

Lancaster Gap. The only other producers of nickel in the United States are the Mine La Motte and St. Joseph Lead Co., whose lead ore contains a small amount of nickel and cobalt-bearing pyrites, which is saved as a by-product, but the production from this source is insignificant.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

GOLD-MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The sale of the Annand mine, the North British and two other gold mines at Montague, to an English syndicate, which was reported in the *Herald* some time ago, was completed the other day. The sum of \$12,500 was put up at the time to bind the negotiations, and now the whole amount, or an instalment of it, has been paid. Charles Annand's share of the \$150,000, which is the price received for the four properties, is \$100,000. This sale means a great deal to the province, and will doubtless mark an important era in our gold mining industry. The trouble with gold mining in Nova Scotia, besides that it is done in limited areas, is that the work is carried on in a "hand-to-mouth manner," as it were. The gold is taken out while it is in sight, but if the lead should disappear, no scientific persevering attempt is made to re-discover it, and while a lead is being worked all else is neglected. The syndicate at Montague will have a very large area on which to work, and with ample funds will not only prosecute the leads which are now being followed, but at the same time will constantly open up new ground. Before one lead fails others will have been discovered and worked if they are there. A chance is now given for the development of mining on a big scale such as has not before been presented in this province.—*Halifax Herald.*

NATURAL PAINT.

A despatch from Moncton, New Brunswick, dated January 8th, to the *Montreal Star*, reports a discovery of oxide of iron paint in Northumberland County, about twenty miles from the town of Newcastle, and an assay shows 96 per cent. of pure oxide of iron. Mr. Brumell, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who examined these deposits, says there is no similar deposits known to scientists. "The substance, it appears, does not require any refining or manufacture, but is ready for mixing in oil when it comes from the ground, two pounds giving the required 'body' to a gallon of oil. It may also be used for colouring, and is more powerful than any pigment in use. It is considered a bonanza." As if the report were not already wonderful enough, the despatch goes on to say that "Gold and silver bearing quartz have also been discovered in the same locality." Two companies, it appears, are interested in these areas, which are miles in extent, one the Johnson-Robertson syndicate, of Montreal; the other the Ferguson Coleman syndicate, in which Hon. M. Adams, M.P., and Mr. F. B. Coleman are interested.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13th, 1892.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1891.
Montreal	221½	221	41	224	220½	225½
Ontario	99	98	27	100	98	97½
People's				165	160½	
Molson's				230	220	217
Toronto						
J. Cartier	106	106	5	103	103	88
Merchants	150	147½	40	150½	147	141
Commerce	133½	133	99	133½	132	127
Union	91	90	30	91	89	
M. Teleg.	129	128	2335	128½	128	99½
Rich. & Ont.	56½	56½	25	57	56	53½
Street Ry.	183	183	4	190	184½	176
do. new stock ..				190	184½	166
Gas,	203	203	105	204	203	204
do. new stock ..					182½	190
C. Pacific	94½	93	6245	94	93½	74½
C. P. land b'ds ..	107½	107½	\$500	109	118	
N. W. Land				62	60½	
Bell Tele. x'd.	158	158	26	158	157	
Montreal 4%						

It is said that a bank in Buffalo, N. Y., the stock of which is quoted the highest, as a matter of economy manufactures its own ink!

GOOD, BAD, AND INDIFFERENT.

New York tailors are considering the adoption of a new system of rating looking to better protection from bad-pay customers. There are to be ten degrees in this rating, ranging from good, through indifferent, to very bad. This will consider not alone the man's liability to pay or not to pay, but also as to whether he has a good figure, the colors and goods he affects, and his proclivities as a fault-finder. Tailors say that fault-finders cause them more loss than bad debtors. They are said to come in and order expensive suits. Then, if the tailor's art does not turn out something satisfactory, there is grumbling and fault-finding, and frequently refusal to take the suit. The tailor then has to get rid of it at a sacrifice. Through a public auction of bad bills the young men who dress well at their clothiers' expense will have a chance to gain a little notoriety. The fact that this auction is threatened, and that warning letters have been sent out to many delinquent customers, has frightened many of them into a settlement. Generally some senior member of the family comes in and pays the irate tailor. These sums are looked upon as wind-falls and the accounts as brands snatched from the burning.

HEARD EN PASSANT.

"I ought not to have eaten that pie," said a merchant coming out of the coffee house the other day; "If I had to eat it over again I wouldn't eat it."

—Mr. J. R. Lawton, of Toledo, O., who operates a mill on Blind River, and has a limit that extends 24 miles back into the country, tells the *North West Lumberman* that the Yankees are going into the Canadian woods in large numbers, and are cutting large quantities of logs there this winter. He cuts his timber on the other side, but most of it is marketed in the States. He says: "There are hundreds of miles of virgin forest that has never been touched by the ravishing hand of the woodsman's axe, and figures go to show that on the limits that are left there is more timber than has been cut."

—"The year just closed has been, on the whole, a fairly favourable one to timber merchants throughout the country," says the *English Timber Trade Journal*, "and, although the ever-increasing competition has kept profits at a low point, the upward tendency of the market during the chief portion of the year has been of material assistance. The importation, particularly of Colonial goods, has been of a moderate character, and the returns, when made up, will show a manageable stock in nearly every department."

—The Biddeford, Maine, Registration Board is having some intricate problems in the laws concerning citizenship just now. A few days ago a young man who was born in this country, and who lived here till past his majority, was put on the lists, notwithstanding the fact that for five years he had lived and voted in Canada. When he established the fact that he once was a citizen, the board held that to be sufficient.—*Lewiston Journal.*

—A Georgia editor has a grievance against one of the railroads. He says that he is perfectly willing, in return for an annual pass, to throw on wood at stations, help grease the engine and assist in handling baggage; but when he breaks his leg while chasing a delinquent subscriber through the train, he should be allowed reasonable damages.

—The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for December are stated at \$603,000, making the total for the year over \$20,000,000 gross and \$8,000,000 net. Of this \$4,500,000 pays interest on gross charges, leaving \$3,500,000 dividend on ordinary capital of \$65,000,000. The earnings were over 5 per cent.

—The *Halifax Herald* of last week says: A car of brick was loaded for Eureka, Pictou, and a car of whiskey for Toronto, Ont., from Halifax a few days ago. By mistake the cars were wrongly ticketed, and the Eureka Iron Company received the whiskey, and Toronto the car of brick. The Eureka people, we may well believe, were well satisfied with the mistake.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, 13th Jan., 1892.

ASHES.—Receipts since the turn of the year have been quite small, only 30 bbls. to the end of last week, and business is of a light, slow character. Values are of a somewhat nominal description, and we quote first sorts of pots at about \$4.40; seconds, \$3.80; in pearls there has been no recent sales to test the market, and \$6.25 is a purely nominal figure.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Retail trade seems to have got some impetus from the coming of the snow; one leading Ottawa retailer reports sales of over \$700 for cash the day before Christmas. The factories are getting down to their bearings, now that Epiphany is past, and all claim to have lots of orders. Shipping of goods, however, will probably not be general till after the first of March.

CEMENTS, ETC.—Are without notable movement. We quote English brands \$2.40 to \$2.60; Belgian, \$2.30 to \$2.45. Firebricks, \$20 to \$25 per 1,000, as to brand.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—A steady moderate local demand exists for good sorts of butter, and some exporting might be done in medium grades were it not for holders' firm views. We quote fine creamery 23 to 24c.; Townships 19 to 20c.; Western 15 to 17c. Cheese is rather firmer at 11c. to 11½c. per lb., with some extra fine held at 11½c. Eggs are quoted 15 to 17c. for limed stock per dozen.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The prevalence of "La Grippe" has created an increased demand for antipyrin despite the warnings of eminent doctors regarding its use, and as there is a scarcity of supplies, prices are firmer at \$1.05 to 1.10. Refined camphor firm at about last year's prices; quicksilver and mercurials somewhat stiffer; quinine still dull, though an effort is reported to combine manufacturers; assafoetida in light supply and firm; opium and morphia quiet, but steady, holders generally seem firm in their views. In roots, golden seal is easier; good quality jalap rather higher; orris advancing; senega easier; serpentaria scarce and firmer; turmeric also dearer; lycopodium advanced in Europe; tonquin beans cheaper, due to large receipts. Cream tartar is slightly easier, but not quotably so.

FISH.—Not much interest is yet evinced in fish. A few sales of No. 1 green cod are reported at \$5.75 to 6.00; No. 1 large, \$6.25 to 6.50; dry cod, \$5.50; Labrador herrings, \$5.75 to 6.00; Nova Scotia salmon, \$14 for No. 1 in bbls. In fresh fish, herrings are selling at \$1.75 to 2.00 per hundred; cod and haddock, 3½ to 4c. per lb.

FURS.—Business in raw furs is not particularly active. There are would-be sellers cropping up in many quarters not heard from in this market before, but they found it hard to reconcile their ideas with the depressed values now prevailing, but which are likely to go still lower. The large London sales are scheduled as follows:—January 20th, salted seals, when 30,678 Copper Island skins will be offered, and some other small odd lots. January 25, 29, Hudson Bay and Lampson's general assortment. March 21st to April 1st, ditto. June 20 to 24, late lots and odds and ends. We quote:—Beaver, \$3.50 to 4.00 per lb.; large bear, \$12 to 15; bear, \$5 to 10; ditto cub, \$2 to 4; fisher, \$2.50 to 4; red fox, \$1; cross ditto, \$1.50 to 3; lynx, \$1.50 to 2.50; marten, 60 to 75c.; mink, 75c. to \$1.50, muskrat, 10c.; winter, 15c.; otter, \$8 to 12; raccoon, 40 to 60c.; skunk, 20, 40, and 60c.; extra large black, \$1.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

Stocks of grain in store at Montreal elevators this week are here compared with those of a year ago:

	1891.	1891.
Wheat, bushels	477,262	239,285
Oats "	96,609	79,346
Rye "	13,225	12,665
Peas "	137,859	218,258
Barley "	130,912	153,216

Total 855,867 702,770
Quantity of flour in store 43,207 bbls. as compared with 42,037 bbls.

PORT ARTHUR STOCKS.

Stocks wheat in store at Port Arthur 800,056 bushels; received during the week, 113,635.

GROCERIES.—From some quarters there are reports of a little better business, but there