

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

Yields 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 Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all stages of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

BANK NOTES THAT VANISH.

The Bank of England some time ago presented a return to the House of Commons showing that there were notes of theirs to the amount of nearly £10,000 that were issued more than forty years ago and had never been presented for payment. Bank notes, like other slips of paper, occasionally get destroyed by accident. They get consumed when a house takes fire, and not a few are lost when ships founder at sea. Occasionally one may have heard of their being eaten by rats, and there is at least one story current of a young spendthrift who, when shooting with an old muzzle loader, in a sudden emergency used a couple of bank notes as wadding for his gun.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Reports from the wholesale dry goods houses since the beginning of January show that orders for spring trade are be-

hind last year at this period, and not only so, but payments on current accounts are, generally speaking, not up to those of the early part of 1893. This is attributed to various causes. Some lay the poor condition of trade to the weather; some to the effects of the money drains caused by the World's Fair—which appears by all accounts to have been almost as great a misfortune to the industrial population of Chicago itself as to many sections of Canada and the States; others to the backwash of the wave of depression in the States, and others again to the low price of grain and the effects of the depressed condition of the British markets. No doubt all of these effects combine to produce the present dulness, but it strikes us that apart from these causes business would be considerably better this month were it not for the anticipation of changes in the Canadian tariff. It must be remembered that now-a-days not only the wholesalers, but a considerable portion of large dry goods retailers throughout Canada do their own

importing, and neither one class nor the other are disposed to lay in large stocks till the new tariff touching textile fabrics is announced. That important changes may be made affecting any or all branches of fabrics is the general supposition, but no hint can be got of what these changes shall be. It would be unwise for an importer to lay in a heavy stock of goods, which might be more likely to go down than up in price as a consequence of the new tariff announcements. It was expected that parliament should open before the close of the month, but the official *Gazette* announces a further prorogation till towards the close of February. This only further defers any extensive movement in textiles, and prolongs the period of dulness. The same cause keeps the mills quiet, as they are still more anxious to see what the session will bring forth.—*Canadian Journal of Fabrics.*

The Bank of New Brunswick shows profits of \$78,387 for the past year.