WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Teas—	$ C.	$ c.
Young Hysons, common	0 18	0 25
Young Hysons, best grade	0 32	0 35
Japans	0 25	0 60
Congou	0 16	0 45
Ceylon	0 22	0 35
Indian	0 22	0 35
HARDWARE—		
Antimony		0 10
Tin, Block, L. and E. per lb.		0 54
Tin, Block, Straits, per lb.		0 00
Tin, Strips, per lb.		0 49
Copper, Ingot, per lb.	0 18	0 21
Cut Nail Schedule—		
Base price, per keg	2 55	Base
40d, 50d, 60d and 70d, Nails		
Extras—over and above 30d		
Coil Chain—No. 6		0 09½
No. 5		0 07½
No. 4		0 07½
No. 3		0 06½
¼ inch		4 65
5-16 inch		4 70
⅜ inch		4 00
7-16 inch		3 65
Coil Chain No. ½		3 45
9-16		3 45
⅝		3 35
¾		3 35
7-8 and 1 inch		3 25
Galvanized Staples—		
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1¾		2 85
Bright, 1½ to 1¾		2 65
Galvanized Iron—		
Queen's Head, or equal gauge 28	4 40	4 65
Comet, do., 28 gauge	4 20	4 45
Iron Horse Shoes—		
No. 2 and larger		3 90
No. 1 and smaller		4 15
Bar Iron per 100 lbs.		2 15
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 18		2 40
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20		2 40
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 22		2 45
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 24		2 45
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26		2 55
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 28		2 70
Boiler plates, iron, ¼ inch		2 50
Boiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch		2 50
Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger		2 30
Band Canadian 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of Band Steel, smaller size	25	base
Canada Plates—		
Full polish		4 25
Ordinary, 52 sheets		2 10
Ordinary, 60 sheets		3 15
Ordinary, 75 sheets		3 30
Black Iron Pipe, ¼ inch		1 98
⅜ inch		1 98
½ inch		2 64
¾ inch		3 05
1 inch		4 38
1¼ inch		5 97
1½ inch		7 16
2 inch		9 54
Per 100 feet net.—		
Steel Cast per lb., Black Diamond		7 50
Steel, Spring, 100 lbs.		2 75
Steel, Tire, 100 lbs.		2 30
Steel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs.		2 25
Steel, Toe Calk		6 00
Steel, Machinery		2 75
Steel, Harrow Tooth		2 35
Tin Plates—		
IC Coke, 14 x 20		4 75
IC Charcoal, 14 x 20		5 00
IX Charcoal		5 75
Terne Plate IC, 20 x 28		7 85
Russian Sheet Iron	0 09	0 10
Lion & Crown, tinned sheets		
22 and 24-gauge, case lots		8 55
26 gauge		9 05
Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs.	0 00	5 25
Sheet		6 50
Shot, 100 lbs., 750 less 25 per cent.		0 20
Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	7½c per lb less 15 p.c	

into a cooling room, and when cool they are hard and ready for transportation. Such briquettes are an excellent fuel for residence use in fire-places and stoves do not corrode and leave very little ashes and soot. The cleanliness, rapid ignition, intense heat and odorless combustion make them a fuel preferable to the best wood. They are also the most convenient fuel for power-house use in saw-mills and in logging locomotives, replacing coal or sawdust, which latter would take considerable space. They are also very convenient as a kindling material. The briquettes are of oval form, to facilitate ventilation when piled up.

"Presses are built with a capacity of 24 briquettes a minute, giving 14,400 briquettes in ten hours, each briquette weighing about half a pound, which would be equivalent to a daily output of 3.6 tons. The power required for the driers and this press amounts to about sixteen horse-power. Another press has a capacity of nine tons a day, requiring 45 horse-power for the machine.

A very attractive process is the charring of sawdust and subjecting it to a process of dry distillation. The remaining charred material (charcoal) is then briquetted and yields a briquette of very high heat value, equivalent to the best anthracite coal. The process is practically the same as that used in the distillation of wood. The resulting by-products are an illuminating gas, which can be used to light up the mill, wood vinegar or pyroligneous acid, wood spirits, or methyl alcohol and wood tar. The wood tar can be subjected to further treatment and yields creosote, benzol, naphthalin, paraffine, etc.

"Sawdust has been used for the operation of gas producers for power purposes in which cases it can be handled either in the loose form or in the form of briquettes.

"Related to the briquetting of sawdust is the manufacture of artificial wood. This material is of great tenacity and strength, does not decay and is less susceptible to the action of the atmosphere than is natural wood. All this artificial wood can be sawed, planed and cut, but not split. The manufacture of it has become quite an industry abroad. Decorations for walls, ceilings and furniture are manufactured from mixtures the essential part of which is sawdust. These ornaments rival carved work and are a great deal cheaper, replacing those made of zinc, papier-mache and artificial stone or cement.

"Sawdust is the essential part of a stone-like material used for building purposes and also for paving blocks. These paving blocks are said to out-last the regular creosoted wood blocks.

"Sawdust is pulverized and used instead of sand. In this state it can be coloured, perfumed and used for many

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Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Zinc—	$ c.	$ c.
Spelter, per 100 lbs.		7 00
Sheet zinc	0 00	8 00
Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs.—		
10 to 12 gauge		2 25
14 to 16 gauge	0 00	2 30
18 to 20 gauge	0 00	2 35
22 to 24 gauge	0 00	2 40
26 gauge	0 00	2 50
28 gauge	0 00	2 60
Wire—		Per 100 lbs.
Plain Galvanized, No. 4		2 80
do do No. 5		2 80
do do No. 6, 7, 8,		2 75
do do No. 9		2 25
do do No. 10		2 80
do do No. 11		2 85
do do No. 12		2 40
do do No. 13		2 55
do do No. 14		3 15
do do No. 15		0 00
do do No. 16		2 25
Barbed Wire, Montreal		2 37½
Spring Wire, per 100, 1.25		2 80
Net extra—		
Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9	2 3	base
ROPE—		
Sisal, base		3 11½
do 7-16 and up		.....
do ⅜		.....
do 3-16		0 16
Manilla, 7-16 and larger		.....
do ⅜		.....
do ¼ to 5-16	single	0 08
Lath yarn	double	0 10
WIRE NAILS—		
2d extra		0
2d f extra		0
3d extra		
4d and 5d extra		0
6d and 7d extra		0 00
8d and 9d extra		0 00
10d and 12d extra		0 00
16d and 20d extra		0 00
20d and 60d extra		0 00
Base	2 40	Base
BUILDING PAPER—		
Dry Sheeting, roll		0 27
Tarred Sheeting, roll		0 32
HIDES—		
Montreal Green Hides—		
Montreal, No. 1	0 00	0 14½
Montreal, No. 2	0 00	0 13½
Montreal, No. 3	0 00	0 12½
Tanners pay $1 extra for sorted cured and inspected		
Sheepskins		1 20
Clips		
Spring Lambskins	0 00	0 00
Lambskins	1 00	1 10
Calfskins, No. 1	0 00	0 16
do No. 2	0 00	0 14
Horse Hides	0 00	2 50
Tallow rendered	0 06	0 06½
LEATHER—		
No. 1 B. A. Sole	0 00	0 30
No. 2 B. A. Sole	0 00	0 29
Slaughter, No. 1	0 27	0 28
Light, medium and heavy	0 31	0 27
Light, No. 2	0 26	0 27
Harness	0 30	0 34
Upper, heavy	0 38	0 40
Upper, light	0 38	0 40
Grained Upper	0 38	0 46
Scotch Grain	0 36	0 38
Kip Skins, French	0 65	0 70
English	0 50	0 60
Canada Kid	0 50	0 60
Hemlock Calf	0 75	0 80
Hemlock, light	0 00	0 00
French Calf	1 38	1 62
Splits	0 24	0 26
Splits, light and medium	0 00	0 00
Splits, heavy	0 00	0 00
Splits, small	0 00	0 00
Leather Board, Canada	0 06	0 10
Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 16	0 18
Pebble Grain	0 14	0 16
Glove Grain	0 13	0 15
Box Calf	0 18	0 22
Brush (Cow) Kid	0 00	0 00
Buff	0 16	0 18
Russetts, light	0 50	0 55
Russetts, heavy	0 30	0 35
Russetts, No. 2	0 20	0 23
Russets' Saddlers', dozen	8 00	9 00
Imt. French Calf	0 00	0 00
English Oak, lb.	0 34	0 00
Dongola, extra	0 38	0 39
Dongola, No. 1	0 20	0 42
Dougola,, ordinary	0 10	0 30
Coloured Pebbles	0 15	0 16
Coloured Calf	0 17	0 17