stores, conducted by joint stock companies or syndicates of capitalists. Whether this modern innovation be for the general good of the public or not, it must be admitted that the success of these large general stores in attracting custom is much greater than that of dealers in special lines; hence retail merchants in the cities, as well as in the country, are finding it more and more a necessity of modern business life to multiply their departments in order to

achieve success. While there are some features of modern trading which afford certain advantages to the large general stores that cannot be shared by the smaller special traders, yet we believe that the greater measure of prosperity enjoyed by the larger competitors as compared with the smaller, is due mainly to the sounder methods adopted by the former. Of course, while the big stores, with their long columns of clerks and more attractive window displays and large assortments of goods, remain a novelty, they are calculated to attract large throngs of people. Again, in the matter of advertising, the firm who carry a dozen different lines of merchandise must necessarily bring the name of their house more prominently and more frequently before the public than they otherwise would, and one line of goods often helps to sell another. A customer who enters such a store with the intention of buying—it may be only a pair of shoes—will often come out having become the purchaser of a suit of clothes or a variety of articles. But granting these advantages, the success of large general store-rooms or retail emporiums may be more frequently traced to the strict adherence to system, and the adoption of one standard price set upon all goods, for cash only. In this regard, it is difficult to explain why the special dealer in dry goods, or groceries, or hardware, or other special lines, should not do likewise; while in the smaller store the system named cannot be conducted upon quite such an extensive scale, it may, nevertheless, be made as thorough and effective as in the large general stores.

While *The Merchant* has always admitted the impracticability of doing business upon a strictly cash basis in some communities of Canada, yet we have always advocated the practice of merchants conducting their business as nearly as possible for cash—first, by offering inducements to cash customers on the same plan as is followed by wholesalers, and second, by restricting terms of credit to short periods. The public recognize and appreciate the benefits they derive from such a system, and the large crowds of daily purchasers in the large department stores constitute perhaps, the best evidence that consumers, as well as merchants, are becoming alive everywhere to the advantages of it.—*The Merchant*.

A Nanaimo petition has been presented to the Provincial Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, asking the construction of a shorter road from that city to China Creek.

Five insurance companies for some years past have laid at the feet of electricity the blame for the annual increase in the fire loss. Life and accident companies can, in a small degree, also charge this same subtle force with an increase of claims in their respective lines; for with the more universal adoption as a motive force come numerous reports of accidents which result in the loss of both life and limb, these accidents being especially frequent when the electric system is first introduced.

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## COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The statistics published by the American Iron and Steel Association show that the total production of pig iron in the United States in the first six months of 1893 amounted to 4,562,918 tons, against 4,760,683 tons in the corresponding period of 1892, and 4,387,317 tons in the second half of last year. These figures indicate that, compared with first six months of 1892, the output this year declined by 206,765 tons, or 4.4 per cent., but, compared with the second half of 1892, it increased by 175,601 tons, or 4 per cent. Although the output for the six months ended June 30, was larger than in the preceding six months, it is expected in view of the present depressed condition of the American trade, and the remarkable decline in the output since June, that the total production of pig iron in 1893 will be much less than last year.

A few days since, representatives of nearly two thousand exhibitors at the World's Fair, had a hearing before the Ways and Means committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, and the Finance Committee of the Senate, asking that, under regulations to be fixed by the Treasury Department, the parties concerned be allowed to sell goods now at the Chicago Exposition, and that for customs purposes the goods be appraised at fifty per cent. It was urged, in the first place, that a precedent had been set at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. It was further set forth that the bulk of the goods to be sold as proposed would not, from their character, enter into competition with articles of American manufacture; that the deterioration from transportation and exposure had materially reduced the value of the goods exhibited and that the cost of repacking, transportation and exportation, in themselves considerable, would be greatly increased by the delays that were certain to occur in the shipment of so great an amount of goods all released at the same time. A bill with this object in view has already gone through several stages in the lower House.

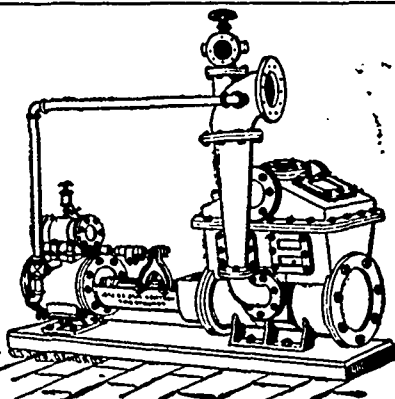
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D. M. CARLEY - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

L. G. HENDERSON BUSINESS MANAGER.

Office—No. 77 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, 1893.

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## HARBOR ACCOMMODATION.

Thanks to the energy and enterprise of Mr. R. P. Rithet, the port of Victoria now possesses, at the outer wharf, something more nearly approaching the accommodations which are required for ocean going vessels than it ever had. Although the customs revenue collected here amounts to a very considerable sum and the outgoing and incoming tonnage comes up so large a figure the Government at Ottawa steadily neglected to make the harbor what it ought to be. They were not prepared to do even enough dredging to make the approaches safe, and as for the wharves they decidedly refused—despite all the pressure that was brought to bear upon them—to do what had been their custom at places less remote from the capital, it is true, but not doing a tithe of the business done here. We may here mention as instances all those little places on the Lower St. Lawrence which have had breakwaters constructed and have been made harbors of far greater capacity than their requirements would appear to warrant. But votes were wanted and the support of those who represented the constituencies concerned were necessary and the result was that thousands of dollars were buried in comparatively useless piles and crib work, that might have really done the country substantial service had they been laid out elsewhere. Had the representatives of Victoria been as persistent and uncompromising as those to whom we have just referred, there would have been no occasion to mention this subject, but as it is the greater part of what has been done to improve our harbor has been the work of private enterprise.

In default of the Government doing what we regard as its duty, Mr. Rithet stepped in and having had the most powerful dredge on the coast constructed, went to work to make the depth of water at the outer wharf sufficient for vessels of the deepest draught, so that, as at present, there is no need for the C. P. R. China steamships to come to anchor outside for fear of running aground on their way to

the wharves. The result has been to materially change the character of the ocean shipping coming here. We may mention in the first place the big steamships of the Northern Pacific Oriental service and those of the Australian line, and the 1,500 and 2,000 ton barques and ships by which considerable quantities of general freight are brought here and taken away from this country. Again there may be mentioned the vessels of large capacity which now constitute the salmon fleet. Formerly a barque of 600 or 700 tons was a big one to trade here; but, as has been said, it is by no means uncommon to have at this port full-rigged sailing ships nearly three times that size. Craft like the Thermopylae dared not come here before the dredging which Mr. Rithet and his associates had inaugurated was carried into effect, and but for them the tardy but too small grants which have recently been made at Ottawa for this and kindred purposes would never have been made.

Victorians have been made to realize to an extent that ought not to have been experienced that the Government at Ottawa only helps those who help themselves, or rather who have forestalled the Government in doing what is really a national work. Here it may be asked what about those hydrographic surveys of the coast of British Columbia which experience has shown require to be done over again, the reports of them and the charts based upon them being so utterly defective and absolutely misleading. Then there are buoys and beacons that are said to be out of place which direct vessels to shoals instead of warning them against them. It is very true that these are works which require time to carry out; but that is no reason why they should not be begun and pushed along as speedily as possible. All honor to the men who alone and unaided made the beginnings which already have resulted in such considerable benefits.

## BEHIND THE TIMES.

News comes from Montreal of the suspension of Cusson & Fils, grocery jobbers. This concern has been in existence for upwards of fifty years, and had an excellent business record. The reason of the collapse has been the failure of the firm to keep up with the times, the head of the establishment being rooted and grounded in the old fashioned faith that business would come to him; that advertising was of little or no avail, and that all that he had to do was to keep his doors open and business would come in. Moreover, until latterly, the matter of making collections was a consideration of only secondary importance, and so long as there was a balance at the bank it mattered little if incoming payments were slow. In pursuance of this policy, the firm had often to renew its own notes and take up its customers' paper when it fell due, all of which involved cost and transformed a handsomely paying business into one in which the balance was on the wrong side the account.

With some houses in this province, a policy not unlike this is carried out; with this difference, that while the Montreal house was forced from local competition to cut its profits on first cost to a very low

percentage, here the practice not infrequently is to exact just as much as the transaction will stand, and, in addition, force dilatory customers to pay interest and discount charges, the result being that instead of the wholesaler being the sufferer the retailer has been forced to go to the wall, the most exacting creditor not unfrequently stepping in with the assistance of a chattel mortgage and swallowing up all that the estate would bring at sheriff's sale. In the way of sharp practice, some Western men could easily give pointers to the men of the East; but both, in many instances, are equally successful in demoralizing legitimate trade.

## CITY CAR SERVICE.

The directors of the Tramway Company have, it is announced, resolved to borrow a large sum of money with which to extend the general works of the company, in the way of perfecting the service, increasing the power and trackage, and improving and adding to the rolling stock. The company have a splendid franchise and they know it. We note by a recent Montreal paper that the Street Railway Company, which is run by horse power in that city, recently paid into the municipal treasury—if we are not mistaken, some \$30,000—four per cent. of their profits for the year, a sum which, under their agreement they were compelled to turn over to the municipality. Like the Victoria Tramway Company they were not bound by their original agreement to pay anything at all for so valuable a franchise as theirs has been. A way, however, was found of obliging them to improve their service and to surrender a percentage of their profits. No doubt the same could be done here with, at the same time, as was the case in Montreal, a policy of more closely binding them to the other provisions of their arrangement with the city.

## TWO SYSTEMS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

It is learned from the Dominion Insurance Report for 1892, that the total amount of assessment insurance taken in 1892 was \$40,650 less than that taken in 1891, although the insurance taken in 1891 was \$2,842,625 more than in 1890. The terminations by lapse and surrender in 1892 were \$9,360,743, or \$196.15 on each \$1,000 of current risk, against \$5,343,176 from lapse and surrender in 1891, or \$128.89 to each \$1,000 of risk. On the other hand, the level premium life companies in 1892 terminated by lapse and surrender only \$70.63 to each \$1,000 of current risk, and in 1891 only \$73.42, an average of lapses and surrenders for the two years of less than half that of the assessment associations. Then also in expenses we find a very wide difference. The general expenses of the assessment companies were \$182,340 in 1892, and the total income \$394,105, the expenses thus being 30.7 per cent. of the income, while the general expenses of all the level premium companies, including dividends to stockholders, were \$2,119,729, and the total income \$11,441,247, a ratio of expenses to income of 18.6 per cent.

## CREDIT CHEAP.

Three printing houses, one card manufacturer and one paper company are announced in the *Monetary Times* as either having assigned or being in liquidation. The only establishment of any magnitude among them is the last named, whose liabilities exceed \$100,000. In connection with one of the other estates it is remarked that "the sum for which the assets were sold hardly pays the wages due and creditors are left out in the cold. But credit is still cheap. Great encouragement is nowadays offered for enterprising men with no capital to start in business." In dry goods and groceries cheap credit has brought many of them to the wall. As was mentioned in our last, Victoria can supply a number of noteworthy instances which have culminated in auction sales. Our credit system, if it be permitted to exist, must be revised and materially amended otherwise we shall reach what will prove to be little short of a condition of business anarchy, where it will be the acknowledged policy of one concern to destroy another on the plea that "we must live."

## THE LABOR BUREAU.

As we announced at the time of its constitution the personnel of the "Bureau of Labor Statistics and Council of Conciliation and Arbitration" is altogether unsatisfactory to one of the parties chiefly interested. Why, we then inquired, should a gentleman who had all his life been engaged in trade and had but the smallest and most remote association with labor be appointed by the Government to collect labor statistics, and be called in to deal with, and if possible, settle disputes between capital and labor. The Trades and Labor Council endeavored to bring its influence to bear upon the Government so as to have some direct representative in the Bureau, but their demands were unheeded and an old time political supporter was named and gazetted, while in none of the other positions has there been an endeavor to consider the claims either of labor or capital as invested in industry. Recently the Labor Bureau invited the Trades and Labor Council to co-operate with it in gathering the statistics of the city, but the Council refused, and adopted the following resolution:—

"Whereas the Provincial Government has established a Bureau of Labor Statistics and Council of Conciliation and Arbitration, and whereas it is the opinion of the Council, that efficiency in the work of the department demands that the interests of labor be recognized in an official capacity; be it resolved, that this Council refuses to recommend the trades affiliated with this body to take any action with regard to the collection of labor statistics, but this Council, at all times, will endeavor to induce the trades to take advantage of the services of the department in the settlement of disputes through the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration."

The resolution is mild enough to all conscience, but it means a great deal. It is supposing, as we take it to be the case, that the Trades and Labor Council is a representative body. The subordinates appointed to office under the Board as announced are, moreover, not

such as can in any way commend themselves, in fact they have been such as to rather aggravate the grievance complained of. They are those of people who may be able to fetch and carry as their chief directs, but anything more has yet to be demonstrated. In fact, it would appear as if the desire had been—to use a term not very happily made use of by one of the present Government—"to anchor" the department in its present hands. Of course there will come a time when labor will have something to say at the polls, and it is fair to suppose that the above quoted resolution indicates in what direction an influential part of the labor vote will be cast.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The month of October is advancing, and yet we see no organized movement in the direction of preparing for the next civic elections. Everybody realizes that important changes must be made in the municipal representation. A number of councillors have shown that they have not any claims to be considered as representatives of the public. They either do not understand or they wilfully and deliberately misrepresent their views and their interests. When we have duly qualified men in the Council who have no individual axes to grind and who having an opinion are not afraid and unwilling to submit it to the test of reason and argument then may we expect to have something done in the public interest. Then we shall secure those roads, sewers and lighting and sanitary arrangements of which the city stands in so much need. But until then it is useless and hopeless to expect any improvement in the existing condition of things.

There are some members, it is true, who are actuated by a sense of public duty and who endeavor to do what that duty demands, but they are effectually thwarted by those who sit with them at the council board or are supposed to co-operate with them on committees. This kind of thing must come to an end and citizens must be made to feel that it is not only their duty, but their privilege—and, indeed, an honor—to serve as a civic representative. In many places this is the estimation in which municipal office is held; it ought to be so here. Let the citizens make it so, and demonstrate that they so regard it by nominating in advance the best men they can find, fully informing them as to what is expected at their hands, and then, when election comes, polling a good solid vote for them. A man who is only returned by the instrumentality of a few electors cannot have due confidence in himself or the course he considers he ought to follow. He should have his hands strengthened in every possible way, and what better backing can he have than the knowledge reduced to a demonstration that the people are with him.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE council of the city of Victoria have decided that the cabstand on Government street shall remain where it is and that the hackmen shall remain masters of the situation. Many business men will differ from this conclusion.

IN connection with the silver question now being discussed in the United States Congress the opponents of silver proposed to force an issue by adopting a resolution to have a continuous sitting until a vote was taken; but after a debate lasting thirty-eight hours and forty minutes the House adjourned without a vote on the question at issue, it being impossible for the anti-silver men to keep a quorum together.

CONTRARY to the opinion formed after a recent meeting, the B. C. Board of Trade have resolved to do all in their power to facilitate the object of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster's visit by asking the members of the Board and others interested in the business and industries (including farming) of the province to meet Hon. Mr. Foster at the Board rooms upon the dates which he may fix for such interviews, and to place the rooms of the Board at his disposal.

AGRICULTURAL Insurance Companies are beginning to conclude that in certain States "it does not pay to continue business at current rates." Mr. Stevens, secretary of the Agricultural, of Watertown, N. Y., writes as above regarding the State of New York, and assigns as the reason that "kerosene lanterns and steam threshers are now more generally used; lightning storms are severer; incendiary and moral hazard are increasing; farmers are building large barns and thus introducing the area hazard." In face of the increased hazards cited who can blame the companies for augmenting their rates as the one above referred to has already done?

It is announced in the Australian papers that the first link in the long talked of Pacific cable, viz., the line between Queensland and New Caledonia—900 miles—has been successfully laid, and it is said that French enterprise will not be satisfied until it has laid another girdle round the world. The necessity of a cable landed at a number of the islands on the way as laid down on the scheme which Mr. Sandford Fleming promoted has specially prevented itself in connection with the delay in the arrival of the Australian steamship *Mlowera*, which was seven days overdue on Monday and of which at this writing nothing had been heard. The voyage is a long one, and the route taken new and out of the line of general travel, so that should anything have occurred as for instance a break down in the machinery, it might be some time before news could be had. Everything considered, a week's delay then should not cause undue anxiety, the vessel being new, staunch and well provisioned, besides being in the hands of a well skilled mariner, Captain Stott.

## FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the week ending October 14—

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. SHIPPING.		
Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
7.	Holyoke, str., Port Townsend....	51
7.	Wanderer, str., Port Townsend....	68
10.	Tyce, str., Port Townsend.....	65
12.	Wachusett, ship, San Pedro.....	2,632
13.	Tyce, str., Port Townsend.....	37
14.	Montserrat, m. San Francisco...	1,475
Total.....		4,129

## INVENTORS' RECORD.

The following list of United States patents, granted to Canadian inventors, Sept. 19, 1893, is expressly reported for THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL by James Sangster, solicitor of patents, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Thomas Guilfoyle, Collingwood, cigar attachment.

James G. Malcolm, Toronto, refrigerator.

Theodore Martin, Wallaceburg, nut lock.

Thomas W. Ness, Montreal, telephone switch.

Total issue, including patents, designs, trade marks and reissues, 385.

## MANIFEST.

British ship *Candida*, 1,222 tons. Capt. Ket, fr m London May 31, for Victoria, Turn. Beeton & Co., consignees.

For *Victoria*—3 qr esks port wine, Dixi H Ross & Co; 6 es personal effects, 1 bbl do, J J Barber; 20 es red gin, Fell & Co; 150 es red gin, 50 es green gin, Hudson's Bay Co; 50 es beer, A B Gray & Co; 280 esks cement, Robert Ward & Co, Ltd; 30 es brandy, Fell & Co; 50 es brandy, H Saunders; 50 octaves brandy, 115 es do, Hudson's Bay Co; 270 octaves brandy, Boucherat & Co; 3 hhds brandy, 4 qr esks do, 325 es do, Bank of British North America; 50 es gin, 1 es show cards, H Saunders; 10 octaves gin, 50 es do, order; 28 es furniture and earthenware, Hedley Chapman; 150 es oilman's stores, 1 es samples, S Leiser; 13 crates earthenware, 9 esks soda ash, order; 5 pkgs furniture, Mrs Norton; 50 es beer, H Saunders; 12 qr esks brandy, Boucherat & Co; 5 qr esks brandy, B Gordon; 1 es personal effects, P A Vidler; 300 es whiskey, 50 es do, order; 11 qr esks whiskey, 3 qr esks brandy, 3 qr esks rum, 4 qr esks port, 3 qr esks sherry, order; 30 esks vinegar, T S Futcher; 202 es window glass, order; 5 qr esks wine, 5 qr esks do, 5 qr esks do, Boucherat & Co; 6 es papers, J Bennett; 30 es whiskey, H Saunders; 2 es books, T N Hibben & Co; 7 es window glass, 2 es plate glass, the Toronto Plate Glass Co; 1,300 bbls cement, 3,907 sashweights, 60 bbls clay, Turner, Beeton & Co; 25 bbls clay, E B Marvin & Co; 20 es Appollonaris water, 4 crates stone bottles, 50 es lime juice cordial, Turner, Beeton & Co; 4 esks stone bottles, J Johnston & Co; 1 es private effects, H C Robinson; 30 es whiskey, 20 es rum, H Saunders; 700 es whiskey, 50 es rum, Hudson's Bay Co; 250 es beer, 2 es show cards, 150 es whiskey, Boucherat & Co; 30 es whiskey, 50 es beer, 1 es show cards, Fell & Co; 2 es personal effects, N J Rant; 25 es whiskey, Hudson's Bay Co; 100 bxs Canada plates, McLennan & McFeely; 1,522 bars iron, 175 bars iron, 80 bbls sheet iron, 150 bbls steel, 65 steel sheets, Jas Crawford; 5 es wines, D R Harris, 9 es wines, C E Pooley; 2 es wines, 1 qr esk wine, 10 es wines, F S Barnard; 1 es private effects, 8 es do, 5 es do, 72 sheets corr iron, order; 20 es spirits, Boucherat & Co; 2 es cream of tartar, order; 28 es wines, order; 5,320 rails, 910 rails, 48 bbls fish plates, 2 es lamps, 4 es bolts and nuts, 1 es lamps, 22 es spirits, 126 bars steel, 100 steel axes, 100 pairs wheels and axles, 25 bbls pedestals, 8 bbls guards, 8 wheels, New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co, Ltd; 57 es oilman's stores, J D Rae, New

Westminster; 17 es preserved fish, H Saunders; 3 es soap and candles, J H Todd & Son; 10 bales Hessian, Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co, Ltd; 12 bales Hessian, 1 es show cards, 100 es stout, 50 es gin, 12 es champagne, 1 crate earthenware, 6 crates galvanized buckets, 3 crates coal scuttles, 6 es stores, Turner, Beeton & Co; 2 crates earthenware, Russell, McDonald & Co; 50 es wine, 25 es do, 1 octave do, order; 570 bbls cement, Turner, Beeton & Co; 500 es candles, 145 es oilman's stores, Wilson Bros; 1 es samples, R Ward & Co, Ltd; 20 es wine, 100 es beer, 2 es show cards, 4 octaves wine, Turner, Beeton & Co; 1 es piano, 1 es private effects, Mrs Saunders; 2 kegs sal rochelle, 10 es Epsom salts, 10 es Epsom salts, 5 kegs saltpetre, 2 kegs do, 5 kegs bicarb soda, 5 es do, 10 kegs soda hyposulph, 1 keg soda bicarb, 1 esk carb acid, 66 es castor oil, 1 es drugs, 1 es drugs, 2 esks lime, Langley & Co; 1 es samples, Turner, Beeton & Co; 11 esks wine, 47 esks wine, spirits, lime juice and vinegar, 470 es wine and spirite and sundry provisions, 151 esks wines, spirits and provisions, 1 es fire caps, 2,717 es wines, spirits and various provisions, 15 mats coffee, 1 tank mustard, 4 bags provisions, 3 es show cards, Hudson's Bay Co; 150 es gin, Boucherat & Co;

For *Esquimaux*—17 timber ends, Naval storekeeper; 55 bxs clay pipes, order; 1 esk oilman's stores, 6 es do, order; 25 pkgs Amberite gunpowder, 50 pkgs gunpowder, Robert Ward & Co, Ltd.

## SAN FRANCISCO COAL TRADE.

J. W. Harrison, coal and metal broker, San Francisco, reports Oct. 7, as follows: "During the week there have been the following arrivals: From the Coast Collieries, 18,017 tons, from Australia 3,758 tons. Everything in the fuel line remains very quiet, there is no change of quotations from last week, but orders for house uses are coming in more freely, and will continue doing so for the next few months. There are very few new engagements for loading English or Australian cargoes. In Australia tonnage is scarce, and in England coal has been advanced, and the delivery will be uncertain for two or three months at least. Our large consumers are becoming somewhat more doubtful, as to whether the present Administration will place bituminous coal on the free list, as unlooked for influences are very strongly opposed to it. The success of our local manufacturing leans almost entirely on its passage, but we are a very unimportant factor, when any combined effort is required. This interest is being very weakly presented in Washington in our behalf. Another cargo of Miike coal is being unloaded. One of the principal owners of this colliery, L. Watanabe, is here, and reports contracts made for 1894 for over 600,000 tons in China and Japan."

The receivers of the National Cordage company have taken action at Montreal for \$57,277 against the Consumers' Cordage company. This is a claim for goods sold and the defendants contest the action on the ground that they have an offset to fully cover the amount.

## ATTENTION TO BUSINESS.

We would impress upon the mind of every young man and woman the great importance of thoroughness and attention to business as being the first great principle of success. It is impossible to say too much upon this subject. Young people as a rule are loth to take advice, even from those older and of more experience than themselves, neither are they apt to profit by the experience and example of others. As a single but very telling proof of the importance of the lack of thoroughness in business, the following anecdote is given: A letter carrier in one of our large cities found, on returning to the postoffice from one of his long rounds of delivery that a letter in his bag had been overlooked. It was an ordinary, unimportant looking missive, and he kept it over for the first round next day. The consequence was that a great firm failed of a notification, their notes went to protest, their mill was closed and one hundred of their operatives were thrown out of employment. The letter carrier was discharged and his family suffered for the necessities of life during a severe winter. All this went to show the importance of the thoroughness in the business undertaken to be done.

In this case, many innocent persons were made to suffer by the neglect of the carrier to attend to his business as it should be. It is not always as disastrous to others to neglect business, but the example is a good one and should be heeded.

Never allow outside consideration or personal pleasures to come between you and your business engagements. Not only does your honor and standing depend upon it but your success is at stake. The most successful men are those who are the most thorough, prompt in meeting all their engagements, never resting so long as there is work to be done, having as their maxim business first and pleasure afterward.

The time to cultivate habits of thoroughness, industry and attention to business, is while you are young. Then as you grow up they come as second nature and will be practised not as a matter of necessity, but as a matter of course, and will not require to be learned from sad, costly experience.

The estimated capital employed in gas manufacture in Great Britain has reached the large sum of \$65,000,000. The quantity of gas sold in London amounts to 30,000 million cubic feet, and the consumption of gas in the United Kingdom during 1892, reached the high figure of 100,000 million cubic feet, showing an increase of 50 per cent. during the past ten years. The coal used for gas alone amounts to about 13,000,000 tons.

An attempt is now being made in France to organize a re-insurance co-operative proprietary company to be called the Credit Co-operatif. Among the prime movers in the project are Stephen Tyng, and a number of others connected with the Mutual Reserve, and it is said that the company has a promise from the Mutual Reserve of a treaty for ninety nine years, and the promise of a similar treaty by the British Natural Premium, of London.

## VAST STORES OF GOLD.

Recent experimental borings in the Witwatersand gold fields in South Africa reveal the existence of enough gold in that region alone to supply all the yellow money wants of the world for many centuries to come. The borings were carried down to the depth of 2,500 feet, and show the existence of eight blanket beds of gold bearing ore averaging six feet in thickness each. The basin for which this holds good has a circumference of 400 miles and an area of 12,580 square miles. At fifteen feet to the ton, this is computed to contain ten and a half millions of tons of ore. At the very low value of \$7.50 per ton, the yield of gold would be \$79,000,000,000,000 (seventy-nine trillion dollars), or about \$50,000 for every man, woman and child now living on the face of the earth when it is all extracted.

Surely this is gold enough and to spare. That African district alone contains a sufficiency of gold to furnish the yellow metal in abundance to everybody, including the barbarous peoples after they have been civilized, for thousands of years. Without looking at the gold fields of the United States, Australia and other countries, there is more gold in sight that is likely to be needed for use and ornament for many centuries to come. And there need be no fear it will be furnished as fast as wanted, the price in the market rising or falling with the varying ratio of supply to demand. The question is simply whether or not the rated value of the metal will at any time be much more than the cost of mining it and extracting the metal from the ore. If ever that time should come, gold would soon be a drug in the market, as silver is now.

At present, there is little danger of this. The cost of obtaining 23.22 grains of the pure metal is so nearly equal to one dollar's worth of labor that the value of the metal is thus established at the United States rate, and it is likely to remain so for many years in the future. But the result of these discoveries and of the continual introduction of cheapening elements in the cost of production and transportation must be a lessening of the ultimate cost of the yellow metal, which inevitably will reduce its purchasing power correspondingly.

The very same effect will follow that can be remembered by many yet alive to have occurred as a consequence of the discoveries of gold in California and Australia. It was a doubling of the wages paid for human labor within fifty years. Of course this doubling of wages in gold did not occur all at once, but neither did the vast increase in the supply of gold money. The metal became cheaper as it became more plentiful, and that is the reason why mechanics in the cities, farm laborers in the rural districts, school teachers, clerks, professional men, in fact all classes, are now paid fully twice as much as their ancestors of fifty years ago were paid for the same amount of exertion. That is the case with free trade lands as well as among the protected countries of America. It is the rule in all gold-using countries. Their wages may differ among themselves, from the operation of various causes, but for the average of all of them gold is twice

as plentiful, and therefore worth only half as much for the purchase of labor as it was in the early '40s of this century.

The cheap silver cranks need not worry themselves and others with fears that there will not be enough gold to go round in the future, nor is there any real occasion for thinking that on a gold basis the value of money will enhance except from the effects of further cheapening in production of the goods to be bought with it. Rather the indications are that ere many more years have elapsed gold will be appreciably cheaper because of increased supplies accompanied by lessened cost of producing the metal, and this though silver should be kept closely to its legitimate use for subsidiary coinage. And while this cheapening process is going on there will be less and less need for gold to use as money because of the still more general introduction of paper for exchanges of credit, this tending to make gold even more abundant in proportion to the demand for it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S NECK WEAR.

The new styles in neckwear that are now being placed on view show many novelties, says the *Chicago Dry Goods Reporter*. When it is considered the very restricted opportunities of display in the matter, it will be conceded that it requires no little ingenuity every year to supply articles of attractiveness. But this is done with a success and readiness that one wonders at. This year's showing is fully up to the standard—perhaps it is far beyond it.

One thing is certain, gaudiness in coloring and cumbersome eccentricity in shape have little place in this year's showing. The rules are quietness and becomingness.

Two leaders will be "The Rex," a four-in-hand with flowing ends, generally seen in black satin with a small figure, and the "Persian" goods.

The Carleton puff is one of the very few ties that promises to have any considerable devotees. There are some new shapes with excessively wide ends that can do duty either as an Ascot or a four-in-hand.

The English-de-Joinville, which is over forty inches in length and six inches wide, will be very stylish and may be tied in any shape, four-in-hand puff or bow.

In the colors, red, it is anticipated, will be a favorite. Plain blackties will be very stylish with dark gray suits. Lighter colors will be worn with black clothes. Polkadots are still in favor. Ladies will be large patrons of neckwear departments, red most likely being the color of their choice. All the ladies' ties will be in the four-in-hand shape, two inches wide and reaching to the belt.

E. B. Osler and Hugh Ryan, of Toronto, —Nanton, of Winnipeg, Senator Ferguson, Niagara Falls, and Senator McLaren, Perth, are applying at Ottawa for incorporation as "The Canadian Meat and Packing Company," with headquarters at Toronto. They propose to carry on the same sort of meat packing business as Armour, Swift & Hammond do in Chicago. Their abattoirs will be located in Manitoba and the Northwest.

## INVEST YOUR MONEY IN THE BUSINESS.

Our remarks, says the *Monetary Times*, will be based upon the premises that our readers are doing a successful trade, and that at the end of each year, when the cost of living and the expenses of trade have been deducted, a surplus remains. Place this balance, we would say, in your business. Many failures find an origin through the investment of capital outside in some attractive and seemingly safe venture. But one is enabled to have certain knowledge of the profits to be made in his own business, and thus is not open to the same amount of uncertainty and deception. If you are located in a growing town, new wants are constantly arising. These you may just as well meet by increasing your stock and accommodations as a rival who is sure to open a store across the road.

And an increase of capital will in all probability bring an increase in the percentage of profits. People have an innate fondness for trading in a large store, and especially with a man who shows that he is conducting a prosperous business, as they know that he is in a position to buy at close prices. Further than this, a larger stock will allow you to carry a greater variety of goods, and you may not only take customers from your townsmen rivals, but also attract people who have been trading with the merchants of a neighboring city.

A time will come, of course, when decreasing returns will follow further additions of capital. But even then we would not advise the cessation of this policy. Let us suppose that a merchant who is making a ten per cent. profit upon a \$10,000 capital, places an extra \$5,000 in his business. Upon the latter, however, his return is only eight per cent. At a casual glance this looks as if the investment had not been as successful as the first one. But we must take into consideration the fact that but little more care has been expended in running the business of a \$15,000 dimension than was formerly required to conduct it with a \$10,000 capital. And so no grumbling should take place. It will generally be found profitable to continue the additions of capital until a point is reached at which the returns are nearly equal to, or below, those of the ordinary rate of interest, and thus allowing absolutely nothing for the greater care and skill necessary to manage an increased business.

The first ore train left the West Kootenay district, via Nelson, recently. It carried 153 tons of ore.

The figures furnished by several real estate firms in Winnipeg, show that in that city the building record has been a phenomenal one. The value of buildings erected in 1880 was \$400,000; 1891, \$600,000; 1892, \$900,000 and in 1893, \$1,800,000.

The largest torpedo boat in existence will soon be launched for the French Government from the Oriolle yard at Nantes. She will be provided with twin screws, and is expected to develop a speed of twenty-six knots. In addition to her torpedo armament she will carry three quick-firing guns.

# THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

## SHIPPING LIST.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CASES.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark...	Routenbeck	930	Russell	October 9	Victoria.....	Liverpool.....	38,800	\$201,875	
Ger ship...	Sirene	1437	Sauermitch	October 16	Victoria.....	London.....	56,558	282,790	
Br ss.....	Grandholm	871	Masson		Fraser River.	Liverpool.....			
Br bark...	Jessie Stowe	615	Blanche	October 14	Vancouver	London.....	30,000	137,112	
Br bark...	Ladstock	816	Williams		Fraser River.	U. K.....			
Br bark...	Formosa	915	Kahn		Victoria.....	London.....			
Br bark...	City of Carlisle	825	Hughes		Victoria.....	U. K.....			

### B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Br bark...	Geo. Thompson	1123	Young	Jan. 13	Westminster.	Sydney.....	806,938	7,844	March 21	owners ac
Br bark...	Mark Curry	1256	Liswell	Jan. 4	Vancouver	Plymouth.....	923,658	9,882	May 20	52s 6d
Nor. bark...	Fritzou	1078	Rolfson	Jan. 10	Vancouver	Callao.....	879,260	8,031	March 3	36s 3d
Am. bark...	Colorado	1636	Gibson	Jan. 19	Cowichan	Valparaiso f.o.	832,657	7,077	April 27	37s 6d
Br bark...	Highlands	1236	Owen	Jan. 26	Vancouver	Montreal.....	896,663	15,537	June 23	Private....
Chil. bark...	India	933	Funke	Jan. 11	Moodyville..	Valparaiso	796,782	7,169	March 30	owners ac
Br bktn...	Bittern	399	Stronach	Jan. 20	Vancouver	Fremantle, Au	302,950	4,201	May 16	owners ac
Ger. ship...	Katharine	1630	Spille	Feb. 7	Moodyville..	Iquiqui.....	1,328,879	14,038	May 6	35s
Br. ship...	County of Yarmouth	2154	Swanson	March 23	Vancouver	Cork.....	1,628,530	17,500	July 27	50s
Chil. ship...	Hindustan	1512	Welsh	March 6	Moodyville..	Valparaiso	1,196,826	10,242	July 14	owners ac
Am. bark...	Seminole	1139	Weeden	March 19	Moodyville..	Santa Rosalia.	1,040,913	7,966	April.....	Private....
Am. ship...	Jvy	1191	Lovell	April 22	Vancouver	Wilmington	791,914	10,497	Aug. 28	Private....
Br bark...	Assel	795	Gilmour	March 6	Moodyville..	Antofagasta	631,165	6,577	June 23	35s
Br. ship...	Natuna	1106	Grain	April 20	Vancouver	Port Pirie	961,868	7,718	Sept. 22	42s 6d
Am. bark...	Harry Morse	1313	Hughes	April 19	Moodyville..	Shanghai.....	928,219	8,900	July 19	45s
Haw. bark...	John Ema	2500	Schmauer	June 2	Cowichan	Port Pirie	2,580,797	19,500	Aug. 7	40s
Br bark...	Hairhoyle	1291	Gray	June 1	Vancouver	Sydney.....	913,635	7,804	Aug. 16	31s 3d
Br bark...	Mary Low	813	Robertson	May 24	Vancouver	Pisagua.....	663,000	5,296	Aug. 26	35s
Nor. bark...	Sigurd	1530	Anse	May 21	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,426,000	10,638		40s
Chil. ship...	Atacama	1235	Caballero	May 13	Moodyville..	Valparaiso	967,361	7,762		owners ac
Br bark...	Wythop	1218	Edwards	May 26	Vancouver	Sydney.....	1,019,667	8,365	Aug. 15	31s 3d
Br ship...	Gryfe	1069	Roberts	June 25	Vancouver	Antwerp.....	786,228	11,790		50s
Ger bark...	Heinrich	923	Henne	June 7	Vancouver	Holland.....	577,537	4,908		55s
Br bark...	Doehra	963	McJarrow	June 26	Vancouver	Adelaide.....	740,234	5,920	Sept. 16	38s 9d
Br ship...	Kinkora	1790	Lawton	July 29	Vancouver	Callao.....	1,436,128	12,465		30s
Am schr...	Carrier Dove	672	Brandt	Aug. 7	Cowichan	Adelaide	886,989	7,982		39s
Am bark...	Seminole	1439	Weeden	Aug. 1	Moodyville..	Santa Rosalia.	1,045,008	7,896		Private....
Am schr...	Puritan	581	Warner	Aug. 4	Moodyville..	Tientsin.....	725,954	8,625	Sept.....	55s
Am bark...	Sonoma	398	Anderson	Aug. 16	Vancouver	Iquiqui.....	811,183	9,289		30s
Br ship...	Gunford	2108	Wier	Sept. 6	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,974,050	12,531		37s 6d
Am ship...	Wm. H. Starbuck	1272	Reynolds	Sept. 1	Vancouver	London.....	921,554	10,300		52s 6d
Nor bark...	Fortuna	1332	Mikkelsen	Aug. 23	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,236,192	10,288		36s 3d
Br bark...	Gajasborough	385	McPhail	Sept. 7	Moodyville..	Valparaiso f.o	792,153	5,524		33s 9d
Chil. bark...	India	933	Funke	Sept. 10	Moodyville..	Valparaiso	799,297	7,600		owners ac
Chil. bark...	Eliisa	915	Harken	Sept. 2	Moodyville..	Antofagasta	577,204	6,000		owners ac
Am schr...	King Cyrus	667	Christiansen	Sept. 12	Cowichan	Port Pirie	914,716	5,916		37s 6d
Am bktn...	Chas. F. Crocker	813	Lund	Sept. 29	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia.	783,548	7,076		Private....
Am bktn...	Hilo	642	LeBallister	Sept. 28	Westminster.	Sydney.....	638,632	6,619		28s
Am schr...	Lyman D. Foster	725	Dreyer	Oct. 11	Cowichan	Sydney.....	871,305	7,014		27s 6d
Am bark...	Hesper	674	Underwood	Oct. 12	Vancouver	Adelaide	779,338	5,886		37s 6d
Am schr...	Win. Bowden	728	Fjerem	Oct.....	Victoria.....	Adelaide	861,692	6,031		37s 6d
Br bark...	Elizabeth Graham	598	Anderson		Moodyville..	Melbourne				Private....
Am brig...	Geneva	471	Nelson		Vancouver	Sydney.....				27s 6d
Am schr...	Aida	507	Anderson	Oct. 11	Moodyville..	Shanghai.....	657,974	6,060		40s
Am bktn...	Robert Sidden	585	Ulberg		Vancouver	Port Pirie				37s 6d
Am schr...	Salvator	414	Wells		Westminster.	Port Pirie				37s 6d
Am schr...	Louis	820	Hatch		Vancouver	Iquiqui.....				40s

#### INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

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

Victoria Division—Comprising all of Vancouver Island:

Spirits.....	\$ 8,335 66
Malt.....	2,116 04
Tobacco.....	2,250 51
Cigars.....	891 30
Bonded warehouse license.	20 00
Petroleum inspection.....	114 80

Total..... \$13,731 31

#### WAREHOUSED. EX-WAREHOUSED.

Spirits....	2,015.25	p. gals	5,557.10
Malt.....	93,802	lbs	105,802
Tobacco..	20,857	lbs	9,002
Raw.....	1,516	lbs	1,516
Cigars...	14,350		27,000
Spirits exported			180.04 p. gals
Balance in warehouse:			
Spirits.....			6,017.16 P. gals
Malt.....			26,000 lbs
Tobacco..			17,751 lbs
Cigars.....			117,650

## ALLICE & AULT,

WHOLESALE

Produce and Commission Merchants.

75 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

JUST RECEIVED

A carload of Clover Leaf Creamery Butter which was awarded the medal and diploma at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

The British ship Rathdown, 2,058 tons, Capt. Morrissey, sailed from Vancouver, Oct. 12, for Tacoma, to load wheat for the U. K.

## J. R. KERR, Bookseller and Stationer

AGENT FOR

The Autographic Check Register.

The Barlock Type-Writer.

This machine is considered by competent type-writers to be superior in almost every respect to any now in use. This fact is clearly proven by the many voluntary letters of commendation and satisfaction which have been received from some of the most prominent business men of the country. For any further information and descriptive catalogues, call on or address J. R. KERR, 45 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

The German ss. Romulus, 1,707 tons, Capt. Berendt, has been chartered for lumber by Renton, Holmes & Co., from Port Blakeley to Valparaiso, for orders. Pisagua range at 32s 6d. November loading.

# THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

## SHIPPING LIST.

### VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAY'S OUT.
Br ship	British General.....	1754	Tulloch.....		Samarang.....	Vancouver.....	B C Sugar Refinery Co.....	
Br ship	Candida.....	1222	Kee.....	May 31.....	I London.....	Victoria.....	Turner, Beeton & Co.....	139
Br ship	Drumraic.....	1919	Sparring.....	June 8.....	F Liverpool.....	Vancouver.....	Evans, Coleman & Evans.....	131
Br bark	Archer.....	789	Dawson.....	Aug. 4.....	L Liverpool.....	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.....	74
Br ship	Dunboyne.....	1380	Neill.....	Aug. 4.....	L London.....	Vancouver.....	Evans, Coleman & Evans.....	74
Ger bark	Gutenberg.....	627	Zeplein.....	Aug. 10.....	O Glasgow.....	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.....	68
Br ship	Ainsdale.....	1725	Owens.....	Oct. 9.....	N Liverpool.....	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.....	8
Br bark	Primera.....	507	Gardner.....		A Acapulco.....	Victoria.....	Turner, Beeton & Co.....	
Br ship	Astoria.....	1335	Dagwell.....		G Lond'n & Liv'pl.....	Victoria & Van.....		
Br ss	Alfowera.....	1911	Stott.....	Sept. 18.....	Sydney.....	Victoria & Van.....	C. P. S. S. Co.....	29
Br ship	Arclic Stream.....	1498	Brown.....		Montevideo.....	Royal Roads.....		
Br ss	Tacoma.....	1662	Hill.....	Sept. 28.....	J Hong Kong.....	Victoria.....	Dodwell, Carhill & Co.....	19
Br ss	Empress of Japan.....	3003	Lee.....	Oct. 1.....	M Hong Kong.....	Victoria & Van.....	C. P. S. S. Co.....	13
Br ship	Andrina.....	2536	Smith.....		P Santa Rosalia.....	Royal Roads.....		
Br bark	Harold.....	1376	King.....		B Shanghai.....	Victoria.....	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.....	
N or ship	Germanic.....	1269	Sunde.....	July 18.....	C Rio de Janeiro.....	Vancouver.....	Hastings Mill Co.....	91
Br ship	Walden Abbey.....	1754	Williams.....		Yokohama.....	Royal Roads.....		
Br ship	Samaritan.....	1997	Dexter.....		D Shanghai.....	Royal Roads.....		
Br ss	Mogul.....	1827	Johnson.....		E Hong Kong.....	Victoria.....	Dodwell, Carhill & Co.....	
Br ss	Empress of China.....	3003	Archibald.....		H Hong Kong.....	Vancouver.....	C. P. S. S. Co.....	
Br ship	Drumalis.....	2450	Campbell.....	Sept. 16.....	Port Pirie.....	Royal Roads.....		31
Y or ship	Eclipse.....	1536	Peterson.....		K San Francisco.....	Vancouver.....	Hastings Mill.....	
A or schr	John D. Tallant.....	533	Henderson.....		Q.....	Victoria.....	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.....	
Br ship	Borrowdale.....	1197	Gordon.....		R London.....	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.....	

† June 12 passed Tuscar. To load grain at Tacoma. I—June 2 passed Dover. Spoken June 14 lat. 38 N., long. 12 W. June 21 lat. 23 N., long. 22 W. June 23 lat. 12 N., long. 26 W. Chartered for salmon from Victoria to London or Liverpool by R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. A—Chartered to load salmon for U. K., November loading. N—To sail Sept. 30. I—Spoken Aug. 23 lat. 48 N., long. 13 W. Sept. 9 lat. 9 N., long. 29 W. To load grain at Tacoma. G—To sail Oct. 10, and from Liverpool Nov. 10. J—Via Yokohama Oct. 9. M—Via Yokohama Oct. 13. B—Chartered for salmon to Liverpool, Nov.-Dec. loading. C—Chartered for lumber. D—To load grain at Tacoma. E—To sail Oct. 19. Via Yokohama Oct. 30. H—To sail Nov. 1. Via Yokohama Nov. 10. O—Spoken Sept. 13 lat. 13 N., long. 26 W. P—To load grain at Tacoma. K—Chartered for lumber to Cork, U. K., for orders at 60s. Q—Chartered for lumber to Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie at 38s. option Sydney at 23s. R—To sail in November.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

# LANGLEY & CO.,

## Wholesale Druggists

**21 & 23 YATES ST.**

VICTORIA, B. C.

**VESSLS IN PORT.**

VICTORIA.

(October 16, 1893.)

Ger. ship Sirene, 1,437 tons, Capt. Sauer-  
m, loadingsalmon for U. K. on account  
of Robert Ward & Co.

Am. schr. Wm. Bowden, 728 tons, Capt.  
Fyrem, arrived Sept. 20, loaded with  
lumber for Adelaide on account of Robert  
Ward & Co., Ltd.

Br bark Formosa, 915 tons, Capt. Kain,  
arrived Oct. 1, from Liverpool in 196 days,  
general cargo, R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.,  
consignees. To load salmon for London.

Br bark City of Carlisle, 823 tons, Capt.  
Hughes, arrived Oct. 8, from Santa Bar-  
bara, loading salmon for U. K., Turner,  
Beeton & Co., consignees.

VANCOUVER.

Br bark Elizabeth Graham, 598 tons,  
Capt. Andreen, arrived Sept. 22, loading  
lumber at Moodyville for Melbourne.

Am. brig Geneva, 471 tons, Capt. Nel-  
son, arrived Sept. 28, loading lumber at  
Hastings Mill for Sydney.

Am. bktn Robert Sudden, 535 tons, Capt.  
Ulberg, arrived Oct. 1, loading lumber at  
Hastings Mill for Port Pirie on account  
of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Am. schooner Louis, 820 tons, Capt.  
Hatch, arrived Oct. 12, loading lumber at  
Hastings Mill, for Valparaiso f.o.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Br bark Ladatock, 816 tons, Capt.  
Williams, arrived Sept. 21, loading salmon  
for U. K.

Br ss Grandholm, 871 tons, Capt. Mas-  
son, arrived Oct. 5, loading for salmon for  
U. K. on account of Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd.

Am. schr. Salvator, 441 tons, Capt.  
Wells, arrived Oct. 3, loadinglumber at  
Brunnette Mills for Port Pirie, on account  
of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.

Am. bark Gen. Fairchild, 1,356 tons,  
Capt. Ryder.

Am. ship Rufus E. Wood, 1,406, tons,  
Capt. Farnham.

Am. ship Louis Walsh, 1,497 tons, Capt.  
Gammons.

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Am. bark Alex. McNeil, 1,088 tons, Capt.  
Sorman.

Am. ship John C. Potter, 1,182 tons,  
Capt. Meyer.

EAST WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Nor. bark Dominion, 1,255 tons, Capt.  
Greenleaf.

UNION SHIPPING.

Am. ship Glory of the Seas, 2,109 tons,  
Capt. Freeman.

RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria.....	4	3,803
Vancouver.....	4	2,474
Nanaimo.....	7	9,893
New Westminster.....	3	2,128
Total.....	18	18,398
Previous week.....	24	27,038
Correspond'g week last year.....	21	24,411

**FREIGHTS.**

The market remains without much  
change, if anything a little weaker, but  
there is very little business passing.

Freights from British Columbia or Pu-  
get Sound are quoted as follows:—Val-  
paraiso for orders, 32s 6d; Sydney,  
33s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie,  
37s 6d; United Kingdom, calling at  
Cork for orders, 57s 6d; Shanghai, 37s 6d;  
Tientsin 55s.

Grain freights from San Francisco to  
Cork, U. K., for orders, usual options  
are quoted at 35s, with but little doing.

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

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# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

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## COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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IS THE UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED

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To Reach the B. C. Trade  
It Cannot be Surpassed.

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## THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

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COMPANY, MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE

## HATS, CAPS

AND

FURS

MEN'S

Furnishings.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FALL TRADE, 1893**

*Merino and Woollen Underwear, Scarfs,*

*Ties, Shirts, Collars and Waterproof Coats.*

WAREHOUSE:

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

**MONTREAL.**



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

*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.*

# BAGS

In all sizes and qualities and for every purpose.  
Jute or Cotton. Plain or Striped.

**BAGS FOR ORES,**

(Overhead dry or double cotton sewn)

a special feature of our trade.

## CANADA JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED

17, 19 & 21 ST. MARTIN ST., MONTREAL.

### A. O. LEASK,

Agent and Commission Merchant.  
Customs, Insurance and Shipping  
Agent.  
Storage, Bonded and Free.  
Forwarder, etc.  
Vancouver, . . . B. C.

### J. & T. STEPHENS,

Manufacturers of

## Fine Boots & Shoes,

BEAUDRY ST., MONTREAL.

**THE WESTERN MILLING CO.,  
(LIMITED.)**

**REGINA, ASSA.,**

DEALERS IN

## Seed and Feed Grain

OF ALL KINDS, ALSO

Flour, Chop Feed, Bran  
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PARTIES REQUIRING

Seed or Feed Oats or Wheat

WILL DO WELL TO

Correspond With Us, or Major  
& Eldridge, Vancouver.

## A. HOLDEN & CO.,

Railway Supplies.

AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

The Babcock & Wilson Co. Water Tube  
Steam Boilers; Goubert. Water Tube Feed  
Water Heater; The Stratton Separator; "Dry  
Steam;" The "Midland" Gas Engine.

30 St. John St., Montreal.

## PACKARD LAMP CO., (LIMITED.)

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## Packard High Grade

### Incandescent Lamps.

96 TO 100 KING STREET,  
MONTREAL.

CHAS. C. PAIGE, MAN'G DIRECTOR.

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[New and Best Seconds]

Cement, Waste, Steel and Iron,  
Files, Etc.

**WALTER TOWNSEND,**

MONTREAL.

Agent for Bolling & Lowe, London, Eng.

## THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,

Cor. Seymour and Georgia Sts.,

Next to New Opera House, VANCOUVER,

PRIVATE AND FAMILY HOTEL.

Choice Wines, Etc JOHN WHITTY, Prop



# Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co., Ltd

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DIPLOMA AND GOLD MEDAL RECEIVED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

THE : LARGEST : FACTORY : OF : ITS : KIND : IN : THE : PROVINCE.

Preserves and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jams, Jellies  
and Marmalades.

NEW SEASON'S SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE NOW READY.

ALL THESE GOODS TO BE HAD FROM THE FOLLOWING MERCHANTS :

VICTORIA—Hudson's Bay Co., Wilson Bros., S. Leiser, R. P. Rithet & Co., Thos. Earle, Messrs Todd & Son.

VANCOUVER—Major & Eldridge.

# OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR

*Produces more Bread per Barrel than any other in the market.*

This Flour is very sharp and granular, of high creamy color, which means great strength. Requires PLENTY of water, and the dough must not be made too stiff, but softer than what you have been accustomed to when using other flours.

REMEMBER, increased strength in flour means money to you, yielding a greater quantity of Bread, thus far more than repaying for any little extra time. Keep the dough soft, giving it plenty of growing room.

EACH BAG GUARANTEED. SEWED WITH OUR SPECIAL TWINE—RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

**OGILVIE MILLING CO., WINNIPEG.**

G. M. LEISHMAN, Victoria, Agent for British Columbia.

# HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y,

VICTORIA, - - - - B. C.

IMPORTERS :

WINES,  
LIQUORS  
CIGARS,  
CIGARETTES,

CANNED GOODS,  
ENGLISH GROCERIES,  
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STAPLE DRY GOODS  
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AGENTS FOR:

Fort Garry Flour Mills, Benton County Flouring Mills.