

OTHER PROVINCES.—Montreal, Jan. 5.—Joseph Lisecotte's shop damaged \$2,000; house insured \$800 in L. L. & G. A grocery shop next door damaged \$1,000. Mr. Aubrey's tin shop burned down; insured for \$1,500.—St. Therese, Que.—The loss by burning of the parish church here is perhaps even greater than stated, insurance is \$16,000.—Halifax, 13th Jan. A heavy fire broke out in the Acadian Hotel, Granville St., and before the flames were put out, five hours later, two buildings had been almost completely gutted, two were seriously damaged and two badly burned and injured by water. The Recorder office, Mayflower House and Colonial Hotel were damaged. Insurance so far as known:—Thos. G. Stevens on Mayflower House, \$2,000 in the Halifax and \$2,000 in the Glasgow & London; Misses Stamper, occupants, \$4,000 on furniture in the Citizens'; J. McLennan, on the Colonial Hotel, \$2,000 in the Imperial and \$2,000 in the Northern, \$6,000 on furniture; Blackader Bros., proprietors of the Recorder, \$3,000 on building in the Acadia, and on plant \$1,000 in the Citizens', and \$2,500 in another office; the Acadian Hotel has \$4,000 insurance; W. B. McSweeney has \$3,000 insurance on his property in the Citizens', John Inglis, occupant, uninsured.

A WAY TO SUCCESS.

Are you a young beginner in life and without capital at the start, save brain and muscle? These are amply sufficient for the battle if faithfully and well employed. You must not cavil and find fault with your lot, but go in with energy and make the best of it. Fault-finding is a chronic disease. It prevails largely among those under employ. Clerks and salesmen are addicted to this habit, which is a bad one. In their eyes the employer is mean, grasping and avaricious. He exacts long hours, with plenty of hard work. He is niggardly in his estimate of salaries; he is stern in manner and overbearing in word and action. All this and more is the frequent utterance of employees.

What a mistake. No clerk will succeed who is a chronic fault-finder. Nine times out of ten the trouble lies at his own door, and arises from a lack of well-performed duty. Employers, as a rule, are not harsh and do not exact more than their dues. They pay for services and have a right to expect faithful performance. If their rules are not to your liking you are free to go elsewhere. This course is far more manly than to stay and at the same time take private exceptions to them among fellow clerks.

Merchants soon discover the discontented clerks, who are usually of the class that shirk their duty. They are also quick to perceive those who are faithful and who are determined to earn their wages. It is the latter who stay and climb up step by step to position and a business interest, while the former drift here and there until, bereft of influence and situation, they sink down to nothingness and despair.

One sure way of success is to make your employer's interest your own. If you add to his profits through your endeavours, you indirectly add to yours also. You are sowing good seed that in due time will ripen into an abundant harvest. The clerk who speaks in disrespectful language of his employer to a fellow salesman commits a serious blunder. Lay that to heart, and if you have been guilty of this offense abstain from it in future.

Years ago there entered the counting-room of a prominent dry goods jobbing house in New York a young lad as office boy. He was bashful, silent, and timid. He minded his business, kept his tongue still, and diligently performed his tasks. He was never heard to find fault with salary, with his employer or his duties. Had he been disposed he would have found frequent opportunity to do so, for it was a common practice with both entry clerks and salesmen. He kept his lips closed and his books well posted, for he was advanced to head book-keeper. In due season he was rewarded with a partnership, and is to-day an active member of a large jobbing firm and has made an honest reputation and fortune.

Do likewise, young beginner, as it is a good way to gain business success.—*American Grocer.*

NEW STEAMER.

The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company have just closed a contract with the Detroit Dry-dock Company to construct for them a mammoth side-wheel passenger steamer

for their Detroit and Cleveland route, to be ready for the opening of navigation of 1886. The vessel will be constructed of steel and of the following dimensions:—270 feet keel, 40 feet beam and 16 feet depth of hold. The wheels will be of the feathering type and 25 feet in diameter, driven by beam engine cylinder 90 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke. The vessels will have a double row of staterooms, one above the other, somewhat after the style of the Fall River Line steamers, and finished in mahogany. The entire vessel will be lighted with electricity, and her steering apparatus will be operated by steam. In fact, the vessel will contain all the modern improvement known in the way of outfit and appliances. The entire entire cost of this steamer will be \$275,000.

NAIRN'S OAT MEAL MILL.

Nairn's oat meal mill in Winnipeg is now in operation. It is the most extensive and complete mill of the kind in the province, says the *Free Press*, and an important addition to the industries of Winnipeg. The cost of the building and machinery has been about \$15,000. The building is 50 x 50 feet and has four stories including the basement. The engine is of sixty horse-power, and is from the establishment of Inglis & Hunter, Toronto, who have also supplied part of the machinery, other portions being imported from Scotland. The boiler is supplied with water from a well sunk to a depth of ninety-nine feet. The building is heated with steam, pipes being placed all through it at considerable expense.

WOOD EXPORTS FROM ST. JOHN.

The St. John *Globe* of the 7th inst. contains the following table showing the export of deals and timber and wood goods in 1883 and 1884, principally to the United States:

| | 1883. | 1884. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Scantling, boards, etc., s. ft. | 43,547,377 | 42,506,385 |
| Timber, haematac, tons | 57 | ..... |
| Timber, feet | 126,390 | 76,144 |
| " pieces | ..... | 61 |
| Palings, No. | 1,632,000 | 1,318,000 |
| Laths, No. | 128,688,000 | 130,454,080 |
| Lathwood, cords | 53 | 8½ |
| Shingles, No. | 18,318,710 | 23,132,000 |
| Spars, No. | 52 | 193 |
| R. R. Sleepers | 957,026 | 16,907 |
| Staves, No. | 15,000 | 35,000 |
| Poles, No. | 92 | 40,000 |
| Cordwood, cords | 17,631 | 20,998 |
| Piling pieces | 55,473 | 23,909 |
| Clapboards, pieces | 144,200 | 330,475 |
| Knees, No. | 7,347 | 3,074 |
| Sticks, No. | ..... | 25,832 |
| Slats | 30,450 | 29,500 |
| Spoolwood, cases | ..... | ..... |
| " bags | ..... | ..... |
| " feet | ..... | 5,102 |
| Clothboards, os. | ..... | ..... |
| " sqs. | ..... | ..... |
| Onion boxes, bdls. | 180 | 35,000 |
| " crates | 25,000 | ..... |
| Hemlock bark, eds. | 230 | 50 |
| Barrel heads | ..... | 14,190 |
| Futtocks | 1 | ..... |
| Posts | 2,984 | 1,920 |
| Broomhandles os. | 184 | 78 |
| " pos. | ..... | 2,652 |
| " grs. | ..... | ..... |
| Shovelhandles, gross | ..... | ..... |
| Hardwood plank, feet. | 28,509 | ..... |
| Match bolts | 8,060 | ..... |
| Tomato boxes, bdls. | ..... | 20,000 |

HALIFAX IMPORTS OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

A statement of the receipts of sugar and molasses at the port of Halifax during the year 1884 is published in the *Chronicle*:—

| | SUGAR. | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Hdts. | Tcs | Bbls. | Bags. |
| Porto Rico | 10,866 | 36 | 1,564 | 2,156 |
| Jamaica | 4,335 | 1,267 | 2,509 | 250 |
| Cuba | 3,485 | 29 | 1 | 5,549 |
| Demerara | 904 | 197 | 569 | 1,341 |
| Martinique | 160 | .. | 50 | .. |
| Barbadoes | 142 | 14 | 77 | .. |
| Trinidad | 108 | 13 | 53 | .. |
| Sundry places | 20 | 16 | 181 | .. |
| Formosa | .. | .. | .. | 25,000 |
| Phillipine Islands | .. | .. | .. | 99,374 |

| | | | |
|--|--------|-------|---------------|
| Brazil | ..... | ..... | 109,519 |
| Hamburg, London, & Co., beet | 20,020 | 1,572 | 5,043 272,648 |
| On acct. Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, & Co. | 2,860 | 288 | 65 194,317 |
| Total | 22,880 | 1,860 | 5,109 466,965 |

The receipts of sugar in 1883 were \$16,334 hds., 2,382 tcs., 5,307 bb's., 358,569 bags.

MOLASSES.

| | Puns. | Tea. | Bbls. |
|----------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Total, 1884 | 10,000 | 818 | 959 |
| Receipts, 1883 | 16,883 | 1,099 | 1,332 |
| " 1882 | 18,332 | 1,426 | 1,571 |

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14, 1885.

| Stocks. | Lowest Point in Week. | Highest Point in Week. | Total Transac'n in Week. | Buyers. | Sellers. | Average Price like Date, 1884. |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------------|
| Montreal | 188 | 189 | 616 | 188½ | 189½ | 177 |
| Ontario | 105½ | 106 | 50 | 105½ | 106 | 103½ |
| People's | 51 | 55 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Molson's | 110½ | 111 | 252 | 110½ | 111 | 108½ |
| Toronto | 178 | 178 | 110 | 178 | 178½ | 168½ |
| Jac. Cartier | 109½ | 109½ | 378 | 109½ | 110 | 108½ |
| Merchants | 118½ | 118½ | 519 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| Commerce | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eastern Tps | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | 63 |
| Union | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Exchange | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mon. Tel. | 113½ | 116 | 767 | 113½ | 116½ | 118½ |
| Dom. Tel. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rich. & O. | ..... | 58½ | 151 | 58 | 58½ | 58½ |
| City Pass | 119½ | 120½ | 158 | 119½ | 121 | 121 |
| Gas | 182 | 182½ | 847 | 182½ | 182½ | 175 |
| B. O. Ins. Co | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14th, 1885.

Trade generally is singularly quiet and dull, there being very few exceptions to the general rule; payments too are slow in coming in, and houses not generally given to complaint are fain to confess that matters in this respect are not what they should be. To the entire lack of snow, we think, may be attributed most of the difficulty. Through all this section the country is as bare of snow as in May, and storekeepers, mill-men and in fact everybody complains of the entire lack of business in consequence. This morning indications were favorable to a snow fall, but the weather has again cleared. In stocks, trading has again resumed limited proportions, but values keep pretty steady, Montreal selling at 188; Molsons, 110½; Merchants, 109½; Commerce, 118½. Money at unchanged rates.

ASHES.—The market continues weak, \$3.35 to \$3.40 being the price paid for No. 1 Pots, and \$2.80 to \$2.85 for seconds. In pearls there is an entire absence of business, and there is nothing on which to base a quotation. Receipts at date are lighter than last year, but are not as light as expected considering low prices. The market at home shows no improvement, and is described as "pretty sick."

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Travellers are all out again and reporting fair orders for the season. Heavy chemicals generally are not in very full supply and values generally are firm; prices of the iodids are maintained at late advance, and quinine is firm at quotations:—*Sal Soda* \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; *Bi-Carb. Soda*, \$2.50 to \$2.60; *Soda Ash* \$1.65 to \$1.75; *Bichromate of Potash*, per 100 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4.00; *Borax* refined, 11 to 12½c.; *Creosote Tar* crystals, 32 to 34c.; do ground 26c. to 28c.; *Tartaric Acid* crystals, 52½ to 55c.; do. powders 55 to 58c. per lb.; *Caustic Soda*, white, \$2.40 to 2.60; *Sugar of Lead*, 9 to 11c.; *Bleaching Powder*, \$2.50 to \$3.00 according to lot; *Am. \$1.85 to \$2.00; Copperas*, per 100 lbs., \$1.00; *Ground Sulphur*, \$2.75 to \$3.00; *Flowers Sulphur*, sublim per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.25; *Roll Sulphur*, \$2.40 to \$2.60; *Sulphate of Copper*, \$5.75 to \$3.50; *Epsom Salts*, \$1.25 to \$1.40; *Salt*,