

WEILER BROS.

Reed, Rattan and Bamboo
FURNITURE NOVELTIES

—IN—
Chairs, Rockers, Couches,
Tables, Cabinets, Easels,
Whatnots, Screens, Etc., Etc.

BABY CARRIAGES.

Special value and best makes only.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Latest designs in all grades. Samples
mailed on application.

Juvenile, high grade, Safety Bicycles
\$25 EACH.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT STREET.

FLOUR.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LTD.

REGISTERED BRANDS:
Hungarian Patent and
Strong Bakers.

*Mills at Keewatin and Portage la
Prairie Manitoba.*

The Best equipped Mills in the Dominion.

Agent in
British Columbia, } **A. McQUEEN**

NATIONAL MILLS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pearl
Barley, Split Peas, Etc.*

ALSO DEALERS IN

*Hay, Grain, Mill Feed,
Grass Seeds, Etc., Etc.*

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. LTD.

VICTORIA, - B. C.

Middleton & Meredith,

MONTREAL.

* - - RAILS - - *

BEAMS.

WIRE-TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.
CABLES-TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.
WIRE ROPES.
RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH SUPPLIES

BAKER BROS. & CO.

:: VANCOUVER :: (LTD.)

Commission Merchants—
and Shipping Agents.

IMPORTERS OF
WINES LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

Any Description of Goods Imported to Order.

HEAD OFFICE:

6 Chapel Walks, Liverpool, Eng.

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.
LA FONCIER (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.
OF PARIS.

BELL-IRVING & PATERSON

VANCOUVER

SHIPPING AGENTS

Wholesale and 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..... (£200,000) \$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, Nannimo, B.C.;
Tacoma,

Agents and Correspondents:

IN CANADA—The Bank of Montreal and
branches, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Im-
perial Bank of Canada, Molsons Bank, Com-
mercial Bank of Manitoba and Bank of Nova
Scotia.Correspondents throughout the United
Kingdom and in India, China, Japan, Austral-
ia 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..... £275,000 ..

LONDON OFFICE:

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. Glyn, George D. Whatman.
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St.,
Montreal.R. R. GRINDLEY, Gen. Man'gr. H. STIKEMAN,
Asst. Gen. Man'gr. E. STANGER, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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

Agents in the United States.

New York—W. Lawson and F. Brown-
field, Agents.SAN FRANCISCO—H. M. J. McMichael (act-
ing) 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, O
Belleville, O Kingston, O Regina, Ass'a
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. Nelson, B.C. St. Mary's, O
Chatham, O New Westmin- Toronto, O
Cornwall, O ster, B.C. Vancouver, BC
Fort William, O Ottawa, O Victoria, BC
Goderich, O Perth, O Vernon, 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.; Alex.
Lang, Manager. London Committee—Robert
Gillespie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq.AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—New York,
Walter Watson & Y. Holden and C. A. Ship-
head, 59 Wall Street, Chicago, Bank of Mon-
treal, William Munro, 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

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

BANKERS,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

A GENERAL BANKING business trans-
acted.

DEPOSITS received on liberal rates of interest.

DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANS-
FERS and LETTERS of CREDIT issued direct
on over 10,000 Cities in the United States, Can-
ada, Europe, Mexico and China.

COLLECTIONS made at every point.

GOLD DUST purchased at highest market
rates.

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo & Company.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO.,

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

632 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C.

IMPORTERS OF

Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China
Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement,
Oils, Fruits, Canned Goods,
Etc., Etc.**STEMLER & EARLE**

(Established 1875.)

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COFFEES, SPICES, COCOA, CREAM
TARTAR, MUSTARD AND BAKING
POWDER.

Pembroke St., Victoria.

JOHN EARSMAN & CO

WHOLESALE

Commission and Insurance

AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

Armour Packing Co., Kansas City.
Lightbound, Ralston & Co., Montreal.
James Watson & Co., Dundee.
Davenport Syrup Co., Davenport, Ia.
Etc., Etc., Etc.Agents of the New York Life In-
surance Co. for Vancouver Island.

34 GOVERNMENT STREET.

J. & T. STEPHENS,

Manufacturers of

Fine Boots & Shoes,

BEAUDRY ST., MONTREAL.

Findlay, Durham & Brodie
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AGENTS FOR

The Northern Fire Assurance Company
of London,The British and Foreign Marine Insur-
ance Company of Liverpool,The Royal Mail Steam Packet Com-
pany of London,The British Columbia Canning Com-
pany (Limited) of London.

London Office:

43 to 6 Threadneedle Street.

WULFFSOHN AND**BEWICKE,**

(LIMITED.)

BANKERS,

Financial, Real Estate, In-
surance and General
Agents.

BANKING AND STOCKBROKING DEPARTMENT.

Bills discounted, Checks collected, Exchanges
effected, Corporation Bonds, Mining Stock, Gas
and all other Company Shares bought and
sold, and every kind of Broking Business trans-
acted.Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers to every part
of the world. Money advanced on approved
security.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Building Estates financed, Real Estate bought
and sold, Rents collected, Full Charge and
Management of Estates undertaken for non-
residents. Life, Fire and Marine Insurances
effected with the leading offices of the world.

REPRESENT:

Equitable Life Assurance Society of N. Y.
Union Insurance Society of Canton (Marine
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Moodyville Land and Saw Mill Co., Ltd.
Mercantile Development Co., Ltd., London.
Hamburg-American Packet Co.**Wulffsohn & Bewicke, Ltd.**

524 and 526 Cordova St., Vancouver

—AND—

Dock House, Billiter St., London, Eng.

JOHANN WULFFSOHN,

Managing Director

A. HOLDEN & CO.,

Railway Supplies.

AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

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

30 St. John St., Montreal.

California Wine Company,
[LIMITED.]

Wholesale Dealers.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED CORONADO
MINERAL WATER.Pure California Wine Specialty.
55 & 57 Broad St., 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.

ROCK BAY SAWMILL

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

32 Constance St., Victoria, B. C.

WM. P. SAYWARD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ISLAND LUMBER AND SPARS.

Importer and Dealer in

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

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD SUPPLY
OF BUILDING LUMBER.

Prepared to Cut Lumber to Order at
Short Notice.

WOOD, TRAVIS & CO.,

Public Accountants,
Auditors,
Arbitrators,
Average Staters,
Commission Brokers,
Shorthand Writers.

Trader's Books Adjusted and kept
Periodically, Balance Sheets
Prepared.

6 BASTION SQUARE VICTORIA, B. C.

A. O. LEASK,

Agent and Commission Merchant.
Customs, Insurance and Shipping
Agent.

Storage, Bonded and Free.
Forwarder, etc.

Vancouver, . . . B. C.

52525252 5252525252525252 525252

MUNROE MILLER

Printer and Bookbinder

77 JOHNSON STREET

VICTORIA, - - B. C.

2525252525 2525252525252525 252525

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:

- Wannuck 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

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1890.)

Commission - Merchants - and - Importers,

VICTORIA, B. C.,

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

ROYAL SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.

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

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

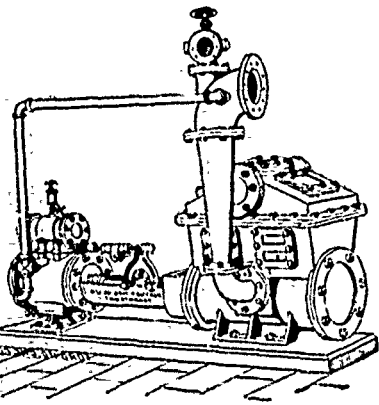
CHARTERS EFFECTED.

GENERAL AGENTS:

- Royal Insurance Company,
- London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
- Standard Life Assurance Co.
- London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
- Western Assurance Co., (Marine)
- London Assurance Corporation. (Marine.)
- Agents for the British Columbia Corporation, Ltd
- Mortgages, Debentures, Trusts, &c.

SOLE AGENTS:

- Curtis & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powde
- Joseph Kirkman & 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.
- British Columbia Salmon:—Ewen & Co., "Lion," "Bonnie Dundee", Bon Accord Fishery Co., Consuls"; A. J. McLellan's "Express."



ONE OF OUR

Independent
Condensers
and
Air Pumps
will help
Profits.

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

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE.
Tuesday Morning, August 15.
VICTORIA.

There is little change in the general condition of affairs for months past. Merchants have been letting their stocks run down and liquidating their liabilities, and seem determined to proceed on conservative lines. In retail dry goods, stocks are being reduced preparatory to receiving fall goods. The merchants throughout the upper country are generally said to be in very good shape, as they have been cautious in their purchases for some time past. It is believed that the wholesale dry goods and clothing trade will be very late this season. Stocks in retailers' hands, especially in the cities, are especially heavy, and they manifest but little disposition to place orders until they see how the fall trade is going to turn out, and it is believed in well informed circles that the late fall trade will be good with the jobbers. Money is still very tight and is likely to remain so for some little time. In a short time the result of the fishing season on the Fraser River and the return of the sealing fleet will put a large amount of ready cash into immediate circulation. It is generally believed that the worst is over, and from now on improvement may reasonably be expected.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The butter market is strong. Prices of creamery in Montreal have advanced from 20½c to 22½c and 23c. Jobbers' quotations will probably be advanced in sympathy,

during the week. Importers are keeping in touch with the Australian market, and next spring they will probably import a portion of their stock from the colonies instead of getting it all from San Francisco as in the past. Quotations in American lard have declined 1c since last week; the drop for the past two weeks has been 1½c per lb. It is understood that jobbers have placed large orders with packing houses since the decline. American hams are also in demand, the quotation dropped 1c in two weeks. Breakfast bacon, however, still continues high. Lunch tongues, 1-lbs., are now quoted 10c lower per doz. than last week by packing houses. Barreled meats, which were recently so low on the eastern market, are slowly coming up again.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says: "Butter receipts during the past week were 6,181 pkgs., against 6,673 pkgs. for the week previous. The market here and in New York may well be off, when it is considered that prices in England are down, according to private cables, 5s to 10s per cwt. Creamery in this market is difficult to sell at 2½c, as shippers say they cannot pay that price. The sudden decline in values on the other side was not unexpected after the plentiful rains that were reported throughout Great Britain. It is stated that a good deal more July creamery has been purchased at the high prices than buyers care to admit. The present set-back in prices is probably the best thing that could have happened, as it is generally admitted that prices were getting too high for the summer product, which meant still higher rates for the fall make; and it will be remembered that considerable money has been repeatedly lost on fall creamery, through buyers paying too high prices in their anxiety to possess the goods. The present set-back may therefore have a salutary effect. In dairy butter there is not much to report, the supply of Eastern Townships being now a comparatively small factor in the situation. Regarding Western there has been some inquiry for the Lower ports and Newfoundland, but buyers say their limit will not admit of paying over 17c, although probably a fraction more might be paid for a closely selected lot. The New York market has declined 1c to 2c. Receipts of cheese during the past week were 70,874 boxes, against 10,425 boxes for the week previous. The cheese market is unquestionably firm, and prices have a tendency to crowd upwards, in spite of the opinion of quite a number in the trade that it is a mistake which will be found out later on. Still, there is the fact that prices in England have been compelled to follow in the wake of the market on this side, the Liverpool public cable having advanced 6d in Liverpool, which looks as if it were a matter of force, no choice. To-day the market here is firm at 9½c to 9¾c for finest Western colored and 9½c to 9¾c for finest Western white. The country markets seem to have caught the "bull" fever, sales being made at Woodstock on a Wednesday at 9 7-16c, with a firm and active market. At Pictou at 9 7-16c, to 9½c and 10c, and at Napanee at 9½c to 9 7-16c. The American markets were

also firmer and higher. At the moment, therefore, it would be misleading to call the market anything but a strong one.

American canned meats, staples, are quoted to the jobbers in bond as follows: Roast corned and lunch beef, 1's per doz., 95c; do. 2's per doz., \$1.05; lunch tongues, 1's per doz. \$3.00; do. 2's, \$6.00. Armour's white label conserved soups in 2 lb. tins are quoted at \$3 per doz.

Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 15½c per lb; heavy hams, 15½c; choice breakfast bacon, 17c; short clear sides, 14½c, and dry salt clear sides, 12c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb. pails, 13½c per lb.

Armour's Gold Band meats, which are the finest quality on the American market, being a special grade for choice family trade, are quoted, (duty paid, Victoria), hams, 18½c, breakfast bacon, 21½c.

Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs.....	25	@	28
Manitoba creamery, 5-lb tins	28	@	00
" dairy.....	18	@	20
" choice.....	21	@	00
Cheese—Canadian, lb.....	12	@	14
California.....	16	@	00
Eggs, cas-e, per doz.....	16	@	18

Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

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

Sugar—Jobbers' prices ½-barrels and kegs in each case being ½c higher:

Dry Granulated.....	63
Extra C.....	52
Fancy Yellow.....	51
Yellow.....	51
Golden C.....	54
Dry Granulated (China).....	61
Syrups, per lb.....	3
" 1 gal. tins, American.....	6 50
" 1 " " ".....	5 75
" 1 " " Vancouver.....	5 50
" 1 " " ".....	7 00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The most important feature of the market for some time was the arrival of the ss. Miowera, with a large cargo of Australian and Hawaiian fruit for both Victoria and Vancouver dealers. The cargo for Victoria consisted of 1,416 bunches and 779 crts bananas, total 2,075 bunches; 525 cs oranges and lemons; 26 crts pineapples; 80 bags sweet potatoes; and 85 watermelons. For Vancouver 674 bunches of bananas; 775 cs oranges and lemons and apples, and 90 cs pineapples. The market is but slightly affected. Most of the fruit arrived in good condition and but few of the bananas were over-ripe. Small bunches sell for \$1.50 and large for \$2.25. Australian oranges are quoted at \$2.50 per box of 11 doz. It is said that this is too expensive. California oranges are very cheap this year on account of the large crop. There are now hundreds of carloads of oranges rotting in Southern California for want of a market. Pineapples are considerably lower this week. Nectarines are in the market and quoted at \$1.25 a box. Santa Barbara lemons are selling at \$6.50. Cantalopes are \$1 a crate cheaper.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:—

Oranges—Riverside Seedlings	2 50 @ 2 75
Mediterranean sweets	2 75 @ 3 00
Australian	2 50 @ 0 00
Tahiti seedlings	3 00 @ 0 00
Lemons—Santa Barbara	6 50 @ 0 00
Sicily	5 75 @ 6 00
Australian	2 50 @ 3 00
Bananas	1 50 @ 2 25
Apples, Red Astrakan	bxs 1 50 @ 0 00
Apricots	90 @ 1 00
Nectarines	1 25 @ 0 00
Plums	1 00 @ 1 25
Peaches	1 15 @ 1 25
Grapes	1 50 @ 1 75
Coconuts	per 100 7 50 @ 7 75
Currants	0 00 @ 80
Watermelons	per doz 1 35 @ 7 50
Cantalopes	per crate 3 50 @ 1 00
Pineapples—sugar	per doz 1 00 @ 1 50
Hawaiian	per doz 2 00 @ 0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Potatoes—Local	per lb 1 @ 1 1/2
New California	per lb 1 @ 1 1/2
Onions—Silver-skins	1 1/2 @
Cabbage	1 1/2 @ 2
Tomatoes	per box 75 @ 90
Cucumbers	per box 1 25 @ 1 75

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote wholesale:

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 50

FLOUR AND FEED.

The only change to note in the market is a weakness in American flours. The representative of Snowflake brand was in the city last week, and sold that brand at \$3 20 f. o. b. Portland, which is a drop of 10c on previous quotations. Jobbers' prices will be effected when stock arrives. All other brands are unchanged.

The Portland Commercial Review says of flour: "Steady to a quiet demand, which is largely of a local character. A small China shipment comprises the foreign enquiry, while coast wants are only of a consumptive character. The output of the mills is small. Prices remain unaltered, standard brands being quoted at \$3 40 per bbl."

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

Ogilvie's Hungarian	\$1 40
Strong Bakers	4 10
The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots on wharf at Victoria:	
Premier	\$1 55
XXX	4 15
Strong Bakers or XX	4 05
Superfine	3 55

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills	\$ 4 50 @ 0 00
Lion	4 50 @ 0 00
Premier, Enderby mills	4 90 @ 0 00
XXX	4 80 @ 0 00
XX	4 10 @ 0 00
Superfine	3 90 @ 0 00
Ogilvie's Hungarian	4 80 @ 0 00
Strong Bakers	4 70 @ 0 00
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian	4 80 @ 0 00
Strong Bakers	4 70 @ 0 00
Lake Patent Hungarian	4 80 @ 0 00
Strong Bakers	0 00 @ 0 00
Virginia Hungarian	4 80 @ 0 00
Strong Bakers	0 00 @ 0 00
Wenton County, Oregon	4 65 @ 0 00
Portland Roller	4 70 @ 0 00
Snowflake	4 75 @ 0 00
Royal	4 60 @ 0 00

B. C. CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the customs returns for the four ports of the Province of British Columbia for the month of July, 1893:

IMPORTS.

	VICTORIA	VANCOUVER	WESTM'N'R	NANAIMO	TOTAL
Dutiable Goods	\$167,036 00	\$ 63,438 00	\$ 33,890 00	\$ 15,021 00	\$279,385 00
Free Goods	35,723 00	12,829 00	8,878 00	1,103 00	88,536 00
Total Imports	\$202,759 00	\$106,267 00	\$ 42,768 00	\$ 16,124 00	\$367,914 00

REVENUE.

Duty Collected	\$ 56,714 62	\$ 19,112 32	\$ 10,531 21	\$ 4,586 99	\$ 90,988 17
Other Revenue	8,338 76	5,625 92	499 89	377 56	14,792 13
Total Collections	\$ 65,103 38	\$ 24,638 21	\$ 11,081 13	\$ 4,964 55	\$105,790 30

EXPORTS.

The Mine	\$ 21,607 00	\$ 885 00	\$ 9,755 00	\$199,396 00	\$231,643 00
The Fisheries	121,892 00	3,181 00	5,963 00		131,036 00
The Forest	137 00	21,395 00	2,124 00	1,210 00	28,496 00
Animals and their produce	30,722 00	1,865 00	335 00		32,922 00
Agricultural	572 00	262 00			834 00
Manufactures	5,271 00	8,117 00	661 00	46 00	14,095 00
Miscellaneous	4,659 00				4,659 00
Total Exports	\$188,160 00	\$ 38,705 00	\$ 19,141 00	\$20,652 00	\$466,658 00

*\$110 gold coin and \$116 silver coin.

Wheat, per ton	28 00 @ 35 00
Oats	32 50 @ 35 00
Oil cake meal	40 00 @ 50 00
Chop feed	30 00 @ 35 00
Shorts	23 00 @ 30 00
Bran	25 00 @ 30 00
National Mills oatmeal	3 50 @ 0 00
" " rolled oats	3 50 @ 0 00
" " split peas	3 50 @ 0 00
" " pearl barley	4 50 @ 0 00
" " Chop feed	26 00 @ 28 00
California oatmeal	4 25 @ 0 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

SALMON.

Recent advices from the Northern rivers report a total pack of about 100,000 cases or two-thirds of what preparation was made for. The pack on the Fraser is also short, and the quantity is very disappointing to canners. The majority have only filled about half of the tins prepared. Since the unusual break two weeks ago the run has picked up and the canneries are doing fair, but have little hopes of putting up anything like the pack prepared for. Almost nothing is being done in sales at present, as both canners and dealers are awaiting the definite result of the season's pack. In the early part of the season canners were selling at needlessly low prices in anticipation of an enormous pack, and now the situation is strong. The Columbia River pack will, it is presumed, show a shortage of possibly 150,000 to 200,000 cases.

LUMBER.

There have been no charters reported since last week. The American schooner Carrier Dove, 672 tons, Capt. Berend, has sailed for Adelaide, with a cargo from the Genoa Mills, for Adelaide on account of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., comprised of 863,239 feet rough lumber, 6,000 pickets and 106,500 laths. Total 886,980 feet, valued at \$7,900.

These are at present seven vessels loading at British Columbia ports for foreign. At Burrard Inlet—American bark Sonoma, for Iquiqui; Am. ship Gun-

ford, 2,108 tons, for Port Pirie. Am. ship Wm. H. Starbuck, 1,272 tons, for London; Nor. bark Fortuna, 1332 tons, for Australia; Br. bark Gainsborough, 985 tons, for Valparaiso f. o.; Chil. bark India, 951 tons, for Valparaiso; Chil. bark Eliza, 915 tons, for West Coast S. A.

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, 1 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.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

B. Phillips, saloon, Victoria, succeeded by Hayes & McDonald.

A. Goldstein, clothing, Vancouver, sold out to Jennie Goldstein.

Chas. Groneweg, general store, Kaslo, has removed to Three Forks.

Ensley & Peck, Pacific Soap Works, Vancouver, advertise business for sale.

Kingham & Minor, jewellers, Victoria, have dissolved. J. Kingham & Co. continue.

Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., has been incorporated under the Benevolent Societies Act.

J. H. Todd & Son, wholesale grocers, Victoria, intend establishing a branch warehouse in Vancouver.

The Similkameen Gold Gravels Exploration Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, to engage in hydraulic mining. Chas. E. Hope, T. R. Morrow, and Henry Barwick are trustees. Vancouver is the principal place of business.

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, 1893:

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Acids		\$2,051	\$ 516 20
Agricultural imple- ments		1,161	111 75
Ale, beer & port wgl- Animals	923	792	217 20
Books, pamphlets, etc.		7,115	2,200 00
Brass & manuf's of..		1,251	283 50
Breadstuffs, etc, viz Grain, of all kinds bush	1,179	1,123	172 85
Flour, brls	2,001	6,617	1,198 08
Meal, "	3	11	1 00
Rice and all other breadstuffs		1,195	2,118 37
Candles, lbs	7,915	151	113 50
Chicory, lbs	1,008	31	10 32
Coal and coke, tons	3,639	331	21 40
Coffee, from U.S. lbs	11,272	2,317	211 18
Copper and m'fs of..		116	89 65
Cordage all kinds..		211	59 31
Cotton, manuf's of		5,211	1,694 09
Drugs and medicines		31,296	12,376 53
Earthen, stone and China ware		638	213 35
Fancy goods, "		777	212 70
Fish		1,237	313 29
Fruit, dried, "		813	190 77
Green, "		8,420	2,097 38
Furs		1,731	510 39
Glass, glassware		1,164	292 20
Gum, exp sub's		1,785	535 50
Hats, caps, bonnets, Hosi, lbs	811	158	50 46
Iron and steel m'fs of Jewelry and watches and m'fs of gold and silver		10,780	3,168 86
Lead and manuf's of		106	21 65
Leather and m'fs of..		213	66 78
Marble and stone and manuf's of..		2,003	565 88
Malt, bush	2,753	1,915	43 50
Metals, composition and m'fs of..		226	126 31
Musical instruments		271	76 65
Oils, coal and kero sene, gals	5,611	1,226	404 21
All other, gals		1,259	313 63
Paints and colors		180	16 70
Paper and m'fs of..		3,742	1,064 19
Perfumery		59	17 70
Provisions		3,592	970 75
Bacon hams, etc..			
Salt, not from Great Britain or British possession, or for fisheries, lbs	19,000	170	13 99
Seeds		2,182	222 80
Silk, manuf's of..		1,350	1,151 10
Soap of all kinds..		705	164 43
Spices of all kinds..		10	2 70
Starch, lbs	1,162	53	23 22
Spirits			
Of all kinds, gals..	3,186	3,811	5,337 98
Wine, other than sparkling, gals	1,499	797	965 21
Wine sparkling doz	116	1,060	521 10
Sugar above No 1 lbs	127,741	1,617	1,021 43

SAN FRANCISCO COAL TRADE.

J. W. Harrison, reports August 5, as follows: During the week there have been the following arrivals: From the Northern mines, 13,313 tons, and no cargo from any foreign source. The quantity at hand this week is about one half the actual amount consumed. A contract has just been let by the Government for about 10,000 tons for Mare Island. They selected a British Columbia grade (Comox), although of course preferring the product of some American colliery on the coast, which could have been procured for much less money, but was unavailable on account of inferiority. This clearly demonstrates the burden our factories are struggling under, paying a heavy duty on fuel suited for their purposes, to protect the output of a few collieries, their product being entirely lignites. The Government pays \$7,500 on their contract referred to above.

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Molasses, gals	120	21	11 10
Sugar candy, etc, lbs	2,070	376	157 61
Sugar syrups, cane juice, etc., lbs....	31,863	1,202	522 95
Tea, from U.S. lbs..	1,074	233	23 30
Tobacco and cigarrs..	1,561	2,937	2,670 38
Wood and m'fs of..		2,085	597 75
Woolen m'fs....		5,470	1,737 33
All other dutiable articles.....		27,607	7,213 85
Total dutiable goods		\$167,036	\$36,711 62
Free goods, all other		35,723	
Grand total.....		\$202,759	\$36,711 62

EXPORTS

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

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Gold dust, nuggets, etc....		23,019
Other articles		438
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions		16,700
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water.....		105,192
THE FOREST.		
Lumber—planks, boards, etc		437
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Eggs..... doz	30	8
Other articles.....		30,714
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Fruits—green		2
Other articles.....		81
MANUFACTURES.		
Cottons, woollens, etc.....		31
Iron—pig and scrap, cast- ings, hardware, etc....		59
Sewing machines	3	65
Other articles.....		1,580
Miscellaneous articles....		3,978
Grand total.....		\$ 182,551
Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of July, 1893:		
QUANTITY.	VALUE	
Agricultural products— Fruits—green		489
Manufactures— Boots and shoes		11
Liquors—spirituous and malt of all kinds, gals	4	19
Sewing machines	3	110
Wood m'fs of all kinds..		330
Other articles		3,035
Miscellaneous articles		1,355
Total		\$ 5,380
Coin—gold		110
“—silver.....		116
Grand total.....		\$ 5,606
Total exports of all kinds.....		\$188,160

There is no change in value this week. Freight from Australia is quoted at 13s. 6d., and but few vessels are offered. Liverpool steam is unprocurable for the moment, occasioned by labor troubles in England. It is gratifying to hear that John Rosenfeld has been successful in effecting a satisfactory arrangement with his miners, enabling him to continue his shipments from Nanaimo.

THE AUSTRALIAN TIMBER TRADE.

Some idea of the present position of the timber trade in Australia can be gained from the report of an influential deputation of timber merchants from that colony, which recently waited upon the Colonial Secretary. The position seems to be just about as bad as it can possibly be, and it is evidently high time that our Antipodean friends took some means to safeguard their own interests. The bank stoppages have,

of course, had a good deal to do with this state of things, but for a long time past the building trade in and around Melbourne particularly has been in a very bad state, and, as a large firm of brokers remark in their circular, "business all round has been more or less at a standstill."

A perusal of the report previously alluded to will show that our colonial friends have many just and reasonable grounds for complaint, the principal of which is that, in spite of the large number of people (some 10,000 it was stated) employed directly and indirectly in the timber trade of Australia, and the splendid native timber which that country produced, no less than eight million feet of dressed and sixty million feet of planed timber were imported, we presume, every year. Bountifully as Australia is supplied with wood, most of the varieties cultivated there are hardwoods, which, although admirably suited in many ways for building purposes, entail, of course, a much greater expenditure of labor than the bulk of the wood imported, viz: American Oregon pine. This was to be remedied, the deputation suggested, by increased import duties, which is apparently the only way out of the difficulty.

The whole trade of Australia is passing through a more serious crisis than there has been experienced for a long time, and the timber trade is evidently feeling it as keenly as any other. In England, where our supplies of native timber are practically nil, import duties are not required; but in Australia it is different, and we trust that the representations which have been made by the timber trade of that country to its Parliament will meet with an adequate response. "Live and let live" is a motto applicable everywhere.—*London Timber.*

A Montreal dispatch says there is a revival of the Canadian lumber trade with South America.

Experienced fruit growers are coming to the conclusion that mixed orchards bear better than those consisting of only one single variety. It is alleged to be much better to plant a number of varieties with a view to better fertilization of the blossoms.

According to an exchange, Ontario, California, now has 6,000 acres planted with orchards of various kinds. The planting during the past season reached 1,356 acres; 574 of which were lemons, and 423 acres deciduous fruits, one-half of which were peaches.

It is generally recognized that the time has arrived when, if the beaver is not to be exterminated steps must be taken to prevent his further slaughter. He has, like the buffalo, been driven far away from the outposts of civilization and, as Mr. Horace Martin has pointed out in his recent work, unless he be protected will soon be no more. The beaver has been a most important factor in the history of this North American continent. Not only has he supplied food and clothing for the settlers, but his skin has served the purposes of currency. The latest view regarding him is that fur dealers complain of the increasing scarcity of skins, while in the absence of a protecting law, whole colonies are slaughtered, kittens and all.

DALBY & CLAXTON PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.,

Real Estate, Insurance,
Mining & Financial

AGENTS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, England.
Alliance Assurance Company (Fire), England
The Albion Fire Insurance Association, Ltd., England.
The Great West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg and Victoria.
The Royal Canadian Packing Co., Claxton, Skeena River, "Globe Brand of Salmon."
The Stoveston Canning Co., Stoveston, Fraser River, "Lighthouse Brand of Salmon."

64 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

INVENTOR'S RECORD.

The following list of United States patents granted to Canadian inventors, July 4, 1893, is reported for THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL by James Sangster, solicitors of patents and trade-marks, Buffalo, N. Y. :
Alfred J. Allen, assignor to S. H. and J. D. Randall, Wyoming, Ohio, leather skiving machine.

John Jones and Alexander Gillies, Toronto, brush for street sweeper.

George Mann, assignor to G. F. Burton, Toronto, advertising device.

James Marshall, Toronto, street car.

Caleb Swayze, Welland, Ont., cement for nut-locks.

James Robertson, assignor of one-half to A. B. Rudd and H. H. Neilson, Perth, combined wrench and wheel lifter.

Total issue, including patents, trade marks and reissues, 500.

BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.

There are hundreds of young Provincialists who are just branching out into business life. They have begun their careers as clerks, type-writers, secretaries or book-keepers, and they mean to be both faithful to their employers and energetic in the work which they undertake. There is, however, a rock upon which many of these promising young people wreck themselves, and upon which a good proportion of the failures in commercial and business life have stranded before them. That rock is *breach of confidence*. The young employees are attracted by the novelty of the work into which they are thrown. They speak unreservedly of it to their friends and acquaintances, and are apparently quite unaware that they are betraying the trust of their employer. Occasionally the employee differs with his employer on some moral question involved in a business transaction, and, forgetting that if his conscience or principles do not allow him to do his work with ease he should at once leave his place, he goes about talking the matter over with his friends; perhaps which is worse, he assumes a mysterious air of "the things I could tell if I would," and by look and cowardly innuendo endeavors to damage his employers. Yet in the long run this breach of confidence does not injure the firm half so much as it injures the employee. His measure

MIXED PAINTS, DRY COLORS, CALSOMINES,

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



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

A. RAMSAY & SON.

ESTABLISHED
1812.

MONTREAL

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LTD

OF MONTREAL, TORONTO AND VICTORIA,

Are the only Paint Manufacturers in the province, and have now a complete stock, in Victoria and Vancouver, of WHITE LEAD, LACQUERS, READY MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, DRY COLORS, BOILED LINSEED OIL, RAW OIL, KALSOMINE, OXIDES, GLUE, COLORS in Japan, CASTOR OIL. We have 40 years experience of this business. We guarantee every package bearing our name or brand. We are sole owners of the following brands, viz: "Elephant White Lead Ready-Mixed Paints and Colors," "Prism White Lead Ready-Mixed Paints and Colors," "Decorators' Pure White Lead," "Diamond Ready-Mixed Paints and Colors," "Victoria Ready-Mixed Paints and Colors," "Manhattan Coach Colors," "Peerless Varnish," "Sun Varnish." These goods can be procured at any of the ship chandlers, hardware or paint stores in the province. Ask for our brands and take no other.



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.

is soon taken by those who have to do with him, and when his dismissal takes place there are none to offer him employment. The employee who is faithful to the duties assigned him and is loyal to his employer's interests is the man who will make his mark in business life and who will have won the respect and esteem of all, when the unfaithful employee will be still found in the perfunctory performance of the simplest of mercantile life.

NEW ENGLAND'S CRISIS.

While the Canadian cotton mills are at present working full time, thanks to the precautions taken by them some time ago to control the output, the mills of New England are continually closing and hundreds—nay thousands—of operators, many of them from Canada, are finding themselves deprived of work, with the result, it may be supposed, that there will be a return flood to the Province of Quebec, in which so much has been said about the advisability—particularly from the point of nationality and religion—of repatriating the French Canadians. Ex-Premier Mer-

cier, the leading demagogue, has just been doing missionary work there, and has denounced British institutions to his heart's content, insisting upon the building up of a distinct French Canadian nationality; but it is not likely that it will be possible for Jean Baptiste to do much in that direction. The thoughtful men of French origin realize the futility of the proposal, it being only the local demagogue who, like the professional agitator, makes it his business to trade upon prejudice.

The Russian Legation in Washington will be raised to an Embassy shortly.

In the United States, during the fiscal year which closed with June, there was a difference of \$296,000,000 in the balance of that nation's foreign trade as compared with 1891-2, for while in the previous year exports exceeded imports by more than \$202,800,000, in the latter the imports exceeded the exports by \$93,000,000. The volume of exports of merchandise decreased \$182,855,001, of which \$90,907,513 occurred during the last half of the year, January-June, 1893, the imports of merchandise increasing \$113,073,000.

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-IN-CHIEF.
L. G. HENDERSON . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.
Office—No. 77 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1893.

THE BRITISH HARVEST.

The London Times crop reports up to July 1st, show the following percentages in the falling off of the crops: Wheat 1.2; barley, 3.0; oats, 5.6; potatoes, 6.5; beans, 7.2; peas, 5.7; roots, 9.0; grass, 11.2; and hops, 13.9. Throughout Great Britain in only three instances does their appear a gain in condition, and these exceptions are advances from \$9.6 to \$11.4 in the case of potatoes in Wales, an advance from 101.7 to 106.0 in Scotland, and an advance from 102.8 to 104.8 in roots, also in Scotland. The harvest generally is expected to be a month earlier than last year.

C. P. R. EXTENSION.

The C. P. R. authorities and Ben. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, have, it would appear, had a misunderstanding, the last named company having refused to haul tourist cars to and from St. Paul. In consequence, the Canadian company expect to have rails laid to the boundary on the American side by about the middle of next month when through trains will run over what is now known as the Soo line. This will be a further saving of time, and will relieve the C. P. R. of any dependence on its aforesaid ally, who, in the days of the original syndicate, materially aided in getting rid of the Belgian capitalists who controlled the road when the present magnates began to be a railway corporation.

CANADIAN GOLD COIN.

The Canadian Trade Review comments on the fact that Canada has as gold coin of her own the gold coins of Great Britain and the United States, being at par value for the latter and \$1.80 to the pound for the former. It is remarked that ours is a gold currency, and that silver is merely a subsidiary metal, being legal tender only to the extent of ten dollars, while copper is not legal tender for more than a dollar. It is observed that the foreign trade of Canada being large, she has considerable interest in all matters appertaining to foreign exchange, and whenever her credit abroad does not exceed her maturing liabilities, she has to pay the difference by the exportation of gold, which is the great medium of foreign exchange. The lack of a gold coinage of her own has led and still leads to a good deal of friction between the public and the Government

from which this gold is secured for export. Were Canada to have her own gold coinage, with which the Government would invariably redeem its notes, all trouble as regards foreign gold would be done away with. A Canadian gold coin is needed also to complete the monetary system of the country.

HOME LABOR.

In the Victoria City Council the other night, the question was brought up of the employment of foreign labor in the carrying out of municipal contracts and the hope was expressed that as far as possible home labor would be employed. At present, there is a surplus of labor in this community, and numbers of respectable citizens and taxpayers have little or no work to do, while it is notorious that foreigners of various nationalities are in the enjoyment of that work the remuneration of which comes out of the pockets of those who have no work to do. As we have before pointed out, this employment of the cheapest labor obtainable is the consequence of the contract system under which the rule is to give out contracts to those who will do them the most cheaply, and these in their turn take care to employ the cheapest men and methods that it is possible to have. Under the existing system, no matter what those self-styled patrons of the workingman, Mayor Beaven and Ald. Bragg, may say, it cannot be expected that home labor will have the preference unless that be made a condition of the contract, and, as such be written in the bond.

COLD STORAGE.

Mr. D. R. Ker, of this city, who lately visited Chicago and the East, has been paying considerable attention to the question of cold storage at the great centre of the beef and cattle trade. The idea is no new one with THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL, which has urged its carrying out here with the object of economizing fodder in winter, when there is either no grass, or it is very scarce and un-nutritious, while the animals would be brought to the block when in their prime and before the hardships of the more rigorous season had reduced their flesh or had made serious inroads upon their numbers. On this point Mr. Ker is reported to have said: "Everything is kept in cold storage now in the east. Cattle and poultry are killed in the fall while in prime condition, and stored, being sold as trade demands. In Chicago I ate beef and poultry which had been in cold storage for a year, and they were fully as good as I ever tasted. A large cold storage warehouse should be erected in Westminster, and the interior cattle should be brought down in the fall and slaughtered and stored here for winter use."

Mr. Ker is here given as suggesting Westminster as the proper place for a warehouse. It might be that some other point on the Mainland might be found to be still more convenient. Mr. Ker, who is a wideawake business man, has no hesitation in saying that the enterprise could easily be made profitable, and, moreover, backed up that opinion by expressing his readiness to assist in the promotion of the object.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

There is something in connection with the lobster industry of the maritime provinces which is hard to understand, or the parties directly concerned are lying like horse-thieves. One is continually being told that the lobster crop is rapidly diminishing, and that if there be not more protection, they will soon be an extinct species. Certain vigorous restrictions have been imposed; but it cannot be that they have been the means of increasing the catch to the extent which the subjoined figures would indicate. They, however, have materially put up the value of the fish, for while in 1888 live lobsters at the port of Yarmouth, N. S., were worth \$3.73 per crate, they now average \$6.31, the catch at the same time having more than doubled. There has manifestly been a dead steal about this entire business, as the subjoined official figures of the port of Yarmouth will show, and Yarmouth is not the only point whence lobsters are exported, and the figures cited in no way refer to the large quantity of lobsters put up in tins which find their way to the market from these protected fisheries. The figures referred to are:

	Crates.	Value.
1888.....	16,108	\$ 60,107
1889.....	17,020	83,419
1890.....	29,240	101,965
1891.....	28,840	134,408
1892.....	31,872	194,573
1893.....	36,092	227,936

AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

The Canadian Trade Review, remarking upon the numbers of landseekers who have lately visited this Province in search of farm land, only to find that what is worth having is taken up by some moneyed speculator, who, while not using it, is only willing to sell at such a price as to make it useless for a settler, says that those rich men who bring their money for investment in land and hold it for a rise are the curse of British Columbia as of every other country. It adds that the only way to deal with them is to tax them out of existence. It is unfortunately only too true that a great part of what ought to be the immediately available lands of the Province are in the hands of speculators who made the best of the opportunity afforded them immediately prior to the coming into effect of the latest regulations which restricted the sales of government lands and augmented the value put upon them by the department.

There are, however, according to what has been learned from the latest survey parties, considerable tracts of good lands whose existence was hardly known and of whose enormous extent no one had any idea. It will, it is to be hoped, be the policy of the Government to see that they are not alienated from the public domain in the interests of speculators and land companies, but that, without unnecessary delay, they are made as accessible as possible, to the end that agricultural development work shall be done upon them by those who are content to toil and sweat with the object of making homes for themselves and of intelligently putting the land to its legitimate uses.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The value of the output of the Canadian cotton mills for the year 1892 was nearly \$9,000,000, which it is estimated is only about 75 per cent. of the possible output of manufacture from the 46,322,525 pounds of raw cotton imported into Canada. Allowing about 2 82-100 yards of cloth to the pound, the total value may be safely placed at \$11,500,000. The amount of wages paid between January and December is stated to have been \$2,380,000 on the output of \$9,000,000, which is about 2 per cent. less than operatives were getting in 1891. In New England, the cotton mills keep closing, and a constant exodus of French Canadians is taking place to their old homes in Quebec. On this account, we observe that some of the American papers, among them the *Seattle Telegraph*, declare that the Canadian cotton industry is almost at a standstill, which is not the case, the depression being confined to the United States' Atlantic states in which many French Canadians are accustomed to find employment. In recent conversation the representative of a prominent eastern wholesale dry goods house declared trade generally to be good and the cotton mills fully as prosperous as the other branches.

VICTORIA'S FAIR.

The B. C. Agricultural Society's exhibition has come and gone, and, despite the efforts that were put forth to boom, it has not been a success. It was easy to see during almost the entire week that the affair had fallen flat, the only day upon which the attendance was anything worth speaking of being on the occasion when the Mayor had proclaimed a civic holiday. At the annual meeting, held on Friday night, there were considerable searchings of heart as to the cause of the lack of success and various were the answers given. In the first place, some cause other than the weather had to be sought for, since the elements had as far as possible co-operated with the management. Now, as to the causes assigned. The first mentioned was the hard times. That is a reason whose plausibility will generally commend itself, and President Ellis' explanation would be generally accepted as a pretty good one.

But as if this were not cogent enough he added "the limited street car service made it very awkward for people visiting to go out to the grounds." Mr. D. R. Ker endorsed the idea of the defective car service—"thousands of people were," he said, "afraid to go out as they did not know when they could get a car out or back." But probably the best explanation offered by him was that "these exhibitions were getting stale," and that to draw a crowd special attractions must be had. Mr. Scarborough favored the idea of hard times, and added that a time must be hit upon when the farmers could enjoy fine weather. Mr. Templeman believed that the hard times and wretched car service were among the main causes, supplementing these ideas with the expression of opinion that a fair at such a distance from the city could never be made a success. No matter what

they thought otherwise, the members of the society appear to have chimed in with the President's idea that "what we want is a ten-minute service and a five-cent fare."

Considering that two newspaper men were upon the management last year, it is refreshing to know that they were informed by a member from the country that the fair had not been sufficiently advertised, and that Victoria might have made its summer fair a success by hard work and united effort. Cheaper fares and a better transportation service were also pointed out as the essentials to success, the inference being that their unsatisfactory character was largely blameworthy for the failure. Meantime, in the multitude of counsel on the subject it is hard for the outside public to locate the responsibility for what was an acknowledged failure. The new Board, which has been elected under the presidency of Dr. Milne, will have every opportunity in the coming year of doing better than their predecessors, of whom it is by no means too much to say that they did the best they could.

SOMETHING WRONG.

It is now said that the Nova Scotia, Halifax and Moncton sugar refineries having attempted in vain to obtain authority from the Canadian Parliament to amalgamate, assume to have effected the same object under an English statute, and to be known as the Acadia Sugar Company, which takes over three concerns. The shareholders of the Nova Scotia refinery receive about \$1,200,000 stock in the new company, the Halifax refinery \$1,000,000, and the Moncton refinery shareholders \$600,000. One-half of this allotment is preferred and one-half common stock. The scheme as outlined by a promoter is practically this: The new company has a nominal capital of £600,000 *stg.*, or in round numbers about \$2,800,000 of Canadian money. One-half of this is preferred cumulative stock, and one-half is common stock, founder's shares, etc. The incorporation was secured largely through the influence of Joun. F. Stairs, M. P., and report has it that its affairs will be placed under the management of Thos. E. Kenney, M. P.

Here we have two members of the House of Commons sworn not only to abide by but to maintain the prerogatives of the Canadian House of Parliament, deliberately going to work and striving to over-ride its authority under a British statute which the autonomy of Canada being guaranteed, ought no longer to exist. The *Monday Times* thus comments on the situation: "Under this statute people in England can organize to carry on enterprises in other countries; but that, by a device of this kind, the Canadian Parliament can be ousted out of its jurisdiction is difficult of credence. If Canada has no law on the subject, a new general law covering the present case, in which it has been called upon to act, would not be obnoxious to the objection which lies against *ex post facto* laws. It will be strange, indeed, if Parliament allow so marked an attempt

to encroach on its privileges to pass without notice." The members named are most certainly in the most flagrant contempt of Canadian authority. But it may be added if this incident is allowed to pass unnoticed what may happen next? Which of our institutions, which of our guaranteed right and privileges is safe?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

At the present time, British grown tea has taken the position of supplying 84 per cent. of the leaf consumed in England as compared with 30½ per cent. ten years ago.

The forests of New Mexico cover an area estimated from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 acres, consisting mainly of pine, but with considerable quantities of spruce, with some walnut, ash, oak, hickory, etc.

The Standard Oil Company is again in complete control in Colorado. Its rival, the Rocky Mountain Company, is no more, and the octopus has the field again, the deal having involved an outlay of about a million dollars. The Philistines are again upon the strong man and have once more bound him hand and foot.

CONSIDERABLE hubbub has been raised in the Canadian dry goods trade during the past month on account of the cutting of the price of staples by certain Toronto houses. Other Toronto houses and most of the Montreal houses are making vigorous protests against the new method, and at a recent meeting they decided to interview the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co. and see if the supplies of those doing the slashing could not be stopped.

The *Iron Age* says: "There is some encouragement in the fact that the present severe financial stringency has found the iron and steel trades with prices at bottom. The depression did not come at a time when values were inflated, and has, therefore, had relatively little effect upon them. How different the influence of the present condition of affairs would have been if we had been running along with prices at a normal level may be easily imagined. Those who figure on any material reduction in the prices of iron and steel in the near future will probly reckon without their host."

It would seem that while to a certain extent we in the west are not so prosperous as we would like to be, in the eastern provinces, where they have been, to some extent, under a cloud, they are having better times, and the laboring classes who, in bad times, are proportionately the most serious sufferers, have but little to complain of. We observe that in Montreal a contractor for certain city works is unable to secure the help he wants. This is by no means a bad sign, particularly when it is remembered that numerous French Canadians are returning from the New England States where the majority of the factories in which they are accustomed to find employment have shut down.

MONEY.

The bronze cent and two cent pieces were first coined in 1861, and the nickel half-dime in 1866.

The earliest Greek coins bore a lion or tortoise on the obverse and punch marks on the reverse.

Wapum was adopted by the New England colonists in all their dealings with the Indians.

English coin was first made a legal tender in 1216. Before this rents had been paid in produce.

In 1237 the English coined gold pennies, which weighed 1/20th of a pound, passed for 20 pence.

Vermont and Connecticut coined coppers in 1785. New Jersey and Massachusetts did the same in 1786.

Paper money was first issued by the notorious John Law. His issues exceeded £120,000,000.

In 1620 the first large copper coins were minted in England, putting an end to private leaden tokens.

In the early years of this century there were thirty three tons of silver to one of gold in circulation.

The Romans issued private or consular coins which bear the name of every leading Roman family.

Tobacco and warehouse receipts issued after it was stored were both used in Virginia as money.

In 1,000 ounces of our gold coinage there are 900 ounces of pure gold, 10 ounces of silver and 90 of copper.

In the world's mints from 1850 to 1890 there were coined 9,191 tons of gold, and 81,235 tons of silver.

From 1662 to 1690 the accounts of the New Netherlands were kept in wampum, beaver and raccoon skins.

Arabic coins have a sentence from the Koran, and, generally, the caliph's name, but never an image.

The purchasing power of money in the days of the Roman Emperors was about ten times what it is at present.

The plan of a decimal coinage for the United States was suggested by Jefferson in 1785, and adopted by Congress.

During the reign of Victoria the Indian Government has coined £2,000,000 gold and £206,000,000 of silver.

When Leyden was besieged by the Spanish army in 1571 the city government issued credit notes on leather.

The average life of a note of the bank of England is a little less than seventy days. Notes are never re-issued.

The currency of the Argentine Republic consists altogether of paper notes, ranging in value from 1c up to \$100.

The early English and French kings took "moneys" with them on their travels, who coined money as it was needed.

According to Jacob's estimate, the Roman Empire in the time of Augustus possessed £33,000,000 of gold and silver.

The first mention of money in the Scriptures was Abraham's purchase of a sepulcher, for 400 shekels of silver, B. C. 1850.

Cakes of tea in India, pieces of silk in China, salt in Abyssinia and codfish in Iceland have all been used as money.

The American Indians used money

tokens made of coal, bone, shell, mica, cornelian, agate, gold, copper, lead and iron.

Edward III. ordered innkeepers to search all their guests in order that foreign money might not be brought into the country.

The continental money depreciated so greatly before the end of the Revolution that it passed current only at the rate of 1 to 40.

Among the South Sea Islanders, for a long time after their acquaintance with Europeans began, all values were expressed in axes.

The famous "Wood's money," which made so much trouble in Ireland and in the colonies in 1722 and 1723, were made of pinchbeck.

During several centuries the deposits in the Bank of Venice, which were not payable, but transferable on the books of the bank, were at a premium over gold coin.

A Roman mite was thirty-five hundredths of a cent; a farthing was sixty-eight hundredths; a penny, 13. 750; a pound, \$13.75s.

The amount of paper money issued by the Revolutionary Government of France between 1790 and 1796 is estimated at \$9,000,000,000.

Germany had last year £122,000,000 gold, £45,000,000 silver, £71,000,000 paper, a total of £238,000,000, or £5 to each inhabitant.

The paper money issued by the first French Republic fell to less than 1 per cent. A pair of boots cost 7,500 francs; a pound of butter 750.

The skins of various animals passed current among the American Indians, and were to a small extent adopted also by the early settlers.

The Romanes, or libra, was a pound of copper, or brass stamped by the State. It was oblong, like a brick, and was not struck but cast.

France has a currency of £178,000,000 gold, £150,000,000 silver, £115,000,000 paper, in all £443,000,000, or £11.8 per inhabitant.

From 1638 to 1652 musket balls were used as currency in New England at a valuation of a farthing apiece, and were a legal tender up to 1 shilling.

During the fifty five years ending 1890, India received and retained £112,000,000 of gold and silver, taking four times as much silver as gold.

The United States coins fixed by Congress in 1786 were the gold eagle and half eagle, the silver dollar, half dollar, quarter, dime and half dime.

Numismatists say that no human head was impressed on coins until after the death of Alexander the Great. All images before that were of deities.

Baring says that in London, during the crisis of 1817, it was found impossible to borrow any money whatever on a sum of £60,000 of silver.

According to the best estimates, Great Britain has at present £102,000,000 gold, £22,000,000 silver, £39,000,000 paper, a total of £163,000,000.

In the fifteenth century the Bishops and monasteries of France, England and Germany did an extensive business in coining money under royal sanction.

The total amount of money issued by

the Continental Congresses and the States to carry on the War of the Revolution was not short of \$500,000,000.

The Director of the mint says that the United States has \$651,000,000 gold, \$575,000,000 silver, \$405,000,000 paper, or over \$25 to each inhabitant.

Edward I. forbade the circulation of foreign money in England, and established an exchange at Dover where travelers might dispose of purchase money.

During the hundred years' war between France and England every baron in both countries claimed and exercised the right to coin what money he pleased.

Judas sold his master for thirty pieces of silver; that is, thirty Roman pennies; about \$1.12½. One Roman penny was a good day's wages for an agricultural laborer.

In 1681 Charles II. minted tin and tried to make it pass current. After his abdication James II. minted gun metal and pewter and endeavored to make purchases with the coins.

The Norman-English coined silver pence with a cross cut deeply into the coin, in order that it might be easily broken into half-pence and farthings when small change was needed.

Two hundred years ago the West Coast Africans had a "money of account," the standard being a bar of iron, and anything supposed to equal its value was called a "bar."

Anybody can be his own coal oil inspector by using a thermometer and a little common sense. It should be remembered that any oil whose flashing point is below 120 degrees is extremely unsafe, but most people are not aware that neither apparatus nor technical skill is necessary to determine the flashing point of any sample of oil. Anyone can make the experiment for himself by taking a pint cup, filling it nearly full of water, and placing it on the stove with a thermometer in it. When the water has reached the temperature of 120 degrees, take off the cup and pour a teaspoonful of the oil to be tested on the surface. Stir it with a spoon so that the oil shall be thoroughly heated, then pass a lighted match closely over the surface. If the oil ignites, it is unsafe, and should not be used.

S. F. Herald of Trade: Continued discouraging advices from the Columbia river regarding the run, has caused the turning down of all orders for Columbia river salmon. The packers that sold agreeing to deliver certain amounts, without the reservation "if packed" find themselves in a corner. The catch of fish at last advices was 7 to 8 to the boat, which is considerably below the average of last year. A sailing vessel arrived from Alaska the past week with 12,000 cases of salmon packed on Karluck river for the Alaska Improvement Co. At the time the vessel left fish was running freer. Up to July 15, the shortage of all canneries on that river was 15 per cent. in comparison with the upput to the like date in 1892. On Columbia river the pack will probably reach 250,000 cases—the highest pack ever before made.

FOREIGN MEAT QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The following is a report of one of the sessions of the select committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of marking Australian and American meat offered for sale in the United Kingdom, copied from the *Manchester Grocer's Review* of July 11:

The fraudulent sale of American bacon as English was first dealt with.

Mr. J. M. Harris, connected with a limited company in the trade, gave evidence as to cases of American bacon sold as Wiltshire or Waterford. He said that he believed that this was practised extensively in almost every town of any size in the United Kingdom.

The chairman: What do you recommend as a remedy? Witness: That every side of bacon or ham and every package of lard shall be distinctly branded with the name of the country from which it came. A case, he added, was now being gone in against a large firm in Manchester. He considered the working of the Merchandise Marks Act in its present state inadequate to protect the consuming public. The bacon produced by his own company at Calne, in Wiltshire, was genuinely marked.

Lord Stanhope: Can it be rubbed out? Witness: No. It would have to be scratched out as it is burned in.

By Lord Mount Stephen: There was a material difference to the consumer in the quality of the English and American bacon depending on curing and feeding the pigs.

By Lord Winchelsea: Mere verbal representation by a seller to the buyer would not, under the Merchandise Marks Act, render the seller liable. There was nothing practically in that Act at present to protect the consumers against marking of meat falsely after it had reached this country. He did not think that the difference in quality induced the purchasers to protect themselves by selecting the fair dealing shops.

Mr. E. Manville, the electrician who conducted the electrical experimental marking before the committee, was recalled. He said he had not yet completed his apparatus. As to the cost of the marking, he believed that the use of each instrument would cost 3½d. an hour, and he estimated that sixty carcasses could be marked in each hour, so that the cost would be inappreciable.

Mr. E. M. Nelson, a member of the principal firm in the New Zealand meat import trade, gave evidence in opposition to the marking of meat. He believed that any of the proposed methods of marking would be costly. The profits on the foreign meat trade were now exceedingly small, and any additional expense must in the end fall on the consumer. He considered that marking was unnecessary for the protection of the public.

The chairman: But it is generally admitted the public are insufficiently aware of the extent of the sale of foreign meat in this country? Witness: That might be so, but he thought that the public knowledge of the matter was growing every day. If misrepresentation was carried on, it must be by selling to careless consumers, who did not take the trouble to protect

themselves. They could easily be careful as to what they bought. He had reliable information from New Zealand that there was no great desire for any system of marking, it being felt that it would not operate to the particular individual advantage of the producers of any one country. He should say that the consumer very often bought American beef as English, and he could not be sure that he would himself be able to tell the difference. He believed the origin of the suggested marking was the protection of the British farmer. He had arrived at the conclusion that marking was neither necessary, expedient nor feasible. He was sure the electrical marking would hasten the setting in of decomposition. He did not believe that the importation of Australian mutton seriously affected that of English mutton, for Australian would stand at 2½d. on this side even while English remained at 7d. the pound. The Australian was excellent value at the price.

WHY GOLD IS EXPORTED.

There are a number of good reasons why American eagles take trips to the Old World. In the first place, nearly \$50,000,000 are sent abroad yearly by servant girls to their relatives in Europe through the post office department. Then, again, all debts and balances due in Europe are payable in gold only. Within the past forty years, over \$1,000,000,000 in gold has gone from the United States to Europe and has not returned. The bankers of Europe are the creditors of the whole world. Over \$1,000,000,000 of the securities of the United States, such as railroad, State, municipal, and the United States bonds are held in Europe. The interest and principal of these securities are payable in gold. The last five months have been against the United States, for the reason that the imports into that country have been \$96,196,491 in excess of its exports. This has been the balance of trade against the United States, and in payment of which over 60,000,000 in gold has been shipped to Europe. This balance of trade must be paid in gold.

GROUNDWORK OF SUCCESS.

The lack of executive ability, so essential to a thoroughly systematic and profitable management of business, is in numerous instances a cause of failure. The attention the young merchant should be directed to this highly important feature, which may be justly considered the ground-work of success. Experience, it is true, furnishes the surest preventative of the errors almost certain to occur at the outset of every business man's career; yet the uninitiated may so profit by the teachings of those who have promulgated rules for their guidance as to carry into their work the necessary caution and discrimination. To be provided against possible contingencies is to be started aright—"to be forewarned is to be forearmed." A consideration of the best and surest methods of the conduct of business should be well weighed before making any investment, as well as a due regard for its character.

It has been well and wisely said that

one should select the business or profession, the following of which best agrees with the inclination, as in that direction he will be better prepared to devote his energies, since it better agrees with his pleasure and is less likely to be attended with obnoxious or objectionable features. It too often happens that some men are either forced into the business for which they are unfitted, or for which they have no inclination or aptitude, by pressure of circumstances or a want of reflection. This mistake sometimes proceeds from a sort of ambition which may be attributed to an improper consideration of another's success as applying to one's own. Where the few have reached the acme of their anticipations, the many have utterly failed. Some men seem intuitively to select the proper sphere in which to operate; some have commenced one kind of business and then turned to another with more satisfaction than was warranted by the former trial; while some indeed have continued to experiment without ever being able to make the right choice.

To be well informed of all matters relating to trade; to be well posted in business forms; to be advised of every change which may occur to regulate the drift of the commercial current; to be careful and circumspect in each and every move are requisites which every man engaged in business of whatever nature should diligently and continually consider. The want of reflection is a serious barrier, which will exert a baneful influence and cripple the efforts of even the most assiduous devotee. A thoughtful disposition, combined with energy, enterprise and unswerving adherence to just principles based upon ascertaining results cannot fail to bestow the proper elements of success.—*S. F. Retail Grocers' Journal.*

The exports of butter and cheese from Canada this season are so far in excess of any previous year to date.

It is estimated that the world's visible stock of gold coin and bullion on June 30, 1883, was equivalent to \$1,950,000,000, compared with \$1,900,000 six months previously.

It is rumored that the consolidation of the three Maritime Provinces refineries, under the name of the Acadia Sugar Refining Co., will take place about the first of August.

It is asserted that the coffee drinkers of the world spend \$260,000,000 per year in order to obtain their favorite beverage. That estimate is based upon a valuation of \$100 per ton, for 150,000 tons are said to be the quantity of coffee consumed annually.

The Imperial Canal of China is the longest in the world and the greatest in point of traffic. Its length is 2,100 miles and it connects forty-one cities situated on its banks. It was completed in 1350, after 600 years spent on its construction.

The *London Grocer* says: Salmon is quoted firmer in some quarters, but the inquiry from the country, is not brisk enough for dealers to buy to any extent, and sales have been but limited. The River Ganges has arrived in London with 29,464 cases.

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	Holmyard.	Victoria.....	Liverpool.....			

B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUR.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Br bark...	Geo. Thompson	1128	Young	Jan. 13.	Westminster.	Sydney ..	806,938	7,814	March 21	owners ac
Br bark...	Mark Curry	1256	Liswell	Jan. 1	Vancouver	Plymouth.	923,058	9,882	May 29	52s 6d
Nor. bark..	Fritzoe	1078	Holfsen..	Jan. 10.	Vancouver	Calho.....	879,292	8,031	March 3	36s 3d
Am. bark..	Colorado	1036	Gilson	Jan. 19	Cowichan	Valparaiso f.o.	832,637	7,077	April 27..	37s 6d
Br bark...	Highlands	1236	Owen	Jan. 26	Vancouver	Montreal	836,663	15,537	June 23	Private.
Chil. bark.	India	953	Funke	Jan. 11.	Moodyville..	Valparaiso	738,752	7,109	March 30	owners ac
Br bktn....	Bittern	379	Stromach...	Jan. 20	Vancouver	Fremantle, Au	302,950	4,201		owners ac
Ger. ship..	Katharine	1630	Spille.	Feb. 7	Moodyville..	Iquiqui.....	1,328,879	11,053	May 6..	35s
Br. ship..	County of Varmouth.	2151	Swanson	March 21	Vancouver.	C. K. f. o.	1,628,530	17,500		50s
Chil. ship..	Hindostan	1342	Welsh	March 6	Moodyville..	Valparaiso	1,196,826	10,242		owners ac
Am. bark..	Seminole	1439	Weeden.	March 19	Moodyville..	Santa Rosalia.	1,010,913	7,966		Private.
Am. ship..	Ivy	1181	Lovell	April 22	Vancouver	Wilmington	791,911	10,197		Private.
Br bark...	Assel	795	Gilmour.	March 6	Vancouver..	Antofagasta	631,165	6,577		35s
Br ship...	Satuna.	1106	Grahn	April 20	Vancouver.	Port Pirie	961,868	7,718		42s 6d
Am. bark..	Harry Morse.	1313	Hughes.	April 19	Moodyville..	Shanghai.	928,219	8,000		45s
Haw. bark	John Eua	2600	Schnauer.	June 2.....	Cowichan.	Port Pirie	2,580,797	19,500		40s
Br bark...	Blairhoyle	1231	Gray	June 1	Vancouver.	Sydney ..	913,685	7,804		31s 3d
Br bark...	Mary Low	813	Robertson.	May 21	Vancouver.	Pisagua ..	663,640	5,297		55s
Nor. bark.	Sigurd	1530	Anse	May 21	Vancouver.	Port Pirie.	1,425,000	10,633		40s
Chil. ship..	Atacama	1235	Caballero.	May 13	Moodyville..	Valparaiso...	967,361	7,752		owners ac
Br bark...	Wythop	1248	Edwards.	May 26	Vancouver.	Sydney ..	1,019,667	8,365		31s 3d
Br ship...	Gryfe	1069	Roberts.	June 25	Vancouver.	Antwerp.	785,228	11,790		50s
Ger bark..	Heinrich	921	Henne	June 7	Vancouver.	Holland.	577,537	4,008		55s
Br bark...	Dochna	966	McJerrrow	June 26	Vancouver.	Adelaide	710,231	5,920		38s 9d
Br ship...	Kinkora	1799	Lawton	July 29	Vancouver.	Callao ...	1,136,128	12,465		30s
Am schr.	Carrier Dove	672	Branddt.	Aug. 7	Cowichan	Adelaide	886,989	7,982		39s
Am bark..	Seminole	1439	Weeden	Aug. 1	Moodyville..	Santa Rosalia.	1,015,008	7,896		Private.
Am schr.	Puritan	584	Warner	Aug. 4	Moodyville..	Tientsin	725,951	8,625		55s
Am bark..	Sonoma	988	Anderson		Vancouver.	Iquiqui				20s
Br ship...	Gunford	2108	Wier		Vancouver.	Port Pirie				37s 6d
Am ship..	Wm. H. Starbuck	1272	Reynolds		Vancouver.	London				52s 6d
Nor bark..	Fortuna	1332	Mikkelsen		Vancouver.	Australia				33s 9d
Br bark...	Gainborough	953	McPhail		Moodyville..	Valparaiso f. o				owners ac
Chil. bark.	India	953	Funke		Moodyville..	Valparaiso.				owners ac
Chil. bark.	Elisa	915	Harken.		Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.				owners ac

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Edward Wood, livery, opening at Union.
 J. Jacobson, restaurant, Victoria, closed by landlord.
 Curtis & Newson, have opened in hardware in Vancouver.
 A. J. Whitneck, grocer, Vancouver, is giving up business.
 Geo. Howe, butcher, Union, has sold out and is opening a hotel.
 Minnie Robinson, succeeds Robinson & Co., tailors, Vancouver.
 R. Hilbert, boots and shoes, Nanaimo, has been granted an extension.
 The estate of A. G. Horne, general store, Nanaimo, will be sold out.
 Sam Churchill, butcher, Steveston and North Arm, has sold out to Jacob Grauer.
 Genelle Bros., Tappin Sidng, are erect-

ing a sawmill, with a capacity of 30,000 feet a day.

Robert Robson, grocer and produce, Revelstoke, is reported to have left the town suddenly.

D. W. Sutherland, formerly a general merchant at Mount Lehman, effects advertised for sale by Sheriff.

Geo. Phillips, stoves and tinware, Victoria. Stock assigned to W. J. Copp, for the benefit of creditors.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the week ending August 12—

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
3.	Tacoma, str., Port Townsend.	93
5.	Mogul, str., Port Townsend	38
8.	Wanderer, str., Port Townsend..	55
8.	Mogul, str., Port Townsend...	13
8.	Eclipse, ship, San Francisco	2,202
8.	Rufus E Wood, bk, Wilmington..	2,316
8.	Mont-errat, ss, San Francisco	1,481
10.	Grandholm ss, San Francisco	1,630
12.	Louis Walsh, ship, Wilmington.	2,372
	Total	10,530

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

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

Victoria Division—Comprising all of Vancouver Island:

Spirits	\$ 5,928 31
Malt	3,716 68
Tobacco	3,969 37
Cigars	790 80
Licenses	1,260 00
Petroleum inspection	28 55
Other receipts	7 20
Total	\$15,700 91

WAREHOUSED.		EX-WAREHOUSED.	
Spirits	7,066.84	p. gals	3,932.14
Malt	188,871	lbs	185,531
Tobacco	23,910	lbs	15,877
Raw	791	lbs	791
Cigars	45,200		27,750
Balance in warehouse:			
Spirits			30,269.46 P. gals
Malt			62,000 lbs
Tobacco			13,539 lbs
Cigars			118,850

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAYS OUT.
Br ship	Blair Athole	1697	Lister	March 3	R Samarang	Vancouver	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co	165
Br bark	Formosa	915	Kain	March 18	H Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	150
Br bark	City of Carlisle	823	Hughes	March 1	K Newcastle	Victoria	Turner, Beeton & Co.	106
Br ship	British General	1751	Tulloch		A Samarang	Vancouver	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co	
Br ship	Candida	1222	Whettem	May 31	I London	Victoria	Turner, Beeton & Co.	76
Br ship	Drumraig	1919	Sparring	June 8	F Liverpool	Vancouver	Evans, Coleman & Evans	65
Br ship	Rathdown	2053	Morrissey	April 1	C Maryport, Eng	Vancouver	Turner, Beeton & Co.	133
Am ship	A. J. Fuller	1782	Walnut		S Hogo	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	
Br bark	Ladstock	818	Williams	March 21	J Liverpool	Westminster	Bell, Irving & Paterson	145
Ger ship	Sirene	1437	Sauerlich	July 22	T Yokohama	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	24
Br bark	Archer	789	Dawson	Aug. 4	Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	11
Br ship	Dunboyne	1380	Neill		London	Vancouver	Evans, Coleman & Evans	
Br bark	Jessie Stowe	615	Blanche		N Yokohama	Vancouver	C. P. S. Co.	
Am schr	King Cyrus	667	Christiansen		G San Francisco		Robert Ward & Co., Ltd	
Am schr	Golden Shore	611			G San Francisco		Robert Ward & Co., Ltd	
Br ss	Empress of Japan	3003	Lee	July 26	E Hong Kong	Vancouver	C. P. S. S. Co.	20
Br ss	Grandholm	871	Masson		B	Victoria	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd	
Br ss	Tacoma	1662	Hill	July 18	O Hong Kong	Victoria	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	28
Ger bark	Gutenberg	627	Zepeln	Aug. 4	B Glasgow	Victoria		11
Am schr	Lynnan D. Foster	725	Dreyer		L San Francisco	Cowichan	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd	
Am schr	Wm. Bowden	727	Fjerem		O	B. C.	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd	
Chil ship	Georgina	1691	Stanley	June 13	W Valparaiso	Victoria		63
Am bktn	Hilo	614	LeBallister		W San Francisco	Westminster	Brunette Saw Mill Co	
Br ss	Empress of China	3006	Archibald	Aug. 16	D Hong Kong	Vancouver	C. P. S. S. Co.	
Br ss	Mogul	1827	Johnson	Aug. 8	P Hong Kong	Victoria	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	7
Br ss	Crown of England	1618			P Hong Kong	Victoria	F. C. Davidge & Co.	
Br ss	Warrimoo	1897	Nevison		M Sydney	Vancouver	C. P. S. S. Co.	
Am bktn	Armgard	625	Schmidt	July 29	Honolulu	B. C.		17
Am ship	Benjamin Sewell	1361	Sewell	June 30	Iquiqui	B. C.		46
Br ship	Brodick Castle				Yokohama	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	

it Cargo of 2,300 tons raw sugar. Chartered to load lumber at Vancouver for Cork f.o. at 48s 9d. H—March 19 passed Holyhead. Chartered to load salmon for Liverpool or London. F—June 12 passed Tuscar. K—Via Santa Barbara. Chartered for salmon to Liverpool or London. A—Cargo of sugar. I—June 2 passed Dover. Spoken June 14 lat. 38° N., long. 12° W. June 21 lat. 23° N., long. 22° W. June 28 lat. 12° N., long. 26° W. Chartered for salmon from Victoria to London or Liverpool by H. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. J—Via Honolulu. Chartered to load salmon for U. K. at 35s. C—Spoken April 27 lat. 2° N., long. 21° W. May 13 lat. 31° S., long. 40° W. May 19 lat. 36° S., long. 47° W. Cargo of steel rails for C. P. Railway. Chartered to load grain at Tacoma. T—Chartered for salmon to London or Liverpool, by Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., cancelling date Nov. 15. N—Chartered for salmon by A. B. C. P. Co. G—Lumber to Port Pirie at 37s 6d. E—Via Yokohama Aug. 4. B—Chartered for salmon to U. K. at 42s 6d., September 15 loading on Fraser River. O—Via Yokohama July 29. L—Lumber to Sydney at 27s 6d. Q—Lumber to Sydney at 27s 6d.; option Adelaide at 37s 6d.; Sept.-Oct. loading. W—Lumber to Sydney at 28s. D—Via Yokohama Aug. 25. P—Via Yokohama Aug. 19. M—To sail Aug. 17, via Brisbane and Honolulu. S—Chartered to load grain at Tacoma.

VESSELS IN PORT.

VICTORIA.

(August 14, 1893.)

Br. bark Thermopylae, 991 tons, Capt. Winchester, Victoria Rice Mills consignees, chartered to load lumber at Astoria for Hong Kong.

Br. bark Routenbeck, 930 tons, Capt. Russell, arrived Aug. 4, to load salmon for Liverpool, Findlay, Durham & Brodie, consignees.

VANCOUVER.

Am. bark Sonoma, 998 tons, Capt. Anderson, ar July 9, loading lumber for Iquiqui.

Br. ship Gunford, 2108 tons, Capt. Weir, loading lumber for Port Pirie.

Am. ship Wm. H. Starbuck, 1,272 tons, Capt. Reynolds, loading lumber for London.

Nor. bark Fortuna, 1,332 tons, Capt. Mikkelsen, arrived July 18, loading lumber for Australia.

Am. bark St. Katharine, 1,193 tons, Capt. Frazier, from Yokohama, with cargo of tea.

Br. bark Jainsborough, 985 tons, Capt. McPhail, arrived Aug. 2, loading lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso f. o.

Br. bark India, 953 tons, Capt. Funke, arrived Aug. 5, loading lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

Br. ship Miowera, 1,011 tons, Capt. Stott, arrived Aug. 9 from Sydney, to sail Aug. 16.

Chil. bark Elisa, 915 tons, Capt. Harken, arrived Aug. 8, loading lumber West Coast S. A., owner's account.

NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.

Am. ship Llewellyn J. Morse, 1,325 tons, Capt. Clapp.

Am. ship Commodore, 1,976 tons, Capt. Davidson.

Am. ship India, 1,230 tons, Capt. Merri-man.

Nor. bark Stjorn, 1,827 tons, Capt. Halse.

EAST WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

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

RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	2	1,921
Vancouver	8	10,475
Nanaimo	5	7,540
Total	15	19,936
Previous week	14	16,829
Correspond'g week last year	16	19,680

FREIGHTS.

Freights remain practically unchanged, the general market being quiet.

Freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 32s 6d; to 33s 6d; Sydney 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 37s 6d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 57s 6d; Shanghai, 45s Tientsin 55s.

Grain freights from San Francisco to U. K., Cork for orders, 25s to 27s 6d; from Portland, 32s 6d; Tacoma, 30s. The latter two, however, are nominal.

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.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Largest Factory of its Kind in the Dominion.

LION 'L' BRAND
Pure Vinegars,

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the Inland Revenue Dept.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

Michel Lefebvre & Co
MONTREAL.

Established 1847. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

THE WM. HAMILTON
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

HASTINGS STREET, NEAR CARRALL, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Saw, Shingle and Planing Mill Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Canning Machinery.

Telephone 383. P. O. Box 791.

ROBERT HAMILTON, MANAGER, Vancouver.

J. E. CRANE & CO.,

Real Estate, Commission and Insurance Agents, Merchants, Brokers, Etc.

VICTORIA, B. C.,

AND

11 BOW LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E. C. ENGLAND.

Telephone: 27. Cables and Telegrams: Cranett.

SOLE AGENTS (WHOLESALE) FOR
Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen Clothing Co., London, Eng.; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.—Linen and Bond Papers—London, Eng.; Marens & Co.—Washable Cashmeres—Bradford, Eng.; Scott & Co.—Special Scotch Whiskies—Glasgow, Scot.; Ceylon Tea Plantation Co.—Ceylon and English Breakfast Teas—London, Eng.; Grassmith & Co.—Perfumery, Etc.—London, Eng.; Whight & Co.—The "Prima Donna" Sewing Machines—London, Eng.; New York Piano Mfg. Co.—Pianos—New York; Brinsmead & Sons—Pianos—London, Eng.; Miller et Cie.—Cigars—Grand Canary Isls; La Soldana Mfg. Co.—Havana Cigars—Havana; C. J. & E. Lewis—Boots and Shoes—Northampton, Eng.; Allen & Sons—Chocolate Goods—London, Eng.

KERR & BEGG,
Booksellers and Stationers

45 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

NEWCOMBE PIANOS.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,
Cor. Seymour and Georgia Sts.,
Next to New Opera House, VANCOUVER.
PRIVATE AND FAMILY HOTEL.

Choice Wines, Etc JOHN WHITTY Propr

Victoria Iron Works

COMPANY, (L't'd.)

Pembroke Street, near Government

VICTORIA

Machinists, Iron and Brass Founders.

Architectural Work a Specialty.

P. O. Box 151.

Telephone 269

STEEL RAILS

[New and Best Seconds]

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

WALTER TOWNSEND,
MONTREAL.

Agent for Bolling & Lowe, London, Eng.

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
ANCHOR BRAND FLOURS

FROM

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

Patent Hungarian, *

Strong Bakers,

Imperial Bakers,

Extra and

Low Grade,

BRAN, SHORTS.

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

CHOPPED FEED AND GRAIN.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE, AGTS,
VANCOUVER.

THE WESTERN MILLING CO.,
(LIMITED.)

REGINA, ASSA.,

DEALERS IN

Seed and Feed Grain

OF ALL KINDS, ALSO

Flour, Chop Feed, Bran and Shorts.

PARTIES REQUIRING

Seed or Feed Oats or Wheat

WILL DO WELL TO

Correspond With Us, or Major & Eldridge, Vancouver.

PACKARD LAMP CO.,
(LIMITED.)

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Paekard High Grade

Incandescent Lamps.

96 TO 100 KING STREET,
MONTREAL.

CHAS. C. PAIGE, MAN'G DIRECTOR.

A. LEOFRED,

(Graduate of Laval and McGill.)

MINING ENGINEER.

MAIN OFFICE: Quebec. BRANCH OFFICE: Sherbrooke. Montreal, 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

MINES, MINERAL PRODUCTS

GREENE & SONS

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.

Victoria Brewing and Ice Company

(LIMITED.)

LAGER BEER.

P. O. Box 216. Telephone 436 Office: Cor, Government and Discovery Sts.

PACIFIC VARNISH.

Manufactured expressly for the
Coast Trade.

MELLON, SMITH & CO.,
AGENTS.

Office: 303 Cordova St., Vancouver

W. J. PENDRAY,

25 HUMBOLDT STREET, VICTORIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

Laundry, Toilet and Shaving

SOAP,

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

DEALER IN

CAUSTIC SODA AND ROSIN

J. & T. BELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

WHOLESALE.

1667 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

JOHN LECKIE,

524 Granville Street, Vancouver.

IMPORTER OF

SHING SUPPLIES,

COTTON DUCKS

AND TWINES,

OILED CLOTHING,

ROPES, BLOCK

FLAGS, BUNTING, Etc

A Full Stock Always on Hand.

AGENT FOR

W. & J. KNOX'S

celebrated Double Knot and Cured Salmon

Nets, Twines, Etc.

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.

W. R. CLARKE,

Harbor Master,

Port Warden,

—AND—

Lloyd's Surveyor.

40 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

IMPORTANT TO Patentees, Manufactur-
ers, Brewers—in fact to all who have their
trade at heart.

Messrs. NETTROLOLL DAY & CO.,
Agents for European and Foreign
Manufacturers.

1 Old Court House Lane, Calcutta,

Announce that they undertake, on very moder-
ate terms, the Agency of all kinds of British and
Foreign Manufactures, with a view to their
introduction into India.

Messrs. NETTROLOLL DAY & Co. are established
for about one hundred years in this city, are
well known and enjoy a high reputation.

Messrs. NETTROLOLL DAY & Co. own the Uni-
versal Advertiser. Though a monthly magazine,
its name suggests that it is also an advertising
medium. It is circulated far and wide, and
"gratis." It is devoted to the interests of dealers
and manufacturers.

Apply to Messrs. NETTROLOLL DAY & Co. and
they will have much pleasure in sending you a
copy of the Universal Advertiser.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Office: 57 & 59 Fort St. Factory: 91 Niagara St.

P. O. Box 289.

Telephone No. 121.

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

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 Wharve 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.

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. SEWN 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,
CANADIAN GROCERIES,
AMERICAN GROCERIES,

STAPLE DRY GOODS
BLANKETS,
FIRE ARMS,
AMMUNITION.

AGENTS FOR:

Fort Garry Flour Mills, Benton County Flouring Mills.